No 61,155

THE TIMES

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 11 1982

twenty pence

Assurances on frozen embryos

The ethical committee of the British Medical Association was assured by Mr Patrick Steptoe, the test tube baby pioneer, that he had no plans to freeze human embryos. The committee has recommended setting up a working party to study the implications of test-tube experiments Back page

Uprising in Syrian city

The Syrian city of Hama, 120 miles north of Damascus, has been sealed off after an uprising against President Hafez al-Assad's Government, informed American sources said in Washington. A Syrian group in New York said the rebels had been joined by troops Back Page

Poll date for Ulster seat

A by-election is to be held on March 4 in Belfast, South, which was represented by the Rev Robert Bradford of the Official Unionists until his murder by the IRA last November. The Democratic Unionist Party has yet to say whether it will field a candidate Irish election campaign, page 3

Human rights chief goes

Mr Theo van Boven, director of the United Nations human rights division, said in Geneva that he had been dismissed. But in New York a United Nations spokesman said only that his contract, which expires in April, would not be extended Page 8

Plea to adjourn Madrid talks

Switzerland has suggested that the European Security Review talks in Madrid should be postponed for several months, in view of communist countries' reluctance to allow discussion of human rights in Poland. A formal motion is expected early next week Page 6

MPs clash with police chief

Mr Patrick Kavanagh, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, clashed with Labour MPs when he described moves to make the investigation of complaints against the police more independent, as a "public relations Commissioner of the Metropolitan exercise" Page 5

Budget appeal

The Confederation of British Industry is calling for a £3,000m package of measures in next month's Budget which, it claims, will cut costs to industry and reduce unemployment by more than 200,000 in the next 12 months Page 19

Rally spotlight

Mr Roy Jenkins has been given the platform for the final rallying speech of the Social Democratic Party's constitutional convention on Sunday, an opportunity which the party hopes may help him to win the Hillhead by-election Page 4

Telecom first

British Telecom researchers are claiming a world first for sending a telephone signal 100 kilometres along a fibre optic cable without amplification. The previous record was 50 kilometres Page 19

Gas exports

Mr Nigel Lawson, Energy Secretary, revealed that the Government is, for the first time, prepared to consider the export of North Sea gas, a move which would boost oil company profits and raise domestic prices Page 19

Fashanu on list

Nottingham Forest's £1m striker, Justin Fashanu, has been put on the transfer list after only six months at the club. Also for sale are attacker Ian Wallace and club captain John McGovern Page 2

Offshore growth

Offshore investment: A Special Report on a thriving multi-billion dollar industry, pages 9-13

Interest rate warning to Reagan from US Bank

From Bailey Morris and Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Feb 10

High American interest rates will persist for the rest of this year and could reach unacceptably high levels in 1983 and 1984 unless the Reagan Administration reduces its huge budget deficits.

This gloomy warning came from Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, America's central bank.

He served notice to President Reagan today that the Fed is determined to stick to its tight-money policy through 1982, and will resist political pressures from the Administration and Congress to ease the money supply during the present recession.

The price of this will be continued high interest rates, high unemployment, and sluggish industrial growth this year, Mr Volcker said in presenting the Fed's six-monthly report to Congress.

But Mr Volcker said that if the United States economy does not begin to recover by summer then the Federal Reserve Board will have to reassess its policies, possibly reinflating the economy to some extent.

His tough statement will bring little comfort to European countries which have tentatively taken steps in recent weeks to bring down their interest rates in order to start economic activity moving again. Continuing high American rates place in jeopardy not only United States economic recovery from recession but that of its European partners.

They will continue to face the unpalatable choice of either protecting their currencies against outflows into the dollar by keeping their interest rates high or risking extra inflation by allowing their currencies to fall.

Even Sir Geoffrey Howe, formerly one of the Reagan Administration's strongest supporters, has now spoken out against the damage high American rates are causing.

Mr Volcker's report said the central bank does expect a modest but perceptible recovery in American business activity before the middle of the year, probably concentrated at first in consumer spending. Business activity may remain weak for some time, the report said, particularly if interest rates remain as high as they have been.

But even this cautious prediction is at odds with the more optimistic expectations presented to Congress today by President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, led by Dr Murray Weidenbaum. Their report predicts that by the second half of this year, output will be growing at a brisk pace of an annual rate of 5 per cent.

Fears that the recovery will be stalled as business competes for new loans with the Federal Government seeking to fund its deficits which are estimated this year at a record level of nearly $99,000m (about £53,800m) and next year at $91,500m, were misplaced, the economists say.

The Council's report emphasizes the economic assumptions on which President Reagan prepared his 1983 budget which was sent to Congress on Monday. The Council believes that though the planned deficits are undesirably high, they will not jeopardize economic recovery.

It expects interest rates to decline as inflationary expectations decrease and it is predicting that inflation will average 7 per cent for the whole of 1982, having averaged 10.4 per cent last year.

In contrast, Mr Volcker argues that the greatest uncertainty and the biggest potential problem now facing the United States economy is the size of the coming federal deficits which could force interest rates up to unacceptably higher levels when the United States economy is expected to be in recovery in 1983 and 1984.

Wall Street is incapable of meeting this demand when the Treasury is also borrowing heavily to finance the deficit, which means that high interest rates are a possibility for the next three years.

This was Mr Volcker's reason for exhorting Congress to move quickly to make even steeper budget cuts this year than Mr Reagan sought in his 1983 budget this week.

In its economic projection, the Federal Reserve Board says that its target for the 1982 growth in money supply would remain almost the same as that for last year, staying within a range of 2.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent through the last quarter of this year.

Gilmour criticizes 'half truths' by Treasury

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Sir Ian Gilmour, former member of the Government and now its persistent critic, yesterday coupled a plea for expansion with an assault on Treasury ministers for "incessant repetition of half truths".

He said the depression was slowly destroying parts of Britain. Large areas of our cities and our industries were calling out for massive renewal. Demands for education could not be met. There was much work to be done, yet millions could not find work.

Sir Ian, who last October called for immediate tax reliefs and employment stimulate a gross cost of £5,000m in a full year, told his audience of Conservative graduates: "In the face of this economic and social crisis, talk of the Chancellor 'giving away' a billion or two in reduced taxes is ridiculously out of scale with events".

Sir Ian said that, contrary to monetarist theory it was possible with large unused resources of labour and capital to increase the demand and the money supply without increasing inflation.

Deploying the arguments which persuaded the Prime Minister to dismiss him from Sir Ian said that the Treasury's her Cabinet last September, case was that an increase in money demand for public spending would be ineffective in producing growth and jobs. That would make sense if the economy was overheated. But industry was flat on its back.

Liberal Conservative backbenchers of the so-called Blue Chip group will meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today to press their own more modest reflationary package on him.



The daughter Walesa has not seen

Mrs Danuta Walesa, the wife of the interned leader of Solidarity, with her seventh child, who has been named Maria Victoria. Though born on January 27, the new baby's name has only now been announced as Mrs Walesa wanted her husband's approval. The authorities even tried to keep the news of the baby's birth from Mr Walesa and he has not been allowed to see her. In Oslo, the Free Word Foundation yesterday named Mr Walesa the winner of its "Free Word" prize, worth £9,090, for his struggle for the rights of Polish workers.

Government ready to intervene in rail dispute, unions told

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, has told union leaders that the Government is ready to intervene in the rail dispute within weeks and to order large cuts in the railway network.

Union leaders said last night that they feared another "British Steel situation" with thousands of jobs being lost. British Rail expect to approach the Government within the next two weeks to ask for the short-term borrowing limit to be raised to cover the costs of the train drivers' strikes, about £60m so far.

Mr Clifford Rose, BR board member for industrial relations, said yesterday that up to 3,000 jobs could be lost this year if BR was unable to recoup the business lost because of the strikes.

The disclosure of the Government's intention came as the committee of inquiry into the five-week rail dispute met for the second day. The committee will reconvene this morning when it will complete its hearings and it is thought that Lord McCarthy, the chairman, will produce a report by the weekend.

Last night Lord McCarthy ruled that evidence sent to the inquiry by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) which has refused to send officials to the inquiry, will not be considered.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, pressed Lord McCarthy not to accept the evidence, which he regarded as "top secret". Mr Weighell said last night that if Aslef wanted evidence considered by the inquiry it should attend.

Lord McCarthy told the NUR, BR and the white collar Transport Salaried Staffs Association, who are represented at the inquiry, that he would be making a final attempt to persuade Aslef to attend.

Mr Weighell said Sir Peter had told him he expected the Government to step in in a week or two. "It will be a British Steel Corporation situation. That is the depth of the crisis and if that is not a crisis in your language I do not know what is".

Left-wingers on the National Union of Mineworkers executive, which meets today, are expected to press for a national ban on some coal movements during the Aslef strikes But in a letter to Mr Joseph Gormley, the union president, Mr Weighell has urged caution.

Mr Weighell telephoned Mr Gormley to reinforce his union's wish that the miners should not get involved in the dispute. He is thought to have argued that any outside union support for railway workers should come through the "triple alliance" comprising the NUR, NUM and steel workers' unions.

British Rail, in a message to customers displayed at railway stations, underlines that the time may come when they will have no option but to close. "We and you should have no illusions about the consequences and we can only hope that it will not be necessary", it says.

☐ A shift in the attitude of the Labour Party leadership towards the rail dispute became apparent yesterday after Mr Albert Booth, shadow transport secretary, met leaders of Aslef (Philip Webster writes).

Mr Booth said in the Commons at question time that the union was properly contending that British Rail had failed to meet all its obligations within the railways' negotiating machinery.

Questioned about the statement after as he left a meeting of the Labour transport group, which was addressed by Mr Ray Buckton, the train drivers' leader, Mr Booth remarked: "If saying that British Rail should meet its obligations under the agreement and pay the 3 per cent is backing Aslef, then yes I am backing Aslef".

☐ A group of right-wing Conservative MPs last night pressed the Government to refuse further Exchequer aid until BR has realized more of its own assets, including hotels, property, spare land, buffet and restaurant facilities.

☐ Mr Roland Davies, aged 63, the Aslef driver who broke ranks during Tuesday's strike by taking out his train, and threatened to do so again, changed his mind yesterday (Arthur Osman writes).

He said in Nottingham: "I have decided I shall be staying in bed rather than working. There are a lot of hotheads about and I want to avoid the possibility of fighting and scuffling between pickets and police."

Mr Leslie Kirk, district secretary of Aslef's Derby branch, said he had been instructed to interview Mr Davies, who is based at Nottingham, and to prepare a report on Mr Davies's action.

High hopes for Laker to get airborne again

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Sir Freddie Laker spent yesterday in London working on his "People's Airway" project which could be launched with some of his own planes.

Mr Nigel Hamilton, a receiver, confirmed that Sir Freddie had been in touch but declined to say how many aircraft might be involved. Sale would depend on Sir Freddie having the necessary backing, he said.

As public enthusiasm for the project mounted fast there were indications that governments on both sides of the Atlantic might welcome a Laker comeback.

Without Laker there are fears that United States government approval for new pricing arrangements, that both American and European airlines desperately want, will not be forthcoming.

This is because Laker is regarded by the United States Government as the only true price-cutter on this side of the Atlantic, and therefore the best safeguard against a price-ring by the Atlantic airlines, leading to unduly high fares contrary to United States consumer interest and anti-trust regulations.

The British Government, apart from Mrs Margaret Thatcher's well-known admiration for Sir Freddie, which is shared by Mr Ian Sproat, aviation minister at the Department of Trade, is concerned that Britain's share of the Atlantic traffic will fall without Laker.

Last year, for the first time since 1945, three British airlines—British Airways, British Caledonian and Laker—carried more passengers across the Atlantic than all the American carriers combined, and the Government fears that without Laker's drive and salesmanship this position will rapidly slip.

With several millions said to be promised by well-wishers, Sir Freddie should have no difficulty in raising deposits on an aircraft or two—possibly his own. Nor would he have difficulty in hiring hand-picked staff. The Civil Aviation Authority noted yesterday that they would have to approve his licence to resume operations, but with a proper financial and management structure, which this time both the CAA and the banks would certainly insist upon, that should not raise problems.

Sir Freddie received a boost last night when the CAA announced that it had delayed its planned suspension of the Skytrain Licences until Wednesday. A spokesman said that after that there would be another three weeks before the Licences were revoked.

☐ Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, explaining yesterday the Government's decision not to bail out Laker Airways, said that a state handout would have damaged the morale and spirit of entrepreneurs up and down the country (Philip Webster writes).

Mr Parkinson said that confusion over why the Government had not stepped in was understandable; after all, it provided substantial aid to the public sector and the Government was supposed to be all about stimulating prosperity and future jobs through the private sector.

But he said: "The decision not to provide state funds for Sir Freddie was for the sake of the future of private enterprise. Far from helping the private sector thrive and flourish, a state handout would have been greatly damaging to the morale and spirit of entrepreneurs up and down the country".

Meanwhile, Mr Wedgwood Benn has led over 40 Labour MPs in signing a Commons motion contrasting "the media treatment of two men who argued for cheap fares": Sir Freddie Laker and Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council.



Celebrations: Mr Sidney de Haan (left), chairman of Saga Holidays and Mr Richard Davis, group finance and planning manager for Greenall Whitley, after their firms bought Laker package tours Staff cheer, page 2

Gdansk trial for union leader

From Roger Boyes, Gdansk, Feb 10

The Polish authorities have revealed that they intend to put on trial Mr Miroslaw Krupinski, a seriously ill member of Solidarity's top leadership. Mr Krupinski, a deputy to Mr Lech Walesa, the interned head of Solidarity, is one of the most senior of the free trade union's leadership to face trial.

Speaking to foreign correspondents on an officially organized trip to Gdansk, Mr Bonislaw Madejski, the chief prosecutor of the Gdansk region, said that Mr Krupinski was in a ward in the Gdansk Medical Academy after "coming close to a heart attack".

Mr Krupinski, the deputy chairman of Solidarity's National Commission, was originally interned—that is held without charge—but would be charged under martial law regulations, the prosecutor said.

Although it is not clear what Mr Krupinski is accused of, it seems likely that he will be charged with organizing strikes. On the first day after martial law, Mr Krupinski went to the Lenin Shipyards—the birthplace of the now suspended Solidarity—and called on the workers to form a new Solidarity leadership and continue resistance. At the same rally on Monday, December 14, Mrs Danuta Walesa urged the workers not to take any action until it became clear what had happened to her husband and the rest of the interned praesidium.

In the event, the occupation strike at the shipyards lasted only another 24 hours: riot police entered the yards on Tuesday night and broke up the strike. The overwhelming majority of the workers showed no resistance.

That version was confirmed by foreign reporters when they visited the Gdansk yards on an official trip yesterday.

Others found guilty of organizing strikes after the declaration of martial law have been sentenced in summary courts to as much as seven years' imprisonment, though sentences usually hover around the three to four-year mark. There is no right of appeal and no jury under summary justice.

It has, however, proved possible for defence counsel to argue that Solidarity leaders were restraining rather than organizing angry workers and this has led on a number of occasions to acquittal. The key seems to be to prove that the strike was a spontaneous protest rather than a carefully planned industrial action. According to workers who took part in the strike, this seems to be the case in the Lenin yards.

Apart from Mr Krupinski, the authorities have already sentenced another Solidarity leader—Mr Andrzej Slowik, the Lodz chairman—for organizing strike action after December 13. Mr Slowik received a four and a half year jail term.

Fear of unrest, page 7

Defiant Gdansk, page 16

A yellow £1 for your pocket

By Tony Samstag

The Royal Mint announced the advent of two new coins yesterday, and thereby confirmed what those who will spend them have known for years: money is shrinking.

The new seven-sided 20 pence and yellow £1 coins, the first new currency denominations to be issued for general circulation since the 50p piece appeared to choruses of opprobrium in 1967, are disconcertingly tiny, roughly the size of the 5p.

Holding the 20p coin feels rather like warming up for a tiddly-winks tournament; the pound, at almost twice the weight, is a little better, but hardly adequate compensation for the crisp crackle of a new banknote. Still, designing coins is one of those thankless tasks, like running a railway, in that it is impossible to satisfy even most of the people much of the time.

Mr Alan Lotherington, sales director for the Royal Mint, said: "There are no plans to phase out the pound note. The Government has decided they should be circulated side by side for the forseeable future.

"The 20p piece is an attempt to make change lighter. Members of the public have complained for a long time about the weight of coins, and the holes they wear in pockets."

Three hundred million of the 20p coins will be made before they go into circulation on June 9. The pound coin will be available in April next year.



Early designs of the coins were rejected by experts on blindness as being too thin. The new 20p coin weighs 5 grams while the present 5p is 6g and the 10p coin 11g. The new pound weighs 9.5g.

Other statistics are: £1 diameter, 22.5 mm; edge thickness, 3.1 mm; composition, 70 per cent copper, 5.5 nickel, 24.5 zinc; colour, pale yellow. 20p: diameter, 21.4 mm; edge thickness, 1.75 mm; composition, 84 per cent copper, 16 nickel; colour, silvery.

It costs no more to mint a coin than to print a banknote, but the life of a coin is estimated at 40 to 50 years, as opposed to the nine months of a note.

The coins officially became legal tender yesterday when the Queen signed a royal proclamation under the Coinage Act, of 1971.

Photographs, back page

Kissinger well after open heart surgery

From Christopher Thomas, New York, Feb 10

Dr Henry Kissinger, aged 58, the former United States Secretary of State, was reported to be in a stable condition in Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, tonight, after an apparently successful triple bypass operation for a serious heart condition.

A hospital bulletin said that Mr Kissinger underwent open heart surgery to repair three blocked or narrowed coronary arteries. The operation lasted five hours. It was performed by Dr Gerald Austen.

Mr Kissinger entered the hospital last week after complaining of constant pain in his right shoulder.

Photograph, page 8

The Times

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International Limited, yesterday issued the following statement: "Reports in competitive newspapers that Harold Evans is about to be replaced as Editor of *The Times* are malicious, self-serving and wrong. Mr Evans' outstanding qualities and journalistic skills are recognized throughout the world, as are his improvements to *The Times* over the past twelve months."

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Manpower Commission defended

Sir Richard O'Brien, who is being replaced by the Government as chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, last night spiritedly defended the commission's activities when he appeared before a committee of MPs. He also stressed its need to remain independent of the administration.

The new head of the MSC is to be Mr David Young, a former director of the Centre for Policy Studies which is the Conservative Party's "think tank". He was also an adviser to Sir Keith Joseph.

Trade unions have expressed fears that the appointment might be the prelude to privatization of the employment service including job centres. Sir Richard told MPs last night that although the commission had no firm policy on privatization, he believed that the service was successful.

It is thought that the Government has been embarrassed by the commission's predictions on future unemployment levels.

'Knife' mother discharged

The mother of a rape victim aged 16 who smuggled a knife into court intending to "wreak revenge" on her daughter's attacker was given an absolute discharge yesterday.

The woman, aged 42, took the knife into Birmingham Crown Court where a man was jailed for raping and kidnapping the girl. Yesterday the mother pleaded guilty to possessing an offensive weapon.

£100,000 award for drug error

Mistakes by two doctors and a chemist led to a woman developing gangrene in her feet and lower legs, crippling her for life, Mr Justice Stuart-Smith said in the High Court yesterday. He awarded £100,000 to Mrs John Dwyer, aged 36, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, and her husband.

The judge ruled that Dr Ian Rodrick, who overprescribed a painkilling drug after diagnosing migraine, was liable for £45,000, that Crees Chemists (Banbury) Ltd, which did not query the prescription, should pay £40,000, and that Dr David Jackson, who visited Mrs Dwyer at her home three days after she started taking the drugs, should pay £15,000.

£20m riot bill for Government

Ratepayers in cities affected by last summer's riots will have to pay about £8m to cover the cost of the damage. The rest of the bill, more than £20m, will be paid by the Government (John Witherow writes).

In Liverpool, the city most seriously affected, claims against the local authority total £11m, the Home Office said yesterday; 60 per cent of that will be met by the Government. The claims in London, after rioting in Brixton, Southall and Wood Green, total £5.75m.

Directory of ethnic arts

Arts education on schools is dominated by Western culture and pays too little attention to minority cultures, the Commission for Racial Equality said yesterday.

It has published a directory of projects, from India classical music to Chinese calligraphy, to go out to selected schools and organizations.

Sisters die in fire

The deaths of two sisters, aged 18 and 14, in a fire at their home in Knightswood, Glasgow, yesterday, was being kept from their father, Mr John Murphy, who is in hospital recovering from a brain operation.

Tories pick sportsman

Colin Moynihan, aged 26, a former Oxford double blue and Olympic silver medallist, has been adopted as Conservative candidate for Lewisham, East, at the next general election. The South London constituency is held by Mr Roland Moyle.

Foot refuses to commit himself on arms or EEC

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot has refused to commit a future Labour government to carrying out party policy on unilateral nuclear disarmament or withdrawal from the EEC.

The Labour leader has consistently attempted to balance the demands of party conference with the views of his parliamentary party, but in an interview to be published in tomorrow's *Tribune*, the left-wing weekly, Mr Foot provides clarification of his position on the two most vital policy issues for party unity.

The interview is conducted by Mr Christopher Mullin, one of Mr Wedgwood Benn's backroom allies in the party, who says: "There is a widespread feeling in the party that important issues are being fudged. So I have come in search of some answers to some straight questions."

He then asks: "Will there be a commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament in the manifesto?"

Mr Foot replies: "I hope very much there will be, along the lines which we have agreed at conference. But there are many complications which cannot be stated in simple terms." If a nuclear-free zone is wanted for Europe, discussions will have to be held with other countries. In the meantime, the Trident programme will be stopped and if Cruise had been introduced, that, too, will be stopped. He hopes that nuclear missiles in United States bases will also be barred.

But he then says: "I don't believe that it is fair for those who are unilateralists, like I am, to say that we are not going to take any notice of the rest of the obligations and undertakings in party policy."

Mr Foot is then asked: "Will there be a commitment in your view to withdrawal from the Market?" He replied: "That is highly probable, but I believe we have an obligation to discuss it with our socialist partners in Europe, though, again, not in the sense of their deciding what our policy should be.

"If we want to have a successful Labour government, particularly coming into a world economic crisis ... it is futile to talk as if we won't cooperate with other countries that have similar approaches to ourselves."

Such replies, without commitment, are certain to fuel left-wing fears that Mr Foot has no intention of allowing the Labour Party to go into a general election with a manifesto based on policy commitments passed by conference.

Mr Foot later says that party policy on incomes, based on an assessment of the nation's wealth by the Government and the unions, would apply restrictions to increases for all incomes, not only wages. He says that he is in favour of a concerted policy, agreed between government and the unions, which will be redefined from year to year.

☐ Mr Foot was given a rough time by fellow European socialists when he met them in Brussels yesterday (Ian Murray, in Brussels, writes). There was no question, however, of Mr Foot being converted by the arguments of the Socialist European parliamentarians. He told a news conference that withdrawal from the EEC was a vital element in Labour's plans to restructure the economy.

He admitted that there would be difficult negotiations both in pulling out of the Community and arranging new trading relationships but he said there was no reason why the negotiations should fail.

He could not see why any future Labour Party conference should change its mind about withdrawal, and although there might be a new move within the party to hold a referendum on the subject he believed such an idea would still be rejected.

He said a report in *The Times* about a draft document by the TUC which showed some of the pitfalls to be expected if Britain withdrew from the EEC had not given a true flavour of the overall impression which the document had tried to create.

In his meetings with the politicians and the press Mr Foot emphasized that the Labour Party was not opposed to Europe but opposed to membership of a community which were not designed to meet British requirements.

One Italian Member of the European Parliament accused Mr Foot of being non-democratic and isolationist and there was a strong disapproving speech of welcome from Mr Ernest Glinne, Belgian leader of the European socialist MPs.

Mr Glinne said that what had happened in Britain and Europe since Labour took its decision in October, 1980, to withdraw from the Community made him very much regret that resolution and he hoped the party would have the opportunity to think again.

Peter Trievnor

Down the road at Westminster MPs grappled with rate support grants, but in the Embankment Gardens, with the temperatures in the 50s, a young couple enjoyed a moment's escape yesterday from train strikes, bankruptcies and inflation.

Second thoughts on exam

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Public confirmation that the Government is having second thoughts about proposals to replace CSE and "O" level examinations by a single examination at 16-plus came for the first time yesterday from Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Sir Keith told the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts that ministers were considering "the implications of shifting or not shifting towards a single system" and its effect on standards.

It was clear that the present two-examination system was not sufficiently harmonized, he added.

Asked if he was more "agnostic" about the proposed 16-plus examination than his predecessor, Mr Mark Carlisle, who had sanctioned it, Sir Keith said that ministers were considering important details on which Mr Carlisle had reserved judgment.

The select committee itself gives only qualified support for the proposed examination in its report on the secondary school curriculum and examinations which will be published next Tuesday.

It recommends that once the detailed proposals for the new system have been drawn up by the examination boards, they should be subject to "very wide public discussions". It intended to keep the matter under review.

Asked about his views on the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and his leaked letters to the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* on the council's future, Sir Keith said he wanted to examine more closely what proportion of the council's activities should be supported by the taxpayer.

Many people, including some in the Treasury, shared his doubts about the value of some social science work, he said. He was not convinced, for example, that it was the duty of the taxpayer to support research which served accountancy, a profession "not desperately short of money".

That was why he had asked Lord Rothschild to inquire into the Social Science Research Council. He did not expect Lord Rothschild's report before the early summer.

On university cuts, Sir Keith said he was about to send an "unfavourable response" to the Association of University Teachers in reply to its letter asking him to spread the cuts over five instead of three years, and to allow the savings to emerge by natural wastage.

Staff cheers as Laker firms are bought

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

After a night of negotiations with Mr Bill Mackey, the Laker receiver, the first two companies to pick up pieces of the crashed Laker empire, one of them a Warrington-based brewer, signed deals worth £4.5m. The agreement promises to save about 350 jobs.

Sold for £500,000 to Folkestone-based Saga Holidays, a package tour operator specializing in holidays for the over 60's, was Laker Travel, a package holiday subsidiary of Laker's. Arrowsmith, Laker's other package tour operation based in the North-west, went for £4m to Greenall Whitley, Britain's largest regional brewer, best known for its distillery product Vladivar, the "Vodka from Warrington".

Mr Michael Lane, Greenall's marketing manager was on a two-week Arrowsmith holiday in Portugal when he heard of the Laker collapse. He was so impressed with Arrowsmith staff's eforts to make alternative travel arrangements for those on the holiday that he telephoned his colleagues to recommend the brewers bought the package holiday operation.

"They were already looking at the proposition but I gave it some impetus", Mr Lane said last night.

Mr Sidney de Haan, aged 61, chairman of Saga Holidays and a former hotelier, signed big deal at the receiver's office in the City of London at 8.15 am. He then went to Laker Travel's Grosvenor Street offices and offered jobs to all staff there. He also offered work to Laker employees at Gatwick and elsewhere.

Mr de Haan said afterwards: "Cheers went up and everybody was delighted. We were back in business by 11 o'clock and new bookings were coming in." Saga plans to keep the Laker Travel name, operating as a separate division

Saga with Laker Travel, as Greenall Whitley with Arrowsmith, will fight to win back the thousands of bookings which have been switched since last Friday's collapse.

He was asked yesterday if he had bought Laker Travel at a bargain price.

Mr de Haan said: "It is a sound company. It is a fair price, a reasonable price." However, the £4m paid by Greenall Whitley surprised some in the travel industry, which had been putting a price tag of well under £2m on Arrowsmith, even though it was regarded as the better buy. Greenalls, a newcomer to the travel business but which has been intent on diversifying into leisure interests, plans to pump cash resources into Arrowsmith for development.

The Greenall deal was subject to its getting an Air Transport Operator Licence (ATOL) and putting up a bond to cover holidaymakers against the effects of a company's financial failure.

Jet-setting Saga, page 21



Senior Pilot "Mac" McDougall (left) with First Officer Martin Saunders at the helm of a luggage trolley

Pilots keep the baggage flying

British Airways pilots helped to load passengers' bagagge at Heathrow yesterday to keep their planes flying. With other flight staff, accountants and engineers, they volunteered to help out during an unofficial stoppage by nearly 2,000 ground staff, ignoring pickets stationed at entrances to the tarmac.

The strike, over new rosters, which began on Tuesday, is disrupting the airline's European flights from terminal one, and some operated by other airlines using the terminal. But British Airways expected more than half its 100 scheduled flights from terminal one to be operational.

First Officer Martin Saunders, who gave up his day off, said: "We've got to stop the airline doing a Laker. We have to keep flying." Captain "Mac" McDougall, aged 51, added: "I've been flying for British Airways for 27 years and there is no way I want to see it go down the drain.". British Airways expects to operate more than 70 per cent of European flights today.

TV launch delayed again

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Central Independent Television said yesterday that it was unable to begin broadcasting from the east Midlands on February 15 as promised, because of "new problems and demands" raised by all sections of its work force.

The company, which succeeded ATV, claimed it had a projected loss of £2m for the first 15 months of its operations. The additional cost of seconding staff to its temporary studio near Nottingham from its Elstree and Birmingham operations would mean a further £2m a year. "This additional cost, over and above salary would average £19,500 per annum for each of the jobs covered by secondment from Elstree and Birmingham", the company said.

The county councils which were instrumental in persuading the Independent Broadcasting Authority to make the Midlands a dual franchise region said they were sending a telegram to Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the IBA, seeking a meeting with him.

An IBA official said the authority did not intervene in industrial disputes. It was disappointed the planned service had not been introduced: "We believe that the management is acting responsibly in seeking to achieve working practices".

Mr Robert Phillis, the managing director of Central Independent Television, said that in order to provide the service from the temporary studio at Giltbrook near Nottingham on January 1 the company had been prepared to second staff from Elstree and Birmingham on terms which it was believed had been clearly established. It had proved impossible, however, to reach agreement with electricians, but this having been resolved it had been planned to start broadcasting on February 15.

"New problems and demands have now been raised by all sections of our work force including the basis of secondment and the operation of the studios", he said.

The main issue in the increasingly complex story behind the company's problems is at Elstree where, in order to maintain programme output while the Nottingham studio is being built, studios are being leased from Associated Communications Corporations (ACC) for a minimum of one year.

HOSPITAL SALE ATTACKED

A Labour MP last night called for a government inquiry into the sale of a health service hospital said to be worth £300,000, for a "derisory" £17,500 apparently for use as a private clinic.

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, said that the sale of Strinesdale Hospital, Oldham, which has 55 beds, had been agreed without consulting members of the local area health authority who were "shocked and appalled" at the price.

He wrote to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, describing the affair was disturbing and asking whether there were other NHS hospitals "being sold off for a song, where it is then proposed to turn them over for redevelopment as private hospitals".

According to Mr Meacher, a consortium of local doctors was reported to be buying Strinesdale, which stands in 28 acres, for use as a private hospital. The buyers, Havenside Developments, have said this is one of the options they are considering.

Mr Meacher said the inquiry should determine whether any of the local doctors involved with the closure had any association, "however indirect", with Havenside.

Mr Meacher's claims were rejected last night by Oldham Area Health Authority and the North-west regional authority, which managed the sale. The authority whose officials privately describe Mr Meacher's figures as wide of the mark, blamed the depressed property market

'Times' unions talk on redundancies

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Union negotiators for the two groups of employees most affected by planned cuts at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* are to continue talks with the management in spite of their strong and continuing opposition to the proposals.

Clerical members of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel at *The Times* demanded further "clarification" of the management plans, while their colleagues at *The Sunday Times* formally empowered their negotiators to continue talks in which they are resisting moves to reduce clerical jobs across both newspapers by 390.

The meetings of the 670 clerical workers were the first full ones since the warning by Mr Rupert Murdoch on Monday that he would close both newspapers unless agreement was reached "within days" on an overall reduction of 600 in the present 2,600 full time work force.

Meanwhile, amid continuing confusion over whether Mr Murdoch would be able to retain the titles of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* if he liquidated the company, one of the newspaper's independent national directors said there had been no discussion with him of a transfer of the titles.

Conditions attached to the original sale of the newspapers to Mr Murdoch in February, 1981, explicitly provide that a majority of the six independent national directors must give their consent before TNL sells or otherwise disposes of any interest in the two newspapers.

Lord Roll of Ipsden, one of the five current independent directors on the board of Times Newspapers Holdings, asked yesterday whether there had been any discussion of the transfer of the titles from one part of the News International Group to another, said: "There has been no such discussion on the titles." He made it clear that he would expect such discussion to take place if the titles were to be transferred.

The confusion remained yesterday after a meeting between the National Union of Journalists and Mr Gerald Long, the managing director of TNL, held primarily to discuss the company's plan for a cut of 35 in *The Times* editorial staff.

Asked by union negotiators which company at present owned the titles, Mr Long is understood to have declined to give a firm answer before consulting lawyers to establish the exact position.

☐ *The Times* NUJ chapel yesterday authorized talks on the company's plans to reduce editorial staff on *The Times* in a resolution which instructed negotiators to "enter into redundancy negotiations on the basis of maximizing employment on *he Times* and maintaining editorial standards".

Chapel fathers [senior shop stewards] representing clerical workers throughout Fleet Street yesterday promised to call on their members to offer support to their colleagues at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*. A joint meeting of all Natsopa chapels at *The Times* is also to be held today.

Mr Barry Fitzpatrick, father of *The Sunday Times* clerical chapel who yesterday described Mr Murdoch's plans as "straightforward mugging", said last night that the chapels members were appalled at the planned cuts in the light of the contribution which his members made to revenue in the company.

Details of more planned cuts came to light last night when *The Sunday Times* machine chapel, made up largely of single-shift workers, disclosed that they were refusing to accept reductions totalling 155 shifts out of 602.

Mr Roy Wilson, their chapel father, said the figures were unacceptable but added: "If people use their common sense and understand the problems then it is my belief we can salvage *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*".

TUC urges Howe to end pre-Budget 'purdah'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders yesterday urged Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to end his traditional period of "purdah" before the spring Budget and discuss policy openly with both sides of industry.

Putting forward their £8.3 billion reflationary package of measures for inclusion in the Budget on March 9, the TUC economic committee appealed for abolition of the "secrecy and mysticism" of the Government's annual presentation of financial strategy to Parliament.

The unions argued that their package of measures to stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment differed in scale rather than principle from similiar proposals being proposed by the CBI and Conservative backbenchers fearful of the political impact of three million unemployed.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said after the hour-long talks at the Treasury that Sir Geoffrey had shown some interest in opening up pre-Budget discussions in the future. "We were putting a flag up, and this was something to seriously examine", he said.

Mr David Basnett, chairman of the economic committee, said: "Our major point was to express absolute outrage at the current levels of unemployment and the need to take this into account in the Budget. We complained about the Government's unwillingness to enter into wide-ranging discussions on economic policies and asked if the Treasury was an island.

"We believe that the ritual of pre-Budget secrecy and the period of 'purdah' are anachronisms", he added. "We would like to see these matters debated and discussed as part of a national economic assessment. Industry and the City should be there too."

But while the Chancellor showed some interest in the TUC's idea of canvassing wider opinion on his Budget options, he was clearly not inclined to take on board the union's plan for a grand national economic assessment, which would involve TUC participation in public policy making.

Sir Geoffrey did, however, congratulate the TUC on the high standard of its 1982 Economic Review, which for the first time used the Treasury model to ensure that the sums were right and the conclusions valid. He exonerated union leaders of the charge of irresponsibility brought against them by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

"The Chancellor accepted that what we were putting forward was not irresponsible", Mr Basnett said. But Sir Geoffrey showed no sign of being ready to implement the TUC's plans for a big boost in public spending on job creation, pensions, the health service, local authority and state industry spending and social benefits.

'Victory' for vandalism

Patterdale mountain rescue team has decided that, because of continued vandalism, the mountain rescue box and stretcher on Striding Edge, Helvellyn, put there for public use, should not be replaced, in spite of being given the money to do so.

When the Cambrian team first said it would recommend to the mountain rescue committee of England and Wales that the box, destroyed recently by vandalism, should not be replaced, the Keswick-Barrow Walk Committee, sent £250 for a replacement in gratitude for past help.

The Patterdale team reconsidered the matter, but its leader, Mr Joe Boothroyd, said afterwards: "The team remain convinced that the box should not be replaced.

Science report

Predicted satellite collision ruled out

By the Staff of "Nature"

The prospect that two recently discovered satellites of Saturn would collide with each other in the next few months has been ruled out by a theoretical argument in one of the oldest and most neglected fields of theoretical mechanics, the insoluble three-body problem.

S. F. Dermott and C. D. Murray, of Cornell University, New York, have used an approximate solution of that problem to show that although the two satellites were apparently on a collision course throughout 1980 they should now be moving away from each other.

The first and larger satellite (known as 1980S1) was discovered in 1979 by the Pioneer I spacecraft, the second (1980S3) by ground-based observations the following year. The two satellites are travelling in nearly identical and nearly circular orbits, the second satellite slightly outside the first. Each orbit is about 164,000km from the planet's centre. The objects are 175 and 105km across, larger than the distance between the orbits. At the beginning of 1980, they were 180° apart but were also closing on each other at a rate of 0.2° a day, whence the prediction that they would collide early this year.

Dermott and Murray argue that the satellites will never approach each other to within less than about 30° in their positions around their orbits.

The three-body problem has been a nuisance since the time of Newton, who was the first to produce exact equations describing the motion of two objects (the Earth and the Moon) held together by gravitational attraction. At the same time, it was recognized that the problem of three objects interacting with each other could not be solved exactly, with the result that a variety of approximate methods have been developed for dealing with important practical problems such as the mutual interaction of the Sun and the Earth on the motion of the Moon.

The objective of the calculations is to predict the motion of the two satellites of Saturn under the mutual influence of the planet. Each completes one revolution in just over 16 hours. From the point of view of a hypothetical observer travelling around Saturn at the same speed, the two satellites are making extended oscillations about two points on their nearly common orbit lying exactly 180° apart.

Seen from that point of view, each orbit has a horseshoe shape. The calculation also predicts that the oscillatory path folowed by the smaller satellite should be the more extensive, and that its orbital distance from Saturn should be up to 100km greater when travelling away from the other satellite than when approaching it.

It should now be possible to obtain accurate masses of the two small satellites. Moreover, their existence in apparently stable orbits suggests to the researchers that they have been formed by the accretion of smaller lumps of material, thought chiefly to be ice, for which reason the calculation may throw some light on the stability of Saturn's ring system.

For most people, however, the chief interest will be the paradoxical nature of the conclusion; although there is a gravitational attraction between the two satellites, in the presence of the much more powerful influence of Saturn that serves only to keep them apart.

Source *Icarus* (vol. 48, p12) 1981.

JAILED FOR WINE FRAUD

Two men were each jailed for 18 months last night after they were found guilty of setting up an international wine fraud. Liverpool Crown Court at Birkenhead was told that Christopher Owen, aged 34, of Shireburn Road, Freshfield, Merseyside, and Richard Nunes, aged 39, of Dunbar Road, Southport, imported cheap table wines from France and Holland, labelled them as vintage brands and exported them to unsuspecting dealers in the United States.

PC falls to death

Police Constable William Howard, aged 52, died yesterday when he fell from the Bowerham Lane Bridge on to the M6 motorway near Lancaster. He hit the back of a van and was then struck by a lorry.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore S5 00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8 00; Switzerland S Frs 3 00; Syria LS5 50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

هكذا من الأصل

Reject the IRA, FitzGerald tells border voters

From Richard Ford, Castleblaney, co Monaghan

IRISH ELECTION

Dr Garret FitzGerald, leader of Fine Gael, coupled a defence of his Government's decision to ban a proposed party political broadcast by Provisional Sinn Fein with a strong attack on terrorism.

He chose the border area of co Louth where a Provisional Sinn Fein candidate is standing to appeal to the electorate to reject the IRA.

The Prime Minister, in confident mood, confirmed that one of the considerations in banning the broadcast was a remark at a recent Provisional Sinn Fein conference about advancing with a ballot box and Armalite rifle. There would have been great danger, he said, if the Government had not acted to stop the proposed two-minute broadcast today of Provisional Sinn Fein, which is fielding seven candidates in the republic's general election.

Dr FitzGerald said the ban would continue until Provisional Sinn Fein repudiated the campaign of violence. "They do not recognize the institutions of the state, the courts, or the government. They rob our banks and post offices and shoot our gardia. I do not see the Italians allowing the Red Brigade to appear on broadcasts during an election campaign.

"Terrorists are terrorists. The party was created to support the terrorist movement, and does so, and is unwilling to repudiate them."

Speaking in the dreary border town of Dundalk, Dr FitzGerald urged voters to show that they reject the IRA.

There were few black flags, put out last year at the time of the hunger strike, to greet him as his campaign bus began a tour of the border counties where two H-block candidates won seats in June. But along the road, were posters for the Provisional Sinn Fein candidates which can have left Dr FitzGerald in no doubt that they command some local support.

In a factory making elctrical components, where Mr Francis Browne, Provisional Sinn Fein candidate for Louth, works, Dr FitzGerald came face to face with some of Mr Browne's supporters. His hand was shaken with surly indifference and a few girls left him in no doubt of their feelings. "Get the Brits out of Ireland", they shouted.

The folksiness of Irish elections was evident throughout yesterday's tour with people waving at the coach, and traffic at a standstill at Castleblaney as children crowded round Dr FitzGerald to present him with a bouquet for his wife, Joan, and a red rose for his buttonhole.

He could have been the Pied Piper of Hamelin

Cavan Monaghan is a five-seat constituency whicn returned Fianna Fail and two Fine Gael MPs at the last election. It is the fifth seat, which was won by Mr Kieran Doherty, the hunger striker, that is crucial. Although the H-blocks are no longer a big issue, Provisional Sinn Fin hopes to gain votes by choosing candidates well known for their work in the local community, and in Cavan Monaghan have chosen a prisoner on remand in Crumlin Road jail in Belfast accused of the murder of two Ulster Defence Regiment men

Neither of the main parties, who underestimated the strength of the H-block candidates in the last election, is willing to write them off although it is expected that their votes will drop.

Home Office sued over test of virginity

By Lucy Hodges

The husband of the Asian woman subjected to a virginity test at Heathrow airport has served writs on the Home Office claiming a six-figure sum for alleged assualt on his wife with compensation for the effect it had on his marriage.

Mr Bansi Lal Kakka, of Southall, west London, wants a public apology for the way she was treated by immigration officers. She was given a gynaecological examination when she arrived to join Mr Kakka to whom she was at that time engaged.

Mr Kakka said his wife had been forced to undress and had been examined by a male doctor although she had asked to see a female doctor. It had caused great distress, embarrassment and humiliation, he said.

She stayed with him and his four young children by his first marriage for four months and then returned to India. Mr Kakka, whose first wife committed suicide and who has one child who is mentally handicapped, told *The Times* in December, 1980, that the test had been so wounding to the dignity of an Asian woman that it would damage her psychologically.

At that time he was proposing to sue the Home Office for the failure of his marriage. Since then his wife has been persuaded to return to live with him in Britain. He is taking action on her behalf for alleged assault as well.

Virginity tests have been banned by the Home Office after the storm that was raised over Mrs Kakka's test. Mr Kakka says he was offered £500 by the Home Office to withdraw his action. He is pursuing it because his wife is still living with the memory of it.

The Home Office confirmed yesterday hat it had received the writs.





Bubbles and bubbly: Medicalstudents from the Middlesex Hospital, London, celebrating with champagne yesterday after claiming an under-water piano-playing record. They spent 110 hours at their soundless task (left); Hugh Montgomery (centre, right) performed the finale. The event raised £3,500 towards an ultra-sound scanner.

Third inquiry into reservoir scheme

By Craig Seton

A public inquiry in April into a proposed reservoir at Roadford, Devon, west of Dartmoor, will be the third since the project was put forward in 1974 as essential to the water needs of the South-west into the next century. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has ordered the new inquiry into the proposed size of the reservoir.

At the first public inquiry, in 1978, the inspector recommended that the reservoir should be at Roadford. A second public inquiry was then held because opponents wanted an investigation into the possible effects of an earthquake on its proposed quarter mile-long dam.

A further delay was caused when Mr Heseltine asked the South-west Water authority to again examine a site north of Roadford. The authority was also asked to consider its water neeeds until the year 2020 rather than the year 2011, the basis for its original strategy.

Although Mr Heseltine has now accepted that Roadford should be the site, his action in referring the reservoir's planned 8,000 million-gallon size to the new public inquiry, at Okehampton on April 20, has convinced the water authority that he is deliberately delaying the scheme, which will cost £20m.

The authority is worried that the opponents of the scheme will try again to raise the whole issue of the Roadford site. They have said the new reservoir should not be on farmland but on moorland. The Dartmoor Preservation Society has said it would resist that.

Protest for court

By a Staff Reporter

Motorway protesters believe that the Darenth Valley judgement this week will strengthen their case in the European Court of Human Rights against the British road inquiry system.

They believe that the judgement shows that there are too few restraints on the powers of ministers to order the building of new roads against the wishes of local objectors.

An Oxfordshire branch of Friends of the Earth intends to claim in the High Court that the system in which ministers who propose routes decide if they should be adopted is a breach of natural justice. Mr Joe Weston, coordinator of the branch, said: "There is every likelihood that it will be thrown out".

Cases are not accepted by the European court unless claimants can show that they failed to win justice in their ow countries. The branch of Friends of the Earth is based at Wheatley near the junction from which the Government wants to begin the Oxfordshire-Warwickshire extension of the M40 motorway.

Mr Robin Grove-White, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, said that he sympathised with Friends of the Earth, but his organization was not involved with their case.

"We are concerned about the rôle of the Secretary of State for Transport with respect to motorway inquiries."

He said that the Darenth Valley judgment showed that "for redress, we must rely on the Transport Secretary's goodwill to revoke his own order for his own scheme at some point in the future

"The Darenth Valley is a treasure, not simply for Kent but for the whole of rural England. A motorway through it would spoil it for ever."

Doubts on badger disease link

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Work by government researchers shows that there are still uncertainties abqut the disease which badgers are thought to pass on to cattle. Ministers use the evidence of infection to defend their campaign of containing the disease by killing badgers with poison gas.

Four researchers with the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, which oversees the gassing campaign, say in a paper published yesterday by the British Ecological Society that some aspects of the frequency of the disease in badgers remain unexplained.

Their statement will encourage naturalists who oppose gassing to question again the ministry's conviction that badgers infect cattle with tuberculosis

The paper, says that investigations of badger habits in the late 1970s revealed discrepancies in infection.

The paper was written by Dr Christopher Cheeseman and Mr Peter Mallinson, of the ministry's agricultural science service, Mr John Gallgher of its veterinary investigation centre, and Mr Gareth Jones, a divisional officer of the state veterinary service.

They examined four areas in South-west England where badgers and cattle were diseased. Their work showed that the rate of disease in badgers was low in Gloucestershire, which has the highest recorded density of badger population in Europe. In Cornwall, where the badger population was the most thinly distributed of the four sites inspected, the prevalence of the disease was highest.

They concluded that there must be some unexplained cause of variation in infection. "Further elucidation would increase our knowledge of the epidemiology of tuberculosis in badgers and cattle", they wrote.

Journal of Applied Ecology: Vol 18, No 3; (Blackwell Scientific Publications, Osney Mead, Oxford.)

Research council cuts: 4

Anatomy of a political pariah

By David Walker

The Social Science Research Council receives less than 5 per cent of the total research council budget. A large amount of social research is carried out in universities, institutes and government departments outside the council's ambit.

The SSRC has taken a disproportionate share of cuts in research in recent years. Postgraduate training has been the main victim of a 20 per cent reduction in its budget since 1979. The council is now working out how to apportion a further cut for 1982-83 announced by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, last December; the Goverment is subtracting £1.1m, or 4 per cent from the amount the council calculated was needed to keep research and training at the 1981-82 level.

Yet the SSRC is perhaps the best known of the research councils. Its notoriety apparently gives it the rank of, say, the Natural Environment Council, founded with the SSRC in that burst of early Wilsonian creativity legislated for in the 1965 Science and Technology Act.

That the SSRC has had so much public attention, not least from Conservative ministers, is explained only partly by its functions as a quango. The SSRC suffers, if that is the word to describe the recent attentions of Sir Keith, from the nature of social science as an intellectual and academic pursuit.

What the SSRC does, essentially, is to provide funds in addition to those of the University Grants Committee for research and for maintaining postgraduates. The latter is officially called training; but Britain is still notoriously behind in the rigorous training of social science postgraduates in the methods of research.

Of the £5.8m spent by the SSRC in 1980-81 on research grants, the bulk went to academics in university and polytechnic posts. Likewise, nearly all of the 1,200 studentships it offered in 1981-82 supported young men and women studying for higher degrees.

The theory of this, the "dual-support" system, is that the university requires a number of researchers able to pursue knowledge for its own sake in order to advance the frontiers of their subject. In addition, the SSRC has been expected to spend money on projects that will "solve social problems".

Three of the five chairmen the SSRC has had were appointed by Labour governments but subsequently had to deal with Conservative secretaries of state for education. This fact, and the philosophical suspicion of social science which Conservatives naturally have, explains why the SSRC has acquired a left-wing reputation.

Judging by its grant policies, the description is not fair. The first of the accompanying tables shows two things. One is that the SSRC has altered priorities, for example downgrading sociology and management.

The second thing is that social science is not, as commonly alleged, merely sociology. Some of the work done under the headings of education and political science is sociological; but some of the work under sociology is social administration

Tomorrow: Science

RESEARCH APPLICATIONS

	Number	Success rate by value %
1974-75	542	44
1975-76	745	29.4
1976-77	733	22.4
1977-78	638	29
1978-79	749	33.5
1979-80	666	32.0
1980-81	884	25.2

Research funds committed by subject

	[1974]	[1981]
Computing and social sciences	*	2
Economic and social history	6	11
Economics	26	22
Education	7	9
Human geography and planning	6	9
Law	*	1
Linguistics	*	2
Management and industrial relations	12	6
Political science	6	6
Psychology	12	13
Social anthropology	3	3
Sociology	14	11
Statistics	4	3
Social forecasting	2	—
Local survey studies	2	—
Transport	—	2

* less than 1 per cent.

Poll test on fares

From Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

Barnsley Trades Council is calling for Labour members of South Yorkshire County Council to resign and fight by-elections on the principle of maintianing low-cost bus fares through subsidies from the rates. The eventual aim is to have legislation amended to make the policy permissible.

The move has been initiated by Mr Jack Brown, chairman of the Trades Council; Mr Michael Stokes, the secretary, and Mr John Tidball, all of whom are councillors.

Their argument is that 82 of South Yorkshire's 100 councillors were elected on a manifesto which promised no increases in bus fares. Because they may now be obliged by law to increase them, councillors should go back to the electorate for reelection to explain this and obtain approval.

Mr Brown said yesterday: "We might be in a position where county councillors have either to vote for increases fares or vote against. Our manifesto was explicit. Labour will not increase fares, or rather, continue its policy of not increasing fares".

Mr Brown said the idea was that some Labour councillors should resign their seats and go back to the electorate with an amended policy. He said that he and his colleagues had been told by the chief officer of the county council that if they went before the electorate on a "charade", standing on their previous manifesto, being re-elected and voting against increasing fares, they would be wasting ratepayers' money and would be surcharged with the cost of the election.

Mr Brown said: "We have said the honourable thing is to go back to the electorate and say we accept the legal position at this stage. We can then say we have consulted the electorate and we are going back to them with a realistic appreciation of what the legal position is and we will fight to try and make the fare increases as small as possible and fight to get Parliament to amend the legislation to permit us to revert to our previous policy.

Mr Brown said he was trying to organize transport workers' unions to take direct action. He thought that South Yorkshire should be setting an example to other authorities.

SWEET LIFE OF £177,000 DEBT MAN

A former broker in the City went through £661,120 in three years after embarking on a life of enjoyment. Instead of working, he went round the world, bought himself race horses a beautiful home, a Rolls-Royce, and gambled at racecourses and casinos.

"One of your horses was called Sweet Life. And that just about sums up your position" Mr Kenneth Whiting assistant Official Receiver, said at the London Bankruptcy court yesterday.

Bernard John Roberts, aged 60, of Wimbledon, London, who is living on social security payments with debts estimated at £177,750, replied: "I cannot argue with that." Mr Roberts said that in 1973 he accepted an offer of £661,120 for his shares in a money-broking company and by 1976 the money had gone. He knew he would eventually face a demand for Capital Gains Tax but failed to put aside any of the money. The Inland Revenue is claiming £130,000.

The public examination was adjourned until April.

PARLIAMENT February 10, 1982

Rail dispute will put jobs in jeopardy

TRANSPORT

The railways dispute was causing deep damage both in the short and longer term, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions in the Commons. The sooner all concerned pressed Aslef to abandon its strike the better.

Mr David Madel (South Bedfordshire, C) asked if the Minister took the view that if disruption continued future modernization and investment was bound to be at risk? Will he bear in mind (he added) the competing need of the road network for more public funds?

Mr Howell: Deep damage is being caused by this wretched strike. There will be need to press ahead with many measures to overcome the losses on the railways.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab): Any investment in modernization will have to come out of the external financial limit which he has increased by substantially less than the rate of inflation anticipated by the Treasury. The increase in that limit for next year will be wiped out by borrowings over recent weeks.

As it is the Government which encouraged British Rail to go ahead with that borrowing, will he at least make sure it is not penalized by an unrealistic level of extreme financial limit for next year which will mean there is no modernization, no investment and little maintenance?

Mr Howell: The limit for next year has been maintained in real terms. The need is for all concerned, including those in the other railway unions, to urge Aslef to end their totally destructive strike and recognize, along with the other unions, that increased pay and productivity and investment go hand in hand. That is where the future of the railways lies. That was the way we were going before this wretched strike.

The longer it continues the longer it will put in jeopardy the jobs of many people on the railways and the future of many projects.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): It would be unfair, both on the majority of railwaymen in the NUR and the British Railways board and the travelling public, if Aslef's tactics were to result, in the long-term in the jobs of NUR and TSSA members being put at risk.

Would he confirm that the railways board, Aslef, the NUR and the TSSA all signed the same document and that all except Aslef are willing to abide by their signatures? Has he any reason to believe either that the four signatories were not all sober or were not aware of what they were signing?

Mr Howell: When the inquiry is meeting it is wrong to comment on the merits of the dispute. The strike is causing deep damage, both in the short and longer term.

Since the future of the railways depends upon its customers, and they are finding themselves in an awkward situation, particularly the long-suffering commuters, all this spells bad for the railways.

The sooner all concerned press Aslef to lift their silly strike and silly action the better.

Mr Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton, Lab): How can the minister say that the increase in the external finance limit of only £30m maintains the value of that limit in real terms? If he wants to make a constructive intervention in the current dispute, why not tell the BR board to stick to the law?

Every successive Act of transport legislation requires them to adhere to the existing machinery of negotiation. By going outside that machinery, the board are breaking the law.

Mr Howell: I hope he will also make a constructive intervention. The most constructive intervention he can make is to urge Aslef to end their damaging action which is benefiting no one on the railways, no one in the unions, none of the railways' customers nor the future of British Rail, and to recognize that increased pay and productivity have to go together. That must be where the future of the railways lies.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab): Will he respond to my point in a letter earlier this week drawing attention to how damaging it was to the already slim prospect of resolving the current dispute for him to leave uncorrected those newspaper reports which suggest that the Government is considering a further curtailment of BR in the light of this dispute?

Will he tell those of his friends who suggest that railway investment is being curtailed as a result of the dispute that they are grossly misrepresenting the facts and that the Government curtailed railway investment long in advance of this dispute?

The dispute is proceeding on an issue, put before an inquiry, in which a union is properly contending that a major nationalized industry has failed to meet its obligations within the railways' own negotiating machinery.

Mr Howell: There is a realistic message here which I hope he will join in conveying to those at present causing disruption on the railways: that if they pursue this disruption and if it is believed that somehow higher pay can be achieved without higher productivity or new investment and equipment and without any de-manning or new working practices, that belief is deeply damaging and Aslef would be extremely wise to desist from their disruption.

Aslef's course of action and the disruption they are imposing on the railways is deeply damaging for the future and they should desist.

☐ Later, Mr Huckfield, attempting to raise a point of order with the Speaker, said that the minister had made inflammatory statements during the question.

Since today (he added) the Secretary of State for Transport has made a deliberate and determined attempt to use questions, especially that question... (Conservative protests and interruptions).

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas): Everybody, in my experience, uses questions for some purpose.

Mr Huckfield: The minister used a question on an entirely different matter to read out a statement, which he had clearly prepared beforehand, to intervene in the rail dispute.

The Speaker: He must ask me a point of order, not merely make charges about other MPs.

Mr Huckfield: I am simply trying to say, since he continues to make inflammatory statements...

The Speaker: We have no point of order there.

He then called next business but Mr Huckfield rose again and there were shouts of "Name him".

The Speaker: I have no desire to name anyone but Mr Huckfield must realize he is not making a point of order but advancing an argument.

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham, North-West, Lab): If the Speaker or his deputy allows an MP to make a statement, it must be in order, because Mr Speaker cannot be wrong. (Laughter).


Huckfield: BR breaking law


Adley: All signed

No return to cheap London fares

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, was greeted with protests from Labour MPs when he said he was not prepared to legislate to let the Greater London Council go back to its unbalanced policies for London Transport which put such heavy burdens on ratepayers. He added that he was prepared to legislate on travel concessions for the elderly.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab), who had asked for the Transport (London) Act 1969 to be amended, then asked: When will he introduce the concessions for the elderly? Is he seriously saying he will disregard yesterday's clear cut decision by the House in favour of new legislation? Does he take pleasure in causing chaos to London Transport and distress to many Londoners?

Mr Howell: I will introduce the concession for the elderly soon. I voted against the Bill proposed by Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North) yesterday because I do not want to see Londoners exposed again to crucifying rate levels again.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): Does he wish to see London exposed to even heavier traffic and chaos? The GLC's action was one of the best things they have ever done.

Mr Howell: Successive governments, including Labour, have concluded that indiscriminate subsidies of the kind which apparently were being practised in the second half of last year are not necessarily the best answer and do not necessarily help with the traffic. Such subsidies damage business in central London because of high rates and create imbalance and difficulties for London Transport travellers. We are leaning over backwards to try to help the GLC to get out of these difficulties.

Mr Robin Squire (Havering, Hornchurch, C): Many of my constituents are confused about the current state of affairs and about the responsibility. That confusion could be marginally reduced if the Labour majority on the GLC could agree on what they wanted to do.

Mr Howell: It would be valuable if the whole GLC could agree a London Transport budget so that they could settle down to a period of stability. They have a substantial subsidy of £250,000m. London takes by far the largest proportion of the nation's public transport support.

It is possible to develop an efficient, low cost transport system in Greater London.

He added that it was regrettable that there would have to be a 100 per cent fare increase but that this was necessary to get London Transport back on the track again.

Seat belt law expected this summer

Regulations on the compulsory wearing of seat belts would be expected to be brought into force during the summer, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, stated during questions on the compulsory wearing of seat belts.

He recalled that he had laid a statement of his proposals before Parliament on December 8. He was required to allow at least three months to elapse before laying the regulations. He expected to lay them as soon as was practicable after March 8.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) asked: When considering these regulations, will he consider the need for ensuring standardization of seat belts because of the difficulties caused to drivers by the wide variety of release mechanisms on the market and the adjustment mechanisms on the straps?

Mr Howell: On the release mechanisms in vehicles built since 1973, the arrangements for release are more or less standard, but I will bear in mind what he said. On the adjustment mechanisms, there are on the market mechanisms that can be adjusted up and down for different sized drivers, and anchor points for the shoulders which are located lower or higher depending on the size of the drivers.

Mr Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall, Lab): Will he give due weight to the unanimous attitude of taxi drivers that they should be freed from having to wear seat belts because of the nature of their duties?

Mr Howell: The initial consultation period has ended, but I am carefully considering representations, including those by taxi drivers.

Mr Toby Jessel (Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham, C): As each week's delay results in the loss of about 15 lives, will he make sure that the regulations are introduced as soon as the law allows?

Mr Howell: I am bound by the law. The debate on the regulations would be expected in March or April and if they are approved, they will be followed by a running-in period, which is vitally necessary, and then the regulations will be brought into force during the summer.

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham, North-West, Lab): As there is irrefutable evidence that some lives have been lost because people have been compelled to wear seat belts, will he see in the regulations that if a person does lose their life through having to wear a seat belt, his or her next-of-kin can get compensation from his ministry?

Mr Howell: These matters have been fully debated and answered in this Parliament — (Protests) — which has reached a view on this. I will be bringing forward the regulations and will consider carefully all requests for exemptions.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30). Questions: Treasury; Prime Minister. Debate on Opposition motion on overseas development. Lords (3.00). Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill and New Towns Bill, second readings. Debate on workshop units for small businesses.

Last word goes to Jenkins at rally

By Our Political Editor

Mr Roy Jenkins, a favourite candidate for the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, will make the final rallying speech of the SDP's constitutional convention on Sunday.

But the four provisional joint leaders are to share the burden of chairing the one and a half day conference in Kensington, London. They will try to persuade 293 articulate and opinionated representatives to agree, in only 10 hours of debate, to a draft constitution of some 25,000 words, which will then be put to a ballot of all party members.

Proceedings will reach a climax with a feast of refined voting, a two-stage use of the single trasferable vote, to resolve the trickiest question, how to elect the leader. The orgsanizers hope to reduce eight different proposals to three main options: election by the mass membership with one vote for one party member; or by MPs subject to wider endorsement; or by MPs first, but only on certain conditions.

The fun of explaining all that will go to Mr Robert Maclennan MP for Caithness and Sutherland, who had the principal part in drafting the constitution. If all goes smoothly the final triple choice will be put to a separate ballot of all 70,000 members.

One proposal would help Mr Jenkins, if he fails to find a parlimentary seat. This is that a provisional leader until the next general election could be someone who is not an MP. The election of the leader will not take place until November.

Scores of amendments sent in by the 110 area parties have been boiled down by diplomacy and arm-twisting to 53. But apart from the leadership question, two divisive matters are sure to reach the floor.

The first is over whether the party should be organized in single constituencies, or in area parties as at present covering up to seven constituencies. This makes for a slimmer and more efficient party, in the view of the leadership; for a more centralized and less democratic party, in the eyes of their critics.

Feelings run high over the draft provisions to give roughly equal representation to men and women at every level in the party. Some members are strongly opposed to any positive discrimination.

If the voting is close on that or any other sensitive question, democracy will again supply the answer: a verdict will be sought on that, too, by ballot of the whole membership.

SDP winning its way into the town halls

By Ian Bradley

The SDP-Liberal Alliance has won more than half of the local government seats it has fought since July 1.

The latest analysis by the *New Statesman* shows that up to the end of last week the alliance had won 125 of 235 seats contested in England and Wales.

Altogether, in England the alliance has made a net gain of 109 seats since July 1, with the Liberals winning 63 and the SDP 46. The Conservatives have had a net loss of 57 seats, Labour of 31 and other parties of 21.

This week's issue of the *New Statesman* includes a regional breakdown of local election results which shows that the alliance has been doing significantly worse in the Midlands than elsewhere.

Together, the Liberals and SDP have won two thirds of the seats they have contested in the South, half of those fought in the North, but only a third of those in the Midlands. Labour made a net gain of one seat in the Midlands since July 1, compared to a net loss of 20 in the South and 12 in the North.

One reason for the alliance's good showing in the South is the preponderance of Conservative seats which have proved consistently more vulnerable to the SDP-Liberal challenge than Labours.

There has also been a disintegration of Labour support in London which has not been matched in the big cities of the East and West Midlands. The Liberals have traditionally been weak in the Midlands and that may also help to explain the alliance's poorer performance there.

It is unlikely that there will be many more local contests before the local government elections in May which will affect all the London boroughs, metropolitan district authorities and many non-metropolitan district councils. It is unusual to hold by-elections during the three months leading up to full elections.

Sea Eagle missile project goes ahead

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has given approval for production of the Sea Eagle anti-ship missile, whose future has been in doubt for more than a year. Final approval of the £200m package was announced by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday.

Estimates of the number of jobs preserved by the decision, range from several hundred to more than 1,000, while more job opportunities might be created among subcontractors.

Sea Eagle is a long-range, sea skimming weapon to be launched at enemy craft from RAF Buccaneers and the Navy's Sea Harriers, It might also be fitted to the Tornado although its role as a maritime strike aircraft is in question after changes which the RAF has had to introduce into its front line.

Towards the end of 1980 it looked as though Sea Eagle, then being developed by British Aerospace Dynamics, would fall victim to the need for more short-term defence economies. It survived and emerged unscathed from Mr Nott's defence review last year. It will now enter service in the mid-1980s.

British Aerospace has also been carrying on experiments to explore Sea Eagle's potential as an all-British cruise missile.

It is understood that work so far completed has had encouraging results and that a satisfactory guidance system seems to have been found. Such studies have been carried out by British Aerospace on its own and without, so far, any official government backing. British Aerospace has also been looking at the possibility of fitting the missile launchers to Royal Navy surface ships as alternative platforms to the aircraft for which the missile has been designed.

Protest at ritual slaughter

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

A petition carrying more than 10,000 signatures protesting at the ritual slaughter of animals and calling for changes in the law was presented to Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, yesterday by Mr Bernard Phillips, chairman of the North Devon branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Mr Anthony Speller, Conservative MP for Devon, North.

The petition was prompted by the licensing of an abattoir last May to slaughter lambs and calves for export to Libya.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1974, stipulates that as standard practice animals must be killed instantaneously or else rendered insensible to pain until death intervenes.

But exceptions are made for the Jewish *shehita* and the Moslem *halal* methods of slaughter, both of which involve slitting the throats of the animals while they are conscious. They consequently suffer a period of pain.

The RSPCA objects to such practices but realizes that it is treading a delicate and sensitive path. Objections from the public are frequently inspired by anti-semitic or racial prejudice, and in 1979 the society felt compelled to emphasize that neither religious dogma nor racial discrimination were relevent to its consideration of the matter.

There are between 15 and 20 abattoirs licensed to use the Moslem method; but the Jewish figures are unknown. According to the society, Moslem groups are also much readier than Jews to discuss changes such as the use of stunning.

BUNNIES IN JOB LOSSES AT PLAYBOY

More than 300 members of staff at the Playboy Club in London are to be made redundant when gambling ceases at the end of the week.

Some of the bunny girl hostesses were in tears when the announcement was made by the new owners, Trident Television. The company wants to rid the club of its risqué image by changing the uniforms fo the bunny girls who have become an institution over the past two decades.

The Gaming Board and the Metropolitan Police objected to the club's licence being renewed last year and gambling will cease next Monday, although the restaurants and bars will remain open.

Eve Tharratt aged 31, a former bunny girl who became a restaurant manageress, is on the redundancy list. "It is a sad, sad day. It is the end of an era," she said. It has been part of my life.

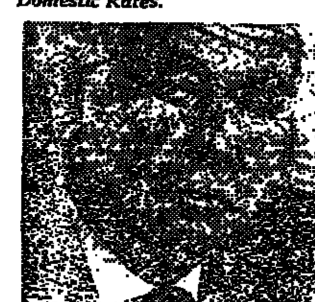
Trident Television blames the redundancies, among a staff of between 600 and 650, on a lack of revenue due to the closing of the casino operation. It intends to apply for a new licence.

Little accord on rate substitute

LOCAL FINANCE

Rates on commercial and industrial premises were a considerable problem and coustituted a substantial burden on industry and commerce, adding to industry's costs diminishing its competitiveness, causing increased prices and stimulating inflation, Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said when opening a debate on the rating system.

He called attention to the problems involved in the system of local rates, and their impact at current levels on domestic, industrial and commercial ratepayers, and to the suggestions for improvement contained in the green paper *Alternatives to Domestic Rates*.


Boyd-Carpenter: Taxation without representation

As Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in 1963, he had made a speech proposing reform of the rating system at the Conservative Party Conference. Just before the speech, Lord Home of the Hirsel had arrived with news of Mr Macmillan's decision on the future leadership of the Government and the country. But this news could not be announced until after his speech.

My pronouncements (he said) commanded remarkably little attention. Even *The Times*, which was most kind to me, did remark: "Never before have 25 minutes of the Chief Secretary seemed so long".

This episode illustrated what a long-standing issue the subject of rates was. Local government spending in the year just ending amounted to £30,000m — about one quarter of total public expenditure, or 6½ per cent of gross domestic product. Of that £30,000m some £5,000m was financed by payments, rents, charges and fees to local authorities,leaving £25,000m divided between block grant from government and rates from domestic, industrial and commercial ratepayers.

Of that large sum, the Government contributed 57 per cent — rather a large amount — with 19 per cent, £4,800m, to be raised by domestic ratepayers and 24 per cent, £6,000m, by industrial and commercial ratepayers. The larger burden was borne by the industrial and commercial ratepayers, but this had not been directly dealt with in the green paper.

Rates took no account of ability to pay. A firm losing profitability still had rates assessed on its premises and not on its capacity to pay. When Britain was last going into a major world recession, in 1929, the government of the day decided to derate industry in respect of three-quarters of its liability for rates. Although this was modified in the late 1930s, some element of derating survived until 1963. It was at least for consideration in a somewhat similar situation today.

Industrial and commercial ratepayers were unable to vote on the election for those responsible for the level of local rates, since the ending of the business vote — an example of taxation without representation which in another context was responsible for the foundation of the United States.

The system was under strain when the rates rose sharply as they had done. The recent decision of the Lords of the unlawfulness of the GLC precept had raised doubts in many ratepayers' minds about the lawfulness of rate demands they received, and some local authorities had not seen fit to pay the refunds.

There were three criteria which ought to apply to any form of local or national government: a public body which spent public money should take responsibility for the unpopularity of raising it; those who were taxed should have a chance of expressing their views periodically on the policies which determined the level of taxation; and preferably as large a proportion of those who benefited from the expenditure so financed should be conscious of the way the money was being raised.

Education and police were part funded by local authorities. It was at least arguable that the present division of financial responsibility for those services was not necessarily one that was suitable for all time.

On the Green Paper's alternatives, he was not enthusiastic about the local income tax. There was the practical point that higher earners, liable for higher levels of taxation, often did not live in the areas where they earned their living.

So residential areas would do well out of a local income tax — such as Sunningdale, Haslemere and the Wirral — whereas central areas of cities would find they did not raise much revenue.

There was more to be said for a local sales tax. It was something immediately perceivable by the taxpayer. A modest poll tax was also understandable and perceivable.

But he remained sceptical if the present discussions would produce a sound solution. If the rating system remained, considerable amendments, improvements and modernization might be made.

Lord Mishcon, for the Opposition, said there were difficulties and elements of unfairness in the present system. There was certainly room for reform. The Layfield Committee, which had examined all the criticisms and weaknesses in the rating system, still came down in favour of it, with strict periodical valuations on the capital value of a hereditament — and not the hypothetical rental value.

There was much soundness in what Layfield recommended. He hoped the Government would not be trapped by its own recklessness in its manifesto statements to abolish rates and would consider the possible advantages of sensible reforms of the system.

Layfield made out a strong case for an additional source of local revenue to retain a measure of local independence, which would be a sort of local income tax. The idea needed more investigation but it did have merits.

Contrary to popular belief, domestic rates had not risen as a proportion of personal disposable income.

The local sales tax, as proposed in the green paper, had many disadvantages. It taxed people regardless of means and possibly contravened EEC regulations.

The poll tax had the transparent injustice of not differentiating between rich and poor. The greatest objection was that it was a tax on voting and that was a very unsavoury principle to introduce.

Lady Stedman (SDP), a former county councillor, said local government should determine the amount of grant it gave to local authorities and how much they were able to borrow. Within those two constraints, local government expenditure could and should be left to the local authorities to determine as long as expenditure was financed by local authority taxes for which councillors were accountable to their electorate.

It was the attempts of central government to take over the responsibility for expenditure which had led to the increasing confusion and uncertainty, and was going a long way towards ruining responsible local government.

Her quarrel with the green paper was that while it considered some of the issues it only did so in the context of alternatives to domestic rates.


Stedman: Confusion and uncertainty

There should be more investigation into a local income tax and a local sales tax.

It would be a disaster if central government in its efforts to bring to heal a small handful of the big spenders took steps to increase centralization still further.

Viscount Ridley (C), a member of the Layfield committee and president of the Association of County Councils, said they had to establish a system which gave local government as much financial independence as possible consistent with the overall management of the economy which was the responsibility of central government.

It was not possible to keep domestic rates separate from the non-domestic rates.

Lord Brooks of Tremorfa (Lab) said he would support relatively simple change from the present national rent value to a system of capital valuation.

Lord Thorneycroft (C) said he had consistently opposed the idea of abolishing the domestic rate. The right objective was to improve local government and to find a sensible solution to its finance. It was not wise to abolish something unless one was quite clear what alternative one had to put in its place, and there was no obvious alternative.

Scottish councils urged to save even more

SCOTLAND

The expenditure target set for Scottish local authorities would mean signifiant reductions in the level of expenditure for which thay had planned in the current year, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said when moving the Rate Support Grant (Scotland) Order.

He said any authority which had failed to exercise reasonable restraint in the current financial year would face a more difficult task in reducing expenditure in 1982-83.

Neverless (he said) I ask authorities to redouble their efforts to find economies: no saving, however minor, should be neglected.

The intention should be to avoid charging to the rates one penny more than was neccessary on the kind of stringent tests which the private sector was well accustomed to applying. On that basis, he doubted whether any single authority could claim that there was no scope for further reductions.

The more responsible authorities had amply demonstrated that prudence, economy and regard for the ratepayer did not mean reducing services below tolerable standards. He strongly urged those authorities which had so far failed to recognize the need for moderation to follow the example of their fellow authorities.

Until a local authority began to tackle positively the problems of reducing its pay roll it could not hope to reduce expenditure. The policy in many areas on maintaining employment at all costs inevitably meant that the amount of money available for expenditure on items other than staff salaries got squeezed disproportionately.

In framing their budgets authorities should plan for a prudent level of exenditure in cash terms and then ensure that the costs of the services which they provided were kept within the cash figure.

The difficulties would be much less than those which arose from the previous approach under which local government sought to maintain a predetermined standard of service irrespective of the scale of cost increases affecting local government expenditure.

He asked MPs to reject the view that the Government had, been asking the impossible in the spending levels proposed at the last two rate support settlements. Some authorities had proved the groundlessness of such suggestions by example.

It would be an act of great irresponsibility for any MP to encourage authorities to adopt a contrary approach, against the national economic interest, by continuing to plan for growth or to maintain unreasonable spending levels.

Regrettably, authorities' spending for 1980-81, the first full year in which they had the chance to respond to his requests for restraint, was nearly £70m more than allowed for in the rate support grant settlement, despite assurances from the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities that the excess would be much lower. Now the final spending figures were available, he had decided to withold grant amounting to £50m.

Local authority budgets for 1981-82 had indicated that they were planning to spend £180m above the Government's planning figure. He had, therefore, said last June that he proposed to withold £100m of grant, a reasonable response. In December, after representations, he had announced that he would withold only £58m. Some £31m of that total was being witheld selectively from some authorities which planned particularly high spending, leaving £27m, to be witheld across the board.

He accepted that there was an element of rough justice in his approach. There was no alternative under present legislation to distributing a general grant reduction through the distribution formula but he would be willing to consider any proposals for a different approach which commanded wide support.

If authorities planned for expenditure significantly above the levels commended to them in the grant settlement he would not hesitate to use the full range of statutory powers available to him.

Local authorities were being provided with resources from the Government which would enable them to maintain services at an adequate level but they must reduce expenditure. They must heed the advice he had given them since 1979 to reduce their staffing levels which were still much higher than they ought to be.

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab) said there was a background of bitterness and anger on the part of local authorities at the way they had been treated by the Government. Negotiations under the Government had become a farce. There was a crisis of confidence.

The rates would go up by a considerable amount. The reason for the increases would lie fairly and squarely with the Government.

A £27m penalty was being imposed on Scottish local authorities who attempted to meet the wishes of the Secretary of State, but were unable to do so because the figures were unrealistic, This would be another element in the large increases ratepayers would be paying.

In this order there was a cut in grants from 66.7 to 64.2 per cent which the Government could not pretend would not affect ratepayers. Such a reduction meant an additional 8 per cent on the rates. There was not a chance of the majority of authorities being able to meet the guidelines in 1982-83.

He would be astonished if the overall increase in rates in Scotland in 1982-83 was not more than 20 per cent, perhaps something like 25 per cent. There would be poorer services as well.

The order was carried by 304 votes to 231. Government majority, 73.

Transport Bill

The Transport Bill which changes the law on fixed penalties for certain road traffic offences, among many other things, was read a second time on Wednesday night by 314 votes to 246 Government majority, 68.


Launching a record attempt: Mr Kenneth Norris (left), making a point to Mr Richard Noble (centre) and Mr John Ackroyd, designer of Thrust 2, yesterday.

Speeding to success

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Mr Richard Noble, the London businessman whose attempt on the world land speed record was frustrated last year by freak weather, will be trying again in August. He is returning to Bonneville Salt Flats in the United States with his jet car, Thrust 2, for a fresh assault on the record of 622.407 miles a hour, set by Mr Gary Gabelich, an American.

Mr Noble was forced to abandon the last attempt when the heaviest rain in the area for 40 years left the salt flats under four inches of water. With no early prospect that the water would clear, the team of 20 returned to Britain. Mr Boble had, however, set a new British record for 418.118 mph and become the fastest Briton on land since Donald Campbell

Thrust 2, which is 27 feet long and powered by Rolls-Royce aero enging, will be at Bonneville from August 10 to September 12.

Few council tenants buy

By David Walker

In spite of the Court of Appeal's endorsement of the Government's policy of enforcing council house sales, the number of tenants who want to become home owners remains relatively small.

Since the 1980 Housing Act came into force less than 1 per cent of the stock of council homes has changed ownership. At present rates the "sale of the century" promised by ministers on taking office will involve no large fraction of council housing.

In Norwich, where Labour councillors will decide this weekend whether to continue their legal challenge to the Government's powers only about 900 tenants have been recognized by the council as eligible purchasers since October 1980; about 450 sales have been completed from a stock of 25,000 council dwellings.

Since the Government came to power in May, 1979, about 171,000 dwellings have been sold to tenants, about 4 per cent of the total. Many councils, notably the Conservative controlled non-metropolitan districts, have pursued an active sales policy for years and have continued regardless of the new Housing Act.

During the financial year 1980-81 some 70,000 homes in England were bought by tenants. That compares with 34,000 sold to tenants under the right to buy provisions of the Housing Act in the year from October 1980, when the Act come into operation.

The Government's spending plans for 1982-83 assume that sales will reach an annual rate of 120,000, bringing in income, with that from land sales, of more than £500m.

[redacted]

هكذا من الأصل

MPs clash with police chief over complaints

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Labour MPs clashed with Mr Patrick Kavanagh, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, yesterday after he described moves to make the investigation of complaints against the police more independent "as a public relations exercise".

Mr Kavanagh told the Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs he believed the present system could not be improved.

But the Metropolitan Police said in written evidence that the most practical of the schemes proposed was for the most serious complaints to be investigated by an officer from another force under the supervision of an independent assessor.

That roughly corresponds with the present thinking of Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, who plans to introduce a Bill reforming the system. He has not decided who should be the assessor, but Sir David McNee, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said in written evidence that the Director of Public Prosecutions would be the most logical choice.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, and chairman of the Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group, questioned Mr Kavanagh's sincerity, accusing him of backing an idea that he did not believe in.

"Please do not put words into my mouth," Mr Kavanagh replied, saying it was just that the police did not wish to be seen as diehards. It was right to try to satisfy the public, who were not aware of the existing safeguards.

He added that if Mr Kilroy-Silk knew the resources devoted to the investigation of complaints he "would not treat the matter lightly".

Mr Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for York, referred to the Countryman inquiry into allegations of corruption, saying: "If the chief constable in charge of the investigation has expressed himself as not satisfied, how can the public be?"

Mr Kavanagh said he was in some difficulty as the issue was *sub judice*. "We should have a transcript to see what was said."

In reply to another question he commented on the investigation of complaints generally: "I still say that the outcome, whoever you ask to investigate, would be the same."

Mr Kavanagh told the MPs: "Operation Countryman was introduced as an effort on our part to show how open we were." There was no insistance on investigations being done by the Metropolitan Police. "The press attitude was that because we went outside it was a more serious matter than before."

Like Mr Kavanagh, Chief Superintendent John Keyte, secretary of the Superintendents' Association, blamed the media for encouraging dissatisfaction with the present complaints procedure.

Bugging policy questioned

Mr Dafydd Wigley a Plaid Cymru MP is to ask the Home Secretary to make public the guidelines he gives to the police on the use of listening devices. The move comes after an admission earlier this week by Mr John St David Jones the acting Chief Constable of North Wales, that the police placed a device in a public telephone box in the village of Talysarn, Gwynedd.

The acting chief constable said it would not be in the public interest to disclose details of investigations into serious crimes involving bugging.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary in a letter to Mr Wigley, MP for Caernarfon, said the Talysarn incident "involved the use of a surveillance device which picked up what was said in the kiosk".

Mr Whitelaw added: Surveillance devices are used by the police in a wide variety of circumstances in the investigation of serious crime. They are standard and accepted means of technical assistance available in police investigations. The use of such devices is an operational matter for chief officers of police.

Mr Wigley has tabled a Commons question for answer next Monday. He is asking Mr Whitelaw to publish the guidelines issued to chief constables on the use of listening devices by officers within their control. He also wants an opportunity for MPs to express their opinions.

Cuts threat to search for perfect apple

From Craig Seton, Bristol

Scientists striving to produce the ideal English apple at a West Country research station have been shocked by the news that their work could soon be halted by public spending cuts.

The Agricultural Research Council, which is largely Government-funded, is proposing to close the pomology division and the food and beverage department at its Long Ashton station, near Bristol, to save £3m a year.

It is the pomology division where years of research have been undertaken to try to produce steadily improving varieties of old-established English apples, especially the Cox's orange pippin and the Bramley seedling. Their work became even more important when British fruit growers looked for an apple to compete with the French Golden Delicious.

Recent research at Long Ashton has involved subjecting cuttings of apple trees to gamma radiation, of the type used to treat cancer patients, to produce mutations from which the scientists try to isolate the more desirable characteristics of a variety of apples.

Mr Peter Weaver, a member of the scientific and liaison section at Long Ashton, said: "We are pretty distressed at the moment. It is a question of moving us or closing us down and creating up to a hundred redundancies."

He said the news came at a particularly bad time for the research in the pomology division. Within two or three years it had hoped to release to growers some of the improved strains they have been investigating since the late 1960s. Some growers were using the more compact Bramley seedling trees produced by the station to aid intensive growing.

Long Ashton was making good progress towards "self-fertilized" strains of the unreliable Cox's, and working to produce "more precocious" strains of the Discovery apple.

Mr Weaver also gave a warning that the closure of the food and beverage division would badly affect the £40m a year strawberry industry, as the Long Ashton station was the only one breeding strawberries.

The industry relied on only one real variety, the Cambridge Favourite, and three supporting varieties, but the station was raising new varieties in case the older ones were cut down.



Mr Andrew Pyke, the British businessman released last week after 17 months in detention in Iran, at Lambeth Palace yesterday with his wife, second right, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and his wife.

Eat more bread, says dietician

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The National Health Service spends at least £20m a year on laxitives but constipation could be eradicated if people ate more bread, Sir Francis Avery-Jones, a consultant gastro-enterologist told a symposium yesterday.

Wholemeal bread was useful for people who had a tendency to put on weight because it was filling and so reduced people's desires for other food, he said.

Sir Francis told the meeting, on the nutritional aspects of bread and flour, that the medical profession had grown to favour people reducing the proportion of fat and sugar in their diet.

"For those whose weight is acceptable it seems logical and appropriate to increase the proportion of carbohydrate in the diet, which in this country means eating more bread", he said.

Sir Francis, who was a member of the Royal College of Physicians' working party on Medical Aspects of Dietary Fibre, said that more fibre in the diet reduced the incidence of irritable bowel syndrome (diverticulosis) and piles (haemorrhoids).

The meeting at the Royal Society, in London, was called by the bread industry.

Sex inquiry looks at witness immunity

From Tim Jones, Belfast

A committee of inquiry into a homosexual scandal that has outraged Northern Ireland yesterday was examining the possibility of granting witnesses immunity from possible criminal or libel action. The committee starts taking evidence tomorrow.

Without such immunity, it is claimed, the full truth of the affair, which culminated two months ago in the imprisonment of the warden, deputy warden and house father of the Kincora boys' home, east Belfast, will never be known.

During the inquiry, which may last until June and call more than 100 witnesses, the committee will be told that the offences went on for almost 20 years. It will also be told of homosexual assaults at other homes in Northern Ireland.

Rumours of the extent of a homosexual ring involving prominent people have been so strong in Belfast that Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State, has rejected allegations that civil servants, police officers, businessmen and local figures were implicated.

The committee is also expected to hear that the army's so-called black propaganda unit knew that one of the convicted men, Mr William McGrath, the house father at Kincora, was a homosexual. That was confirmed by Mr David McKittrick, reporter on *The Irish Times* who, in 1975, was given a document by a British Army intelligence operative making it clear they knew of McGrath's predelictions.

The document also mentions McGrath's involvement with Tara, a secret and extreme "loyalist" organization

Implicit in that is the suggestion that although the authorities had clear knowledge of McGrath's homosexuality and his poition, no action was taken because the security forces were able through blackmail to gain valuable information on loyalist paramilitary forces.

Although many prominent politicians and community leaders, including the Rev Ian Paisley, have called for the inquiry to be held in public, the hearing will be in private. However, the findings will be published, probably in the autumn.

At a press conference last month Mr Paisley said he had evidence in 1975 that McGrath was a homosexual, but he did not know until 1980, when the scandal broke, that he was a house father at Kincora. He later amended his statement to say that he had first been told of the affair in 1974.

BBC joins breakfast TV race

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC is expected to "make a dash" for breakfast television, beating TV-AM, its commercial rival, by several weeks.

TV-AM is due to begin broadcasting in the spring of 1983; today's meeting of the BBC's board of governors will have before it a board of management report which is understood to support Mr Alasdair Milne's advocacy of an early start to a breakfast-time service.

It will differ in one important respect from the original plan. Radiovision, linking a sound and a vision service, will be abandoned as a result of an unsuccessful experiment in Scotland in favour of a straight television service.

Mr Milne, the BBC's next director-general, has said that if the BBC fails to act quickly on breakfast television, "people will come to expect that ITV is the place to turn for news, in the morning and later, and this could be profoundly damaging to us".

Pigs die in fire

Thirty-five pigs died in a fire at Hillcroft Farm, West Stratton, near Basingstoke, yesterday. A Pig knocked over a paraffin lamp, the police said.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

'Which?' tests vote systems

There is no best buy among voting systems. That is the unsurprising conclusion of *Which?* magazine. (Ian Bradley writes).

Which? has this month subjected the various methods by which legislators are chosen around the world to the rigorous tests which it normally reserves for washing machines and brands of margarine. It tested four voting systems and found that they all had counterbalancing advantages and disadvantages. Britain's first-pass-the-post system was found good in that it produced local MPs with whom the voter could identify; but bad at ensuring that MPs or governments had broad support in the electorate.

The alternative vote system, in which electors rank candidates in order of preference, was found to be superficially attractive but unable to give small parties or minority groups much of a say in Parliament.

Those who compiled the report seem to favour the single transferable vote. Listed among the users of that system, the Irish Republic, Australia and Malta, is the Council of the Consumers Association, publishers of *Which?*

Hearing date for rape case plea

An application for a private prosecution in the Glasgow rape case will be heard by judges in the High Court in Edinburgh on March 16. A bill for criminal letters, a little used legal process, was lodged on behalf of a woman aged 30 in Edinburgh yesterday.

Charges against three youths were dropped last September by the Crown Office after fears that giving evidence would affect the woman's mental health.

The Mary Rose is a monument

The wreck of King Henry VIII's warship, Mary Rose, lying at the bottom of Portsmouth harbour, has been declared an ancient monument.

The decision means that the Mary Rose Trust formed to raise the ship will receive £150,000 from the Department of the Environment. The ship sank with the loss of 700 lives

NEWS IN SUMMARY

8oz of drug brings 33 years' jail

Bangkok — An English tourist was sentenced to 33 years and four months' imprisonment for attempting to smuggle 208 grams (about 8oz) of heroin out of Thailand (Neil Kelly writes). John Sinclair Western, aged 27, a resident of Melbourne, had pleaded guilty to the charge.

The criminal court judgment said he would have been sentenced to life imprisonment but for the guilty plea. An Australian woman convicted with him for the same offence was jailed for 25 years.

Mr Western said the sentence was "totally ridiculous" but he would not appeal.

Bomb injures hotel owner

Munich.—A West German reported to have helped to smuggle hundreds of East Germans to the West has been seriously injured in a bomb explosion at his Bavarian hotel.

Herr Kai Kierendorff, aged 36, and his wife Antje were injured when a letter bomb wrecked the reception area and an office at the Marienhof Hotel in Bad Tölz, south of here.

Editor jailed for 27 years

Ankara. — The Istanbul martial law court has sentenced Haci Ali Ozer, editor-in-chief of the left-wing magazine *Emegin Birligi* (Union of Labour), to 27 years in jail, court sources said.

Mr Ozer was accused of issuing communist propaganda, praise for communism and Kurdish propaganda, and of weakening national feelings.

Curse fails to impress judge

San Francisco. — A Judge has ruled that a police lieutenant was not struck down by Osiros, the Egyptian god of the dead, while guarding treasures from the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Lieutenant George La Brash, aged 56, suffered a stroke during the Tutankhamun exhibition in 1979. He sued *unsuccessfully for* £89,700 lost in wages while recovering by arguing that there was a link between his illness and the curse.

Lévesque decides not to resign

Ottawa. — Buoyed by a party plebiscite which backed his moderate approach to Quebec independence, Mr Rene Lévesque, Premier of the province, has withdrawn his threat to resign as head of the ruling Parti Québcois (John Best writes).

Locking-up time

Madrid. — More than 350 Spanish prison warders have locked themselves in jails throughout the country to protest against working conditions, a prisons spokesman said.

Swiss propose suspension of Madrid talks

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Feb 10

Switzerland suggested today that the European Security Review Conference here should be a adjourned for several months. This was the Swiss response to the refusal yesterday by the Polish chairman to allow the 13 heads of delegation, most of them foreign ministers, to address the conference on human rights in Poland.

Mr Pierre Aubert, the Swiss Foreign Minister, said adjournment was the only reasonable way to seek to preserve for the future at least what had been achieved in the past through the Helsinki process. "The sole alternative to détente is a return to the Cold War", he warned the delegates from 35 nations.

Switzerland has yet to take soundings among the seven neutral and non-aligned countries, with which it often acts, before proceeding to table formally a suspension motion, either Friday or, more probably, early next week.

A member of the Swiss delegation emphasized that what happens on Friday would decide when exactly they tabled their motion. He emphasized the Swiss desire to ensure that everyone who wanted to speak on Poland, and at present they number over 20, should be given the opportunity to do so.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, is due to speak on Friday, but so far there is no agreed ost of speakers.

Western delegations are worried that, although Portugal replaces Poland in the chair on Friday, communist countries might again seek to disrupt the proceedings by a *succession of points of order*, which take precedence.

Mr Aubert was one of three foreign ministers who today made speeches that they had originally intended to give yesterday, but in the highly unusual setting of an informal meeting of heads of delegation.

At this meeting, the Soviet Union and East Germany indicated that they wished to get down to the original conference business, giving no sign of wishing for an early suspension.

Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, who was one of the nine who did manage to address the conference yesterday, praised the Nato countries today for their united stand here over Poland. Speaking at a press conference before leaving for Portugal, he rejected any possibility of the present Madrid meeting discussing anything but Poland.

When tackled whether the Nato countries' unity extended to the Siberian gas pipeline project, Mr Haig said Washington had not given up hope that Britain, West Germany, France and Italy would either scale down or cancel the project.

Mr Max Kampelman, the permanent head of the United States delegation, today charged the Soviet Union with "assaulting the very fabric" of the European Security Conference, by preventing other delegations from speaking on whatever subjects they wished.

He accused Moscow of responsibility for yesterday's "outlandish behaviour" by the Polish Deputy foreign Minister, who was chairing the meeting. It was, the American said, a "brazen flaunting of power in the face of reason".

Mr Kampelman drew attention to the case of Professor Bronislaw Geremek, a Polish medieval historian associated with *Solidarity*, and imprisoned after the crackdown on December 13. He challenged the Polish authorities to release him in order to dispel the scepticism felt, he said, in the West, over Warsaw's claims that conditions were improving.

□ Lisbon: Mr Haig arrived today for a 24-hour visit with *news of a $150m (£75m)* bonus for one of America's most faithful European allies (Reuter reports).

Mr Haig announced that the United States had decided to increase grain credits to Portugal to $350m in the 1982 fiscal year, from the $200m originally earmarked.

The decision was regarded here as a good-will gesture to the first of America's Nato allies to respond to the call by the United States for punitive measure against the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis. Portugal expelled two Soviet diplomats last month.

Boeing crash runway to be made safer

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Feb 10.

Washington's National Airport is planning an extension to the safety area at the end of the runway from which the Air Florida Boeing took off and crashed with the loss of 78 lives last month.

The grassed area at the north end of the runway for aborted take-offs or overruns on landing, is to be lengthened by 500ft to 750ft and the southern safety area is to be doubled to 1,000ft.

National Airport has been the subject of considerable criticism because of its *relatively* short runway — just under 7,000ft compared with 10,000ft at the more modern Washington international airport at Dalles — and its proximity to the town centre.

Mr David Hess, spokesman for the airport, said the extension, for which money had been requested in the 1983 federal Budget sent to Congress, would increase the margin of safety during take-off and landing.

The Federal Aviation Administration has asked for $9.8m (£5m) for construction — mostly for the runway safety area extension — an increase of $5.5m on 1982. Mr Hess said the extension had been planned long before the crash. Lengthening of the north end safety area would involve filling in an inlet from the Potomac River.

The airport management was also looking at ways of improving its water rescue operation.



ENGLISH LEAD IN CHESS

By Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent

The English players are making excellent progress in the West European zonal chess tournament that started at Marbella, Spain, on *Monday. The players in* Group B are doing particularly well.

Jonathan Mestel, the international master, having won his adjourned game from round 1 against Meulders (Belgium), defeated the Dutch master Van der Sterren, in the second round on Tuesday.

Since Mark Hebden beat the Spanish master Rivas in this round, the two English players are in the lead with two points out of two.

In Group A the two English players — John Nunn and Nigel Short — met each other in round 2 and drew.

Other results in this group: Ligterink (Netherlands) 1, Langeweg (Netherlands) 0; Doyle (Ireland) 0, van der Wiel (Netherlands) 1; Gallego (Spain) 1, McNab (Scotland) 0; Fernandez (Spain) 1, Gomez (Andorra) 0; Sorol (France) match a bye.

In this group the Dutch master van der Wiel shares the lead with Fernandez of Spain, with two points each.

MEP OPTS OUT OF CONTEST

Mr John Mark Taylor, Conservative MEP for the East Midlands, yesterday withdrew from the contest for leadership of the European Democratic (Conservative) group in the European Parliament (George Clark writes).

Three candidates remain in the contest to be completed in London today: Sir James Scott-Hopkins, who has been leader since June, 1979; Sir Henry Plush, MEP for the Cotswolds and former president of the National Farmers' Union; and Sir Fred Cathwood, MEP for Cambridgeshire.

US press bias alleged

Clash over Salvador reports

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Feb 10

Warnings are beginning to be sounded in the United States about the nature of press coverage from El Salvador. The newspaper readers and television viewers here are being treated to large swathes of news and comment from the Central American country where a rightist Government is confronted by a large and well organized left-wing guerrilla force.

The complaint being voiced is that greater credence is being given to communist propaganda than to American Government spokesmen, that guerrilla fighters are being treated with all the romantic liberalism that revolutionaries often generate in American journalists. The similarity with what happened in Vietnam is being pointed out by both sides of this discussion.

American reporters are affected by "political bias, ideology, poor sources and deliberate misinformation" according to Mr Bruce McColm of Freedom House, a conservative think-tank and *publishing house.* He asks why there was almost no reporting of long press conferences with a former guerrilla commander and two captured Nicaraguan pilots that revealed Cuban and Nicaraguan support of the guerillas.

In a Freedom House publication, Mr McColm notes that when El Salvador appeared likely to turn into another Vietnam a host of journalistic adventurers descended on the place.

"Noticeably missing, especially among the television press", he says, "Were people who spoke Spanish, had experience in Central or Latin America, knew anything about El Salvador's history or had battle experience."

The Wall Street Journal, which keeps a conservative eye on such things, today gives the liberal giant, *The New York Times*, a thorough roasting on the subject. It takes as an example the visit by *The New York Times* correspondent Raymond Bonner, to guerrilla-held territory reported on January 27 when he described a massacre which had taken place in which hundreds of villagers had been killed.

Mr Thomas Enders, the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, later denied the reports. There had been a military operation in the area but no systematic killing of civilians, he said. In any case, the village where 926 civilians, were alledged to have been killed had only a *population* of 300 before the attack.

Mr Bonner declared in his article that the massacre had taken place, and *The New York Times* closed ranks behind him by attacking his critics.

The Wall Street Journal says: "A 'news analysis' charged the Government of sowing confusion by questioning press reports 'without presenting detailed evidence to support its position.' The analysis posed the question of 'how American diplomats gather information abroad,' but not the same question about American reporters.

"Further, *Times* columnist Sydney H. Schanberg launched a personal attack on Mr Enderss. In a column entitled 'The can-do bombardier,' Mr Schanberg pointed out that the Assistant Secretary had been a briefing officer in the Phnom Penh Embassy in 1973. Mr Schanberg suggested Mr Enders was not to be believed then about American bombing in Cambodia. The unstated implication was that Mr Enders is lying about El Salvador today."

The Wall Street Journal adds fuel to the controversy by drawing on Mr Schanberg's own experience as a correspondent in Phnom Penh when he won a well deserved Pulitzer Prize for staying behind as it fell and sending graphic series of dispatches describing the Khmer Rouge butchery.

But this, *the journal* points out, came as a surprise to Mr Schanberg.

It quoted him as writing the month before: "Unlike Administration officials in Washington and embassy officals here, the Cambodians ... do not talk much about barbarism or bloodbaths. The average peasant is achingly wearied by the war.

It added: "If Mr Schanberg had been less preoccupied with Washington's credibility, he and the rest of us might have learnt earlier of the tragedy that was to ensue.

Petition for a fellow Zimbabwe MP: Mr Walker at Downing Street yesterday.

More arms discovered, Mugabe official says

Salisbury, Feb 10. More hidden war materials have been uncovered in Matateleland province, the power base of Zimbabwe's opposition Zapu party, *The Herald* newspaper reported today.

About 70 arms caches with enough weapons to equip 5,000 men have been found in Matabeleland by the national army in the past few weeks, the Government has said.

The Herald today quoted Emmerson Munangagwa, head of state security, as saying that two arms caches and 30 military vehicles were discovered on Monday on a farm owned by Zapu, which is led by Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Robert Mugabe, has accused Zapu, a junior partner in the coalition of National Unity, of plotting a coup. Mr Nkomo has denied all knoledge.

Mean while, Zimbabwe has withdrawn the credentials of Dr Hans Germani a West German newspaper correspondent, accuring him of slandering the country. Dr Germani of *Die Welt* is the first foreign journalist to lose accreditation since the former Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe.

□ London: A white Zimbabwean MP handed in a letter for Mrs Margaret Thatcher at 10 Dowing Street yesterday expressing concern at the political situation in Zimbabwe (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Mr Denis Walker, Republican Front member for Bulawayo North, asked in his letter to see Mrs Thatcher about Mr Wally Stuttaford, Republican Front member for Bulawayo South, who is in dentention in Salisbury.

Europe told to unite on weapons

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent

The West European allies were warned yesterday that they might have to pool their resources when ordering future generations of weapons. They might no longer be able to afford the most modern, advanced equipment "tailor-made" for their own troops.

The warning came from Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, addressing an international conference held by the Western European Union in *London.*

"We may have in future to forego the last few percentage points that often contribute such a disproportionate share of the cost of a project, although scope for this kind of saving may be limited because of the need to counter the growing technological sophistication of Warsaw Pact eqiupment," he said.

There was a need to preserve an independent European capability in aeronautics. But the aim should not be to exclude the United States.

Collaboration between allies should be base on the whole Western alliance. Even so, Europe did not want to be *swamped by American* industry, which could all too easily happen if European efforst were uncoordinated.

"We need a strong European industrial base precisely in order to be able to enter into collaboration with the United States on an equal footing."

Mr Fred Mulley, former Defence Secretary, told the audience of politicians, military men and industrialists that it was often better to opt for quantity rather than quality. It was often better to do without some of the "fancy features" which could make some equipment too expensive.

Mr Mulley cited the case of *the Chieftain tank which*, in accordance with a Nato requirement, was designed to run on almost every kind of fuel, from "diesel to whisky". The result, however, was to destroy a tank which was otherwise the best in the world.

Ali Baba's caverns laid open

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Feb 10

Mr Jean Zeigler, a Socialist member of Parliament in Berne whose criticisms of Swiss banks and society have made him a controversial figure, claims that 650,000 French citizens have deposited the equivalent of the French budget in "those Ali Baba's caverns of numbered accounts in Swiss banks.

He told a Monte Carlo radio interviewer their deposits were worth 500,000m francs (£45,000m) Mr Ziegler is to be heard as a witness on this subject at a closed hearing soon of the finance commission of the National Assembly.

The Swiss banking system, according to Mr Ziegler, is "nothing more then a machine to launder dirty money, to receive illegal funds, and to reinvest them in multinational empires". He said: "Big capitalists transfer every week to Switzerland billions and billions of new francs, with the obvious complicity of the big Swiss banking establishments."

Such transfers were "a crime and a sabotage", because they violated tax laws and currency regulations though obviously not Swiss ones. "Switzerland", he insisted, "does not want to know it, and does not wish to acknowledge that there is a duty of judicial cooperation with France" and its new Socialist Government.

The figure of French money in Swiss banks is, according to experts, greatly exaggerated. Movements on the exchanges do not support Mr Ziegler's claim. Nor does he take into account the substantial inflow of capital from Switzerland into France, even after the May election.

He also fails to point out that there are no anonymous bank accounts in Switzerland. Depositors have to give their names to the banks of their choice, unlike in Austria, where accounts are strictly anonymous.

The banking secret can be lifted in the event of penal offences for which Swiss law provides for extradition. Swiss banks have also subscribed to a covenant that they will not solicit funds from French citizens. A Swiss banker was in trouble with the French legal authorities recently for doing just that.

France's Socialist Government has made no official representations to Switzerland about banking practices. *When the Swiss Foreign* Minister came to Paris in November, the subject was not mentioned.

The way to liberate 750,000 cheeses

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Feb 10

Politics and gastronomy in France have always been closely involved — and never more so than in the affair of the commando raid on a camembert factory in the little Norman town of Isigny, traditionally famous for its butter and its cheeses.

The raid on Sunday night "liberated" 750,000 camemberts from the clutches of about 30 strike pickets. They had occupied the factory for a week because of a dispute with the management over introduction of the 39-hour week decreed by the Government; another example, if the most spectacular, of the labour agitation which this decree has provoked throughout France.

For the better part of six hours the town was taken by storm and a state of siege imposed upon it by a commando of 200 men acting with military precision and impressive effectiveness. They are reported to have used police dogs, smoke grenades, night sticks and even, allegedly, firearms, to save the precious stock of camemberts ripening in the cellars of the Besnier-Claudel cheese plant.

The whole town was cordoned off and controlled by the force, under command of M Fernand Lousteau, a former paratroop officer and manager of a security firm in Boulogne, just outside Paris, and 38 of his men, all former paratroops, assisted by workers from other plants of the firm.

The pickets were locked up in a room in the factory and the 750,000 camemberts loaded on to 15 39-ton trailer-lorries and driven off while the Socialist mayor of the town and four gendarmes looked on helplessly.

A warrant was issued against M Lousteau yesterday evening. He appeared voluntarily this afternoon at the office at Caen of the magistrate appointed to investigate the affair.

Several of the strike pickets have taken legal action for assault and battery. But the affair has been blown up deliberately and has taken a sharply political twist.

M Louis Mexandeau, the Minister for Posts and a former MP for Caen, has asked the Minister of the Interior to intervene. "This unleashing of violence points to anti-governmental, anti-*administration*, and anti-union practices on the part of employers."

The communist-dominated CGT union organization described the commando raid as a "fascist coup against the workers". The leftist CFDT called on the Government to "take steps to suppress private militias acting under cover of private security firms".

The Mayor of Isigny said he regarded the affair as "something unbearable in respect to individual freedom and democracy pure and simple".

The firm's executives are unrepentant. M Bernard Aubert, its secretary-general, described the raid as a rescue operation. "I entered my plant to take what belongs to me." M Lousteau said: "I acted privately in order to help out my old Army comrade." His security firm had not been involved and he would not charge for the operation.

Meanwhile, the strikers have decided to continue the occupation of the plant to obtain their 39-hour week. Before the Government issued its decree they worked 38½ hours and were paid for 40 hours.

Tomorrow, M Mauroy, the Prime Minister, is meeting representatives of employers and unions to try to put some order into the imbroglio over the reduction of the working week. By trying to gain time and bypass Parliament the Government has brought no end of trouble upon itself and risked reviving the class war.

Leading article, page 17

EEC's 700-gram report overstrains computer

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 10

When the history of the European Communities comes to be written, the assiduous student from next *January will be able to* consult the original records leading up to the founding of the EEC and beyond at the European University Institute in Florence. The documents starting in 1952 will be made available to the public 30 years after the event.

Until then researchers will have to make do with documents like the *Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities*, which appeared today, detailing the work of the different institutions — including the decision to release the historical records.

The current General Report weighs 700 grams (280oz) — which a Community *spokesman pointed out* amounted to 2 grams a day. There is slight variation in weight depending on which of the seven official language versions is consulted. The succinct English report runs to 344 pages, while the Dutch version takes 406 pages.

These pages chronicle the main events covered by the 340 accredited journalists at 183 press briefings and 44 *press conferences.* It is also a distillation of the 350 information memos and 280 background notes.

Turning that output into the Community languages meant the "the largest interpreting service in the world" had to work about 75,000 "interpreter days." Apart from simultaneous translation, a total of 632,422 pages had to be reproduced in other community languages.

The 14 European Commissioners met 45 times in 79 sessions and in the course of their business adopted 6,044 various regulations, decisions, directives, recommendations and opinions. *They approved 651 proposals* or drafts for council acts and 181 communications and reports.

The Council of Ministers met 63 times during which time it adopted 414 regulations, 150 decisions and 45 directives.

هكذا من الأصل

Authorities act to stop fresh Gdansk unrest

From, Roger Boyes, Gdansk, Feb 10

Officials in Gdansk seem to be extremely worried about the prospect of future unrest in the port. February 13, two months after the imposition of martial law, is a likely date for fresh protests.

A demonstration on January 13 was clearly much more serious than has previously been revealed. City and party officials said that a militia van had been set on fire, and petrol bombs had been thrown into the library of the port's Communist Party organization.

The officials are sticking to the original figures of about 205 arrests and 14 injured, though unofficial sources have put the number of those injured much higher.

Of those arrested, 55 were subsequently arrested, 84 sentenced to prison terms, 43 fined, 16 tried but acquitted and seven referred to different courts, the officials said. Most of those released were freed because they were minors.

There is now considerable anxiety that the protest — involving the laying of wreaths at a memorial commemorating the shooting of protesting workers in December, 1970 — will be repeated not just on February 13 but every month on the date of the proclamation of martial law.

As a result, martial law restrictions are particularly tough in the port. It is forbidden to be on the streets after 8 pm, and no one is allowed to drive private cars. Telephones have been cut off again after being briefly restored.

The military presence in the town is obtrusive with many more random checks than is customary in the capital. Symbolic buildings — the memorial, the party building, the congress centre where Solidarity's national congress was held — are all well guarded. There are light tanks at the airport.

However, food supply seems to have improved somewhat in Gdansk. The very strict restrictions in force do not apply to the neighbouring ports of Gdynia and Sopot.

This was only the second officially sanctioned trip for foreign journalists outside the capital since the action of martial law, the earlier visit having been to Poznan. As in Poznan, the local authorities showed themselves confused by the visiting reporters and gave many contradictory accounts of events in the port.

The least credible piece of information given to correspondents — by the chief prosecutor — was that there were only 12 to 20 internees in the Gdansk area. While many may have been moved to camps near the capital, this figure is still substantially below most independent estimates.

☐ Warsaw: The Polish Government said it was reexamining the right of unions to strike. (Reuter reports). The announcement from Mr Sylwester Zawadski, the Justice Minester, came yesterday as the Pope stated that the only way to solve the Polish crisis was for solidarity to have its rights fully restored.

The Justice Minister said the Government now felt the issue of strikes "requires some rethinking.

Letter from Gdansk, page 16

Romanian food prices rise by 35%

From Dessa Trevisan Belgrade, Feb 10.

Romania announced last night that food prices will increase by an average of 35 per cent. Salaries will go up by 16 per cent, thus meeting half the rise in living costs.

The decision was taken by the Communist party central committee after the Government's failure to stimulate agricultural production by increasing the state price for deliveries by an average 25 per cent.

The price of bread, flour, sugar and other basic foods has not gone up in Romania for 30 years. Although it is not known when the increases will go into effect, Romanians have now been prepared for yet another blow to their already meagre living standards.

The country has been in a bad way for some time. President Ceausescu admitted last year that two decades of neglected agriculture had produced a serious social and economic imbalance.

He also acknowledged serious shortages of consumer goods, and even said that industrialization had been carried too far, and that this had been a main factor in the slowdown in agriculture.

Food supplies have been deteriorating for several years but the situation worsened considerably in the summer of 1980 and has not improved since. There have been shortages of meat, wine (which Romania exports) and even the national plum brandy, which has totally disappeared from the shops.

Long queues are commonplace. Bread has had to be rationed to prevent the peasants from buying it to feed to their pigs and poultry. Animal fodder is not available and there has been a mass slaughter of animals as a result.

Recently, a new programme designed to ease the serious supply situation was announced with great pomp in the Romanian national assembly. The programme provided for an increase in consumption and President Ceausescu, in launching it, said that the country had eveything necessary to provide for the needs of the population.

Romania is heavily in debt to the West and must increase farm exports. This reduces the already meagre domestic supplies, especially now with many short term debts due.

Investment this year will be curbed and will concentrate on finishing projects already under way and opening a very small number of new ones.

The difficulties in economic dealings with the West (Romania's debt is the second highest in the Soviet block and is believed to exceed £8,500m) mean that Romania is forced to expand trade with the Comecon countries. Dependence on Soviet deliveries will be increased.

Afghanistan's changing trade

Kabul swings firmly into Soviet orbit

Karan Thapar reports from Kabul in the second of three articles on conditions in Afghanistan

In the two years since the Soviet Army marched into Afghanistan the country has been intricately tied into a new pattern of trade relations with the Soviet Union and its satellite socialist block.

Trade relations with most individual Western partners have correspondingly suffered, but surprisingly the overall figures for exports (in value terms) to the West have risen, though imports from Europe and America are down.

Afghan Government statistics for the period March 1978 to March 1981 (the last full year before the occupation to the first complete year after it) show that the overall turnover has increased by 72 per cent, with exports 119 per cent up and imports 35 per cent greater in value terms. But the preponderance of this trade is now channelled to the socialist block, reversing Afghanistan's historic import-export relations with the West.

The Afghan Government's figures produced by the Central Statistics Office show that the share of exports to the so-called "barter area" (socialist block) rose from 38.8 per cent in March 1978 to 62.8 per cent in March 1981. Over the same period the share of imports from these countries rose from 40.1 per cent to 65.5 per cent.

The shift in trade relations with the West is of identical proportions. The same statistics for the same three-year period point to a declining share of exports to the West from 61.8 per cent to 37.2 per cent. while imports from the West have fallen from a high point of 59.8 per cent to 34.4 per cent.

Of the socialist block, the Soviet Union is clearly Afghanistan's principal trade partner. The indicators show a trebling of exports to Russia with gas, the principal component (all of Afghanistan's gas is sold to Russia with the meters allegedly on the other side), quadrupling in value. Simultaneously, imports have increased by 239 per cent.

A similar although scaled-down version, appears to be the case with Czechoslovakia and Poland. The only communist country to suffer in trade terms is China. Exports to China are down by 95 per cent — but China is not part of the Soviet system.

It seems clear from government figures that the overall value of Afghan exports to the West has risen, even though they constitute a smaller share of total exports compared to three years agoe. In the case of imports, both the value and the percentage share are down.

Only two Western states have benefited from the increase in Afghan exports. They are Britain, with a rise of 71.9 per cent from March, 1978 to March, 1981, and West Germany with a leap of 129.3 per cent. It is the increase in exports to these countries which has not only compensated for the decline to the United States (-66 per cent) and Japan (-85 per cent), but still allowed the statistics to show an overall rise in exports to the West collectively.

On the import side those from America and Hongkong are up, though the overall picture of imports from the West shows a decline of 14 per cent. Imports from the United States have increased between 1978 and 1981 by 58 per cent and from Hongkong by 43 per cent. But imports from Britain are down by 52 per cent, from Germany by 23 per cent and from Japan by 5 per cent.

The interesting feature in trade relations with Afghanistan's traditional Asian partners (India, Pakistan and Iran) is that here government statistics appear to run counter to what the political logic of relations would suggest.

Unsurprisingly, both imports from and exports to Iran during the 1978-81 period are down. But imports from India have also suffered, in value terms by the reverse of the same 45 per cent that exports to India have risen. Clearly, the disturbed land routes are not a sufficient explanation, since trade with India is now mainly by air. Also Afghan exports to Pakistan, which do go by road, have increased by 23 per cent and imports from there have only dipped by a mere 11 per cent.

What these figures imply, assuming their veracity, is that Pakistan's political posturing against Afghanistan has not so far affected its trade with that country while India's support for the Afghan regime has not been sufficient to mitigate an unfavourable trade balance.

Diplomats point out that the new trade patterns with their Soviet slant have admittedly increased the overall trade turnover, but diminished actual earned foreign exchange income. Because Soviet trade is in barter terms, the believed Afghan surplus of some £150m has not been paid but is to be expended against future imports from Russia. This has of course placed further constraints on trade ties.

With increasing quantities of gas being sold to Russia, the interlocking into the depths of the barter system is irreversibly worsening. Consequently, though Afghan exports to the West are likely to continue, its own markets have been, and will further be, lost to Western countries.



Tennis tips: John McEnroe, the tennis star, explaining the finer points of holding a racket to Luciano Pavarotti during the making of a television programme about the tenor in New York.

Soviet airline official to be tried for spying

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta, Feb 10

The Indonesian authorities have announced they will try an arrested official of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, and an Indonesian Lieutenant-Colonel who are accused of espionage.

Major-General Norman Sasono, head of security in Jakarta, said Lieutenant-Colonel Sudharyanto was arrested after passing Government documents to an expelled Soviet diplomat, named as Colonel Egerov, in a Jakarta restaurant. Colonel Egerov was detained and given 24 hours to leave the country.

General Sasono said when Colonel Egerov left Jakarto international airport on Saturday night, Mr Alexander Finenko of Aeroflot tried to leave on the same flight. He was arrested after a brief fight in which other Soviet Embassy officials tried to stop security police from serving the arrest

This morning a crowd of protesters from a government youth group converged on the 13-storey Soviet Embassy in Jakarta chanting anti-Soviet slogans and waving banners reading: "Sever relationships with the Soviet Union"; "Smash the KGB network" and "Aeroflot go to hell".

Five of the demonstrators were admitted to the embassy compound, while others clambered on the walls, singing the national anthem and shouting protests to a crowd of about 500.

After a meeting lasting an hour and a quarter with Mr Anatoly Khmelnitsky, a senior Soviet diplomat, the delegation said they were not satisfied with his explanation that "Colonel Egerov was not a spy and that the incident was one of many in a worldwide Reagan scenario of inciting incidents

NEWS IN SUMMARY



Chicago cardinal to resign



New York.—Cardinal John Cody of Chicago, who is under Federal investigation, has announced his intention of resigning on December 24, his seventyfith birthday.

Head of the biggest Roman Catholic archdiocese in the country, he has a history of diabetes and heart trouble and left hospital only recently. He will submit his resignation to the Pope.

The United States Attorney's office has been investigating whether the cardinal diverted tax-exempt church funds to Mrs Helen Wilson, aged 74, a longstanding friend.

Belfast men are charged in US

New York—Five Belfast-born men arrested last Saturday as they crossed the border into the United States from Canada were charged with criminal violations of immigration laws. They will be held in a state penitentiary outside Buffalo, New York State, until the hearing next Tuesday.

Michael Weir, aged 36, and William Howell, aged 35, both residents of Northern Ireland, were charged with presenting passports belonging to other persons. Three Ulstermen resident in St Catharine's, Ontario, were charged with trying to smuggle the other two into the United States. They are William O'Reilly, aged 29, James Kelly, aged 42, and Willian Gilroy, aged 36.

Africa to have news agency

Kinshasa.— The Panafrican News Agency (Pana) will start operations towards the end of this year, an official of the Zairean Press Agency said.

A United Nations communications commission last month approved the development and expansion of the agency at a cost of £815,000. It will be based in Dakar with supply and distribution centres in Tripoli, Khartum, Lusaka, Kinshasa and Lagos.

Briton died in Tokyo fire

Tokyo. — Police said that a Briton who disappeared during a fire which swept a hotel here on Monday was among the 32 people who died in the blaze. Mr Stephen Dicker, aged 24, from Yorkshire, was identified by dental records.

Firemen said earlier they believed the fire in the New Japan hotel had started in Mr Dicker's room.

Canada backs seal cull

Ottawa.— The Canadian Parliament endorsed the rights of seal-hunters to cull harp seals by increasing their annual quota from 170,000 to 186,000.

The unanimous decision directly countered moves by the European Parliament against the controversial culling. It said the annual harvest of harp seals was an important source of income to a northern Canada, earning more than £6m last year,

Contempt move in Congress

Washington.—A congressional subcommittee has voted to hold Mr James Watt, the Interior Secretary, in contempt of Congress for failing to hand over requested documents concerning Canadian energy policy. By a 11—6 vote, a House of Representatives energy subcommittee decided to seek the formal sanction, which could result in Mr Watt being legally forced to hand over the documents after a trial on the House floor. The matter must now be taken up by the full energy committee.

Costa Rica to shun extremists

From Paul Ellman San José, Feb 10

The Crushing victory of Señor Luis Alberto Monge in this week's presidential elections in Costa Rica is expected to produce a subtle shift of policy which will make it less easy for the United States to retain a Central American consensus behind Washington's two principal concerns in the region: El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Señor Monge, a rotund 59-year-old who has devoted most of his adult life to building his National Liberation Party, scored the biggest presidential victory in Costa Rica for 20 years.

Significantly, in one of his earliest statements after the election, he expressed the hope that the United States would not concentrate on providing military aid to El Salvador and ignore the economical and social problems afflicting the nations of Central America.

Señor Monge is expected to put some political and diplomatic distance between Costa Rica and the Salvadorean junta which is headed by President José Napoleon Duarte.

This would be a strong contrast with the policies of his predecessor, President Rodrigo Carazo, one of whose last acts was to link Costa Rica to El Salvador and Honduras in a "democratic community of Central America".

The creation of this body last month suprised diplomats in the region and prompted accusations from Nicaragua that it was the prelude to and American backed military alliance.

Although diplomats and political figures in San José feel that the Carazo community will have little relevance once Señor Monge formally takes office, an event planned for May 8, they do not expect him to sever all ties with Señor Duarte's junta.

It is noted here that Señor Monge stood almost alone against the other member parties of the Socialist International, the world grouping of social democratic parties, in refusing to denounce the elections scheduled for March 28 in El Salvador.

However, he has also let it be known that he abhors the continuing excesses committed against civilians by the Salvadorean military and has indicated that he would be happier with a more distant relationship between Señor Duarte's Christian Democrats and the army.

☐ The National Liberation Party is certain of having an absolute majority in Costa's Rica's parliament, the electoral court reported, after 94 per cent of the votes from Sunday's general elections had been counted.

The party won about 55 per cent of the congressional vote, with 30 per cent going to the Christian Democrats. The former would have an estimated 33 seats to the latter's 18 seats in the 57-seat parliament. — AFP.

Heavy fighting expected in Cambodia

From David Watts, Bangkok, Feb 10

Strong reinforcements, the use of air power, and the installation of surface-to-air missiles on the Thai border seem to herald intensified fighting in Cambodia as the dry season approaches.

Vietnamese-led forces are already engaged in intermittent sweeping operations near the Thai border particularly close to the Khmer Rouge headquarters at Phnom Malai

According to fresh assessments of the strength of the Vietnamese Army in Cambodia, Hanoi's commanders have deployed their men division for division in front of Khmer Rouge strongholds and appear to be bringing up two divisions from the south of the country to reinforce the seven already placed along the north-western arc from Aranyaprathet to the Lao border where the principal bases of the resistance movement are to be found. Although some Vietnamese divisions are no doubt under strength, they generally number between 7,000 and 9,000 men.

According to one Western source, the divisions being brought from the south are equipped with the notorious "Stalin organ" multiple-rocket launchers. Soviet-made SAM 2 and SAM 6 surface-to-air missiles have been near the border for some time since the successful deployment of Thai air power during the incursion by the Vietnamese in June 1980. The Royal Thai Air Force was successful in beating back the Vietnamese Army during that attack, which might have had a different outcome had the Air Force not been ready to intervene.

The Vietnamese Air Force, meanwhile, has taken a leaf out of the Americans' book with their first bombing missions against the Khmer Rouge. Bombing of Khmer Rouge supply bases is understood to have taken place for the first time last month when they suffered heavy losses at a key base near the Laotian border, where one of the leading commanders, Mr Son Sen, has his headquarters.

The aircraft used for the attacks are Antonov An 26 transports, stationed at the leading air base in the north-west at Siem Reap. There are about half-a-dozen An 26s stationed there. The aircraft are twin-engined with a swept-up tail and rear loading ramps. The bombs are loaded on to pallets in clusters of 500-pounders and ejected from the rear of the aircraft as it flies over the target in the same way as the Americans dropped highly-potent "daisy cutter" bombs from the rear of Hercules transports during the Vietnam war.

In the attack on Son Sen's headquarters, the Khmer Rouge, 801 division took such heavy casualties that its place has been taken by the 920 division.

The base was an important one, not only for feeding supplies to Khmer Rouge units in north-east Cambodia, but to the resistance in Laos and the tribal resistance movements fighting the Vietnamese in the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

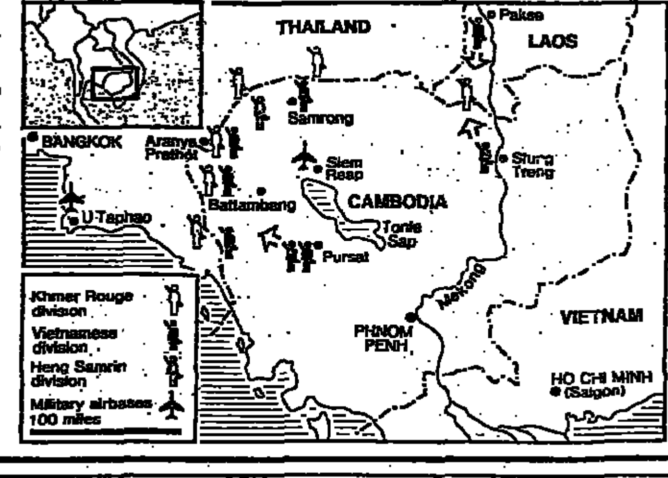
Military analysts believe that "something" may not develop for some time; it may well depend on the success of efforts to weld together the Khmer opposition into a unified force

☐ The Hanoi-supported Government of Cambodia has named Mr Chan Si as chairman of the Council of Ministers to replace Mr Pen Sovan, who was removed for "health reasons" last year.

The post is the closest equivalent of a prime minister and Mr Si has been acting in it since the removal of Mr Sovan. Mr Sovan is thought to be under arrest in Hanoi, with perhaps one other leading Phnom Penh politician, for adopting a stance which was too pro-Soviet for the liking of the Phnom Penh authorities.

Mr Bou Thang, a member of the politbureau like Mr Si, has replaced him as deputy chairman of the council and Defence Minister. Both men have spent some years in Vietnam undergoing training.

The appointments were announced during the second session of the Cambodian National Assembly which has been meeting in Phnom Penh. The 170 members of the assembly were elected last May.



Israeli debate on UN reveals Golan split

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Feb 10

The Israeli Parliament today passed a motion condemning the United Nations recommendation of diplomatic, economic and military isolation arising out of the annexation of the Golan Heights. The motion dismissed the resolution as malicious and without moral basis.

The registration of 42 abstentions by the opposition Labour Alignment indicated that, despite a comfortable government majority of 61 votes to three (all Communist), the country remains deeply divided over the Golan law.

The ruling coalition made overtures before the poorly-attended two-day debate began to persuade the opposition to back its motion condemning the United Nations decision. These where rejected by Labour leaders, including Mr Abba Eban, the former Foreign Minister, who described the Government's attitude as totalitarian and publicly criticized the annexation as having no benefit for Israel.

Mr Eban came in for bitter criticism today from government speakers who have been infuriated by Labour's stand. Dr Elishu Ben-Elissar, former Israeli Ambassador in Cairo, said in his maiden speech, winding up the debate, that there was no doubt that failing to condemn the United Nations unanimously could only weaken Israel's position.

Mr Victor Shemtov, secretary-general of the left-wing Mapam Party, earlier accused the Begin Government of playing into the hands of Israel's enemies by passing their Golan law and thus giving them the opportunity they were seeking to initiate United Nations action.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, used the debate to reiterate forcibly Israel's determination never again to leave the Golan Heights, which were taken from Syria in 1967.

He said, in a sharp reference to the Opposition's stand, that although there was no doubt Israel was strong enough to weather such a Untited Nations decision, it was open to question whether it could survive attempts to divide the nation from within.

Senior Israeli officials are confident that the United States and other Security Council members will block any further action against Israel at the United Nations such as a rejection of its credentials. If not, there have been strong hints from government sources that Israel would retaliate by withdrawing cooperation and vital facilities from the large United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Middle East.

S African firms back protest over cell death

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Feb 10

Most South African employers and employer organizations have given tacit support to the call by black and multiracial trade unions for a half-hour nationwide work stoppage tomorrow morning to mourn and death of Dr Neil Aggett. The young white trade unionist found hanged in his prison cell.

Barlow Rand, the country's biggest industrial group, the Fedeated Chamber of Industries (FCI) and the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa) have all quietly recommended a neutral public position on the strike call, and urged that no disciplinary action should be taken against workers who take part.

The giant Anglo American corporation, the country's biggest mining concern, declared in a rare press statement today: "We believe that political issues should not be resolved through industrial action. We do, however, understand and sympathize with the depth of reaction which has led to the proposed stoppage, and requests from employees to observe the period of mourning will be treated accordingly".

In a move that would have been unthinkable a few years ago, both Assocom (the Association of Chambers of Commerce) and the Federated Chamber of Industries expressed their concern publicly about Dr Aggett's death immediately after it was announced, and called for review of the security laws' wide detention-without-trial provisions.

Big business has become alarmed in recent years about growing trade union militancy, in the absence of other legal outlets for black discontent, and much more critical of the economic consequences of apartheid and the restraints it imposes on the mobility, housing and training of black workers, the vast bulk of the labour force.

Support for the unions has also come from the Witwatersrand Council of Churches and the South African Jewish Board of Deputies. The council expressed its "deep concern about the harassment of people working in the legitimate area of labour relations", and said that church bells would be rung during tomorrow's work stoppage.

An appeal to employers and trade unions to show restraint during the stoppage was made today by Mr Henk Botha, the director of the institute for Industrial Relations. "Employers should not overreact by calling for police action, dismissing of workers etc, and workers should refrain from voilence". Mr Botha said.

In Parliament in Cape Town, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Police, disclosed in reply to opposition MPs' questions that Dr Aggett had last been visited by relatives on December 31, by a magistrate on January 18 and by an inspector on January 22. He died in the early hours of February 5.

Mr Kobie Coetsee, the Minister of Justice, said that he had received the results of the post-mortem examination but these could not be disclosed because the matter was sub-judice. When the police investigation was complete all relevant documents and information would be forwarded to the Attorney-General who would decide whether to hold an inquest.

Dr Aggett's funeral is to be held on Saturday morning at St Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg. A meeting to protest against Dr Aggett's death is to be held on Friday in the Johannesburg City Hall and opposition MPs, including Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party, will be among the speakers.

Meanwhile, at the trial of four students charged with communism, security police have been accused of interrogating one of the male defendants while he was naked, handcuffed and wearing leg chains, and of warning a woman defendant that "no one need ever know what happened to you here. We can do anything we want to and sometimes it's more fun getting things out of a woman".

The police reject these accusations. The four students—three men and a woman—are accused of having made posters or placards to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the banned South African Communist Party.

□ A second woman being detained under the security laws, has been transferred to a Johanesburg hospital (AFP reports).

Miss Rene Roux, aged 24, a former researcher at the South African Institute of Race Relations who was detained on November 26, had been vomiting and fainting and was undernourished.



Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, with his wife Nancy at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, where he underwent heart surgery yesterday.

11 NATIONS REVIEW CHAD FORCE

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, Feb 10

Representatives of 11 African states met in Nairobi today to consider developments in Chad, where an African peacekeeping force is facing financial, logistical and political problems less than two months after moving into the wartorn central African country.

Representatives of Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire, who have contributed troops to the Organization of African Unity force in Chad, were joined by those from Libya, Sudan, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Niger, Togo and Kenya.

After at first refusing to attend the Nairobi meeting, President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad changed his mind and agreed to take part.

One of the problems facing the OAU force is that President Goukouni wants it to support him militarily against his opponents, particularly the forces led by Mr Hissene Habré.

An OAU meeting ended here last night wih an apparent compromise decision empowering President Arap Moi of Kenya, the current OAU chairman, to negotiate separately with Morocco and the Algerian-backed Polisario movement on à ceasefire and referendum in the Western Sahara.

UN dismisses outspoken human rights director

From Alan McGregor, Geneva, Feb 10

The first decision on an important United Nations post taken at headquarters under Señor Perez de Cuellar, the new Secretary-General, today galvanized delegates in the 43-nation Human Rights Commission.

The director of the human rights division, Mr Theo van Boven, the 47-year-old Dutchman who has made his presence felt since he took the job in May, 1977, announced that he had been dismissed:

"I have had major policy differences with the leadership of the organization in New York — which I may explain at an appropriate time in the future," he said. "My functions will terminate shortly after the present session of the commission (which ends on March 12).

"I have always felt our primary duty is towards the peoples in whose name the United Nations charter was written, and I have maintained that whenever necessary we must speak out on matters of principle, regardless of whom we please or displease within or outside the organization".

During his five years of office, he has displeased about every government with something to hide by speaking out more strongly in condemnation of human rights violations than anybody in an official United Nations capacity has ever done.

But at the same time he has consistently emphasized that the United Nations could not be regarded as making more than the first feeble efforts for international cooperation in correcting human rights abuses. In the current session, which opened on February 1, he is pressing for the appointment of a special *rapporteur* to investigate deliberate killings and the taking of human lives by "organized power" — namely governments.

Since he has not hesitated to publicly identify countries, various governments, including some in Latin America, have reacted strongly to having the accusing figure pointed at them from within the organization whose principles they are all pledged to support.

He recently visited Guatemala on a fact-finding visit and spoke in the commission the other day about "unidentified bodies clothed in native dress floating down the rivers".

Many commission delegates see representations from angry governments as a potent factor in the secretariat's decision to deny Mr van Boven a second term — to which his record has entitled him.

Saudis put clamp on foreigners' freedom

From Our Correspondent Riyadh, Feb 10

The Saudi Arabian Government is apparently beginning a campaign to control the movement and behaviour of foreigners in the country. A series of anti-alcohol raids on compounds has been followed by the arrest of women walking alone at night, and the religious police have been warning husbands not to allow their wives to wear "immodest" dress.

New regulations about free movement round the country have been published after an expatriate employee of Lockheed, the American aviation company, escaped from prison while awaiting trial with five colleagues for the alleged manufacture and sale of "sadiqui", the local moonshine.

In future, the police have the right to detain anyone found travelling more than 30 miles away from his place of residence without a specific letter of authorization from his employees. Like many such apparently drastic rules in Saudi Arabia, this one will probably remain dormant until there is another alcohol swoop.

Dress regulations are not usually strictly enforced except during Ramadan. But recently there have been a number of raids on big supermarkets by the *muttawas*, the cane-wielding religious police.

All women wearing trousers, short sleeves, short skirts, or even waisted dresses, have been gathered into a corner and their jewelry confiscated. When their husbands come next day to collect it, the *muttawas* have lectured them to exercise more control over their wives.

Another development has been a restriction on women travelling alone.

It seems that the Saudi Government is under pressure from the Committee for the Propagation of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice to clamp down on foreigners, and make the pro-Islamic rules less of a dead letter. So far the main beneficiaries have been the merchants who are counting their profits as Western women rush to buy the all-enveloping kaftans and head scarves.

CORRECTION

Focus on Nigeria (February 3) wrongly described the United Africa Company as state-controlled. In fact the company is UAC of Nigeria Ltd. Sixty per cent of its shares are held by 135,000 Nigerians, the rest by Unilever PLC.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Why Suslov died a happy man

The last ideological document inspired, if not actually written, by the late Mikhail Suslov, was the scathing denunciation by *Pravda* of the "sacrilegious" and "monstrous" opinions of the Italian Communist leaders.

As the political testament of the man who was the guardian of orthodoxy in the post-Krushchev era, this document deserves careful study, not so much for what it says about the Italian heretics as for what it says about the Soviet Union and the Soviet block.

The main point seems to be a feeling of absolute confidence in the wonderful future, indeed in the wonderful present, of the Soviet world. One cannot find in this text the smallest sign of an awareness that the Soviet system is ridden with many apparently insoluble problems.

Life under socialism, as seen by Suslov, is marvellously rich and dynamic, the best in the world. "Radical solutions" are about to be found to all the problems of modern society; energy, the ecology, even food. Italian Communists may think differently only because they have "lost their vision", and not just their faith.

If Mikhail Suslov believed in even half of what is written in his political testament, he must have died a very happy man, fully convinced that he had built an imperishable political monument.

It must be pointed out that the majority of Italian Communists appear unconvinced by Suslov's words. A poll by the Communist Party among Fiat workers in Turin shows that only 9 per cent of all the Communist manual workers, and 10 per cent of Communist employees, believe that in the Soviet Union the working class has more rights than in Italy.

Italian Communists know that, after 65 years of communism, the Soviet Union has not even become self-sufficient in food production while the standard of living in the Soviet block, especially in the Soviet Union, is extremely low. And they have seen the revolt of the Polish working class against the communist system.

The Italian Communists' reply to Suslov is an easy one; you keep claiming, they say, that everything is wonderful until you have to admit, after each one of a series of explosions, that everything was going badly.

While unconvincing to a Western onlooker, Suslov's political strategy has however proved always able to provide a reply to these difficulties, through the use of force. Mikhail Suslov's world may not be as perfect as he claimed, but it has a powerful built-in element of stability in the overwhelming force of the Army.

Mr Suslov's testament does not say a word about that. But one of his successors, Mr Vadim Zafladin, in an interview with Rome's Communist newspaper *Prese Sera*, has referred to this problem, reaffirming the Soviet Union's right to "protect socialism" even "with the force of weapons". He has also claimed that in the future "there will be no more military interventions from the outside".

After Poland, the Soviet rulers believe they have set up an improved mechanism for dealing with the recurring crises of their satellite countries; repression can now be left in the hands of the native armies, under adequate Soviet pressure. This is less damaging to the Soviet Union and may be just as effective for maintaining the stability of a political system which, though "perfect", awakens powerful rebellious instincts in its subjects.

Does this improvement, possibly Suslov's last and most impressive political achievement, offer a final solution for the future problems of the Soviet system, which are bound to arise out of its failing economic efficiency and out of the unhappiness of its subject peoples? This seems to be Suslov's message to his successors, to that coming generation of Soviet leaders which is just round the corner.

But we do not really know if the improved mechanism for the "defence of socialism" will work as well, in future crises, as Mr Zagladin believes.

As a reaction, pressure is bound to mount in the West against the continuation of détente policies which include the present generous flow of capital, technology and grain to the ailing Soviet economies. If this flow is stopped, an increase in the domestic difficulties of the Soviet system might put to a very severe test Mikhail Suslov's recipe for his successors.

Divisional Court — Law Report February 11 1982 — Court of Appeal

When young offenders become adults

Regina v Tottenham Juvenile Court, Ex parte ARC (an infant)
Regina v Islington North Juvenile Court, Ex parte CD (an infant)
Regina v Feltham Justices, Ex parte NC (an infant)

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Woolf and Mr Justice Stuart-Smith.

[Judgment delivered February 8]

The appropriate time for determining whether a young alleged offender should be dealt with in a juvenile court or an adult magistrates' court was the time when he first appeared or was brought before a court.

Thus an alleged offender aged 16 at that time had to be dealt with in accordance with the mandatory provisions of section 6(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. Also in the case of offences triable either summarily or on indictment, a defendent had to have attained the age of 17 by the time he first appeared or was brought before a court to be entitled to elect trial by jury by the application of section 19(1) of the Criminal Law Act 1977.

The Divisional Court so held considering three applications for judicial review, each raising the question at what point in criminal proceedings a defendant had to achieve the age of 17 in order to qualify as an adult in those proceedings.

Mr Gordon Hodgson for the applicant ARC; Mr Martin Russell for CD; Mr Ian Bourne for NC; Mr Simon D. Brown as amicus curiae; the prosecutors and justices did not appear and were not represented.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, reading the reserved judgment of the court, said the question in issue was the proper construction of the words "appears or is brought before a magistrates' court" which appeared in section 6(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, and section 19(1) of the Criminal Law Act 1977, and the time when that event occurred.

Section 6(1) of the 1969 Act, which dealt with cases which in the case of an adult would be tried on indictment, provided that unless certain circumstances were satisfied, a person under the age of 17 who appeared or was brought before a court, should be tried summarily.

Section 19(1) of the 1977 Act, which dealt with cases which in the case of an adult were triable either summarily or on indictment, provided that the procedure contained in sections 20 to 24 of the 1977 Act should have effect where a person aged 17 appeared or was brought before a magistrates' court.

Those provisions were now contained in sections 24 and 18, respectively, of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980.

The question to be determined had given rise to a conflict of judicial view.

In *R v St Albans Juvenile Court, Ex parte Godman* (*The Times* December 16, 1980; [1981] 2 WLR 882) the Divisional Court held that the applicant was entitled to elect trial by jury pursuant to section 19(1) of the 1977 Act at any time before the magistrates' court had started to hear evidence, notwithstanding that he might have appeared or been brought before the court on a previous occasion.

In *R v Amersham Juvenile Court, Ex parte Wilson* (*The Times* February 18, 1981; [1981] 2 WLR 887) a differently constituted Divisional Court expressed the view, obiter, that the words meant when the alleged offender first appeared or was brought before a court in connexion with the offence charged.

The facts of the applications were: The applicant ARC and two codefendants were charged with assault occasioning actual bodily harm and with assault with intent to rob. They were bailed to appear at Tottenham Juvenile Court on January 7, 1981. The elder codefendant, D, became 17 on February 22, 1981; the applicant on March 31. Having indicated their intention to contest the charges, ARC and the younger codefendent were not required to attend court on January 7, but D did so.

D indicated that he too wished to contest the case. He was told by the deputy clerk that he might leave the court building and that he would be notified of a new hearing date. He left without surrendering to his bail or appearing in person before the justices. His counsel remained in court and was present when the case was called. The justices adjourned the hearing to March 18, 1981.

The applicant's counsel remained as a matter of courtesy and to discuss the proposed date of the adjourned hearing. All three defendants appeared on March 18, but the case was further adjourned. Finally, on June 17, it was contended for ARC that D, having become 17 on February 22, was bound to be tried on indictment on the second charge, and that the justices should therefore consider, pursuant to section 6 (1) (b) of the 1969 Act whether ARC was a person charged jointly with an adult and whether the interests of justice required them to commit them both for trial.

The justices considered that the relevant time to consider whether D was 17 was when he first appeared before the court; and that he had done so on January 7 when he was still 16. Accordingly, they did not consider the question under section 6 (1) (b) but proposed to hear the cases against all three defendants summarily. The applicant sought judicial review of that decision.

CD was charged with handling stolen goods, an offence triable either way at the election of an adult defendant. He was bailed to appear at Islington North Juvenile Court on June 26, 1981 and he did so. He surrendered to his bail and was remanded to appear on July 24. On that date he was further remanded until August 7. On August 3 he became 17.

It was submitted on his behalf that he had the right to elect trial by jury pursuant to section 19(1) of the Criminal Law Act 1977; or, alternatively, that the justices in the exercise of their discretion under section 29 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1963 (as amended by the 1969 Act), could and should permit him to elect.

Following the *Amersham* case, the justices held that the applicant had no right to elect trial by jury and that if they had a discretion in the matter, they would exercise it against the applicant. The applicant sought judicial review of their decision.

On May 26, 1981, NC was charged, inter alios, with adults, with burglary (an offence triable either way). He was bailed to appear at Feltham Magistrates' Court on June 23, when he duly surrendered to his bail and was remanded to June 30. He became 17 on June 25. On June 30, he was further remanded to July 31, when his adult codefendants elected summary trial. The justices rejected the submission made on the applicant's behalf that he had a right to elect trial by jury. The applicant also sought judicial review.

There could be little doubt that the words in section 6(1) of the 1969 Act meant when the defendant first appeared or was brought before the court; any other interpretation would be unworkable and lead to uncertainty.

What justification was there for applying any other interpretation to the words in section 19(1) of the 1977 Act, especially since the provisions had been incorporated in the Magistrates' Court Act 1980? The court in the *St Albans* case thought that clearer words were required to achieve such a result, particularly since the right to trial by jury was being removed. But that right appeared to be removed by clear words in section 6(1) of the 1969 Act. It would be more surprising, if Parliament intended a different time to apply to the two sections, that it did not say so.

Was there any discretion in the justices to override those provisions?

It was submitted for the applicant CD that section 29 of the 1963 Act (as amended) gave the justices a discretion to override the provisions of section 19(1) of the 1977 Act and section 6(1) of the 1969 Act.

Their Lordships agreed with what was said in the *Amersham* case about that section. It enabled a juvenile court to deal or continue to deal with a person who became 17 before the end of proceedings against him in the juvenile court. It afforded the justices no discretion to override the mandatory provisions of section 6(1) or section 19(1).

What constituted an appearance for the purposes of the sections?

Where a person had been kept in custody by the police since his arrest he had to be brought before the justices either to be remanded in custody or on bail. That was the moment when he appeared or was brought before the court.

In the case of a person who had been bailed by the police, the moment was when he surrendered to his bail. If he was told by the court that he need not attend on the date originally fixed to surrender to his bail, but should appear on a later date, the later date was the relevant one.

The mere attendance at the court building, when he was not required to do so, would not suffice. In the case of those summoned to appear, the relevant date was when they appeared in answer to the summons.

In certain circumstances a defendant could appear by his legal representative: see section 122 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 and section 23 of the 1980 Act. The latter section did not apply to persons under 17, but if counsel or solicitor appeared before justices in the absence of a client under the age of 17, pursuant to section 122 of the 1980 Act, that would be a sufficient appearance for the purposes of section 6(1) of the 1969 Act, and its successor.

The appearance by legal representatives had to be a formal appearance on behalf of the client. It was not sufficient if counsel merely attended out of courtesy to agree a date for hearing when neither the defendant nor his legal representative was required to attend.

In ARC's case, the first appearance was on March 18, 1981, by which time his codefendant was 17 and had to be tried on indictment. Accordingly the justices had precluded themselves from considering, pursuant to section 6(1)(b) of the 1969 Act, the proper mode of trial for the applicant, and the decision would be quashed.

The relevant appearance for the applicant CD, was on June 26, 1981, when he surrendered to his bail. He was then 16 and was accordingly triable summarily in the juvenile court. He had no right of election under section 19(1) of the 1977 Act and the justices had no discretion in the matter. Accordingly no order would be made on the application.

In respect of the applicant NC, the relevant appearance was on June 23, 1981, when he surrendered to his bail. He had no right of election and the justices reached the correct conclusion. Accordingly no order would be made.

Solicitors: Montague Gardner & Co; Clifford Watts, Compton & Co; Mylles & Co, Windsor.

Recklessness in rape

Regina v Pigg

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Talbot and Mr Justice McCowan

[Judgment delivered February 5]

Where it was alleged that a defendant charged with rape was reckless as to whether or not the victim consented, it was necessary to prove either that he was indifferent and gave no thought to the possibility that the woman might not be consenting, or that he was aware of the possibility that she might not be consenting but nevertheless persisted in having sexual intercourse with her regardless of whether or not she consented.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held, dismissing Stephen Pigg's appeal against conviction at Leeds Crown Court (Judge Bennett) for two offences of attempted rape on the ground that the judge had misdirected the jury as to the meaning of recklessness in section 1 of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1976.

The court was obliged to allow the defendant's appeal on one of the offences, in respect of which the jury had returned a majority verdict, on the basis that the foreman of the jury, having stated the number of jurors who agreed with the verdict, failed to state how many dissented, as required by section 17(3) of the Juries Act 1974.

Mr Paul Worsley, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the defendant; Mr Peter Charlesworth for the prosecutor.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, giving the judgment of the court, said that section 17(3) of the Juries Act 1974 provided that a crown court could not accept a majority verdict unless the foreman of the jury stated in open court the number of jurors who agreed to and dissented from the verdict.

In the present case the foreman had stated only that 10 agreed. One would have thought that, applying common sense, it was thereby made clear that two jurors dissented. But according to the authorities, including *R v Reynolds* (*The Times* July 22, 1981; [1981] 3 All ER 849), the requirements of section 17(3) were mandatory and had to be followed precisely or the verdict would be a nullity.

In *R v Reynolds*, the facts were indistinguishable from those of the present case, and although the reasoning of Lord Justice Shaw might possibly be open to a certain amount of doubt, the present court was plainly bound by the decision. It might be that the question should be considered elsewhere since it seemed unlikely that Parliament intended the validity of a trial to depend upon a precise form of words being followed.

Of course, it was desirable and necessary to state that 10 of the jurors agreed on a verdict and that such a requirement should be mandatory, but to say that it was other than directory to go on to say how many dissented bordered on the absurd.

The defendent also appealed on the ground that the judge misdirected the jury in saying that to prove a man was reckless as to whether a rape victim consented to sexual intercourse, it had to be proved that he was aware of the possibility that she might not be consenting but nevertheless went ahead regardless of whether she consented or not.

It was submitted that the word "possibly" was too weak and that the judge should have said that there had to be an obvious and serious risk that the woman might not be consenting.

By section 1 of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1976, in order to prove an offence of rape the prosecution had to establish (i) that an act of sexual intercourse took place; (ii) that the woman did not consent; and (iii) either (a) that the man knew she was not consenting, or (b) was reckless as to whether or not she consented.

On any view of the word "reckless" that clearly included a situation, as in the present case, where a man appreciated the possibility that the woman was not consenting but nevertheless went on to have intercourse with her. In those circumstances the judge's direction to the jury was in fact favourable to the defendant.

But what of the theoretical case where a man never addressed his mind to the possibility that the woman was not consenting, although there was a real risk that she might not be? Could it be said that the man was reckless as to whether she was consenting?

The word "reckless" had been the subject of recent judicial opinion in *R v Caldwell* (*The Times* March 20, 1981, [1981] 2 WLR 509) and *R v Lawrence (Stephen)* (*The Times* March 20, 21, 1981, [1981] 2 WLR 524). The court did not think it was entitled to distinguish either case from the present one or to take the view that the cases were not binding on their Lordships, as counsel for the defendant submitted. The decisions of the House of Lords directly concerned the meaning of the word "reckless", although concerned with different statutes, and were decisions from which the present court could not depart.

Those decisions, in particular, *R v Lawrence*, constrained the court to come to the conclusion that to prove that a man was reckless it had to be proved either that he was indifferent and gave no thought to the possibility that the woman might not be consenting, or that he was aware of the possibiliy that she might not be consenting but nevertheless persisted regardless of whether she consented or not.

Accordingly, the judge's direction could not be faulted and that aspect of the defendant's appeal failed.

Their Lordships certified the following questions as points of law of public general importance: (1) Whether it is necessary in order to comply with the terms of section 17(3) of the Juries Act 1974, for the foreman of the jury, having stated in open court the number agreeing to the verdict, to go on to state the number of those dissenting; and (2) whether in a case of rape, to prove that a man is reckless as to consent, it must be proved that he was indifferent and gave no thought to the possibility that the woman might not be consenting, or that he was aware of the possibility that she might not be consenting, but nevertheless persisted regardless of whether she consented or not.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was given on question (1) but refused on question (2).

Solicitors: Thorpe & Co, Scarborough.

MPs' qualifications no concern of court

Martin v O'Sullivan (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Mr Justice Nourse

[Judgment delivered February 9]

A claim by a self-employed architect, Mr Richard Brian Martin, that he could not be required to pay class IV national insurance contributions because the Social Security Act 1975 never became a valid Act of Parliament was untenable and his appeal from a determination of the special commissioners upholding an assessment requiring him to make a contribution of £264 for 1976-77 was dismissed.

Mr Martin in person; Mr Michael Hart for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE said that Mr Martin's case was that just prior to Parliament's second reading of the Bill which was to become the Social Security Act 1975, members of Parliament changed their status for tax and national insurance purposes from that of self-employed to employed persons. Thereby, he said, they became employees of or holders of offices of profit from the Crown and as such forfeited the right to represent the public in Parliament, so that the vote on the second reading was invalid.

Mr Martin's reasoning was unacceptable. But in any event there was a fundamental answer to his case, namely that a court could only look at the parliamentary roll of statutes and if it appeared that an Act had passed both Houses of Parliament and had received the Royal Assent it could look no further. It could not ask whether members of Parliament were or were not disqualified at any particular time.

An alternative claim by Mr Martin that he had in effect, by purchasing goods and services, already paid indirectly the bulk of the contribution and was thus entitled under section 32(1) of the Taxes Management Act 1970 to relief for an excessive assessment was also rejected.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Court review of taxing master

Regina v The Taxing Officer, Ex parte Bee-Line Roadways International Ltd

In rare cases where no relief was available under the Rules of the Supreme Court, it was possible for the High Court to examine decisions of a taxing master notwithstanding that judicial review did not extend to decisions of the High Court and taxing masters functioned as delegates of the judges. Mr Justice Woolf held on January 5 in the Queen's Bench Division. In appropriate cases the court could, where justice required it, use its inherent jurisdiction to control its own proceedings.

No fixed ceiling for damages

Mustart v Post Office

Mr Justice Comyn held in the Queen's Bench Division on February 8 that the case of *Croke v Wiseman* (*The Times*, October 16, 1981; [1982] 1 WLR 71) should not be read as laying down a fixed ceiling for damages for pain, suffering and loss of amenity in personal injury cases.

Although it had been argued before him that, following that decision, damages under that head should not exceed approximately £35,000, accident cases notoriously differed one from the other and each case depended on its own particular facts and figures.

In the present case, where a man had lost his sense of taste and smell, and been blinded, a figure of £65,000 would be awarded.

Britain's offshore funds, it is claimed, offer an unrivalled combination of assets: political stability, tax efficiency, flexibility and immediate access to the City's unique management skills. How valid are these claims and what are their implications for the investor?

Offshore investment

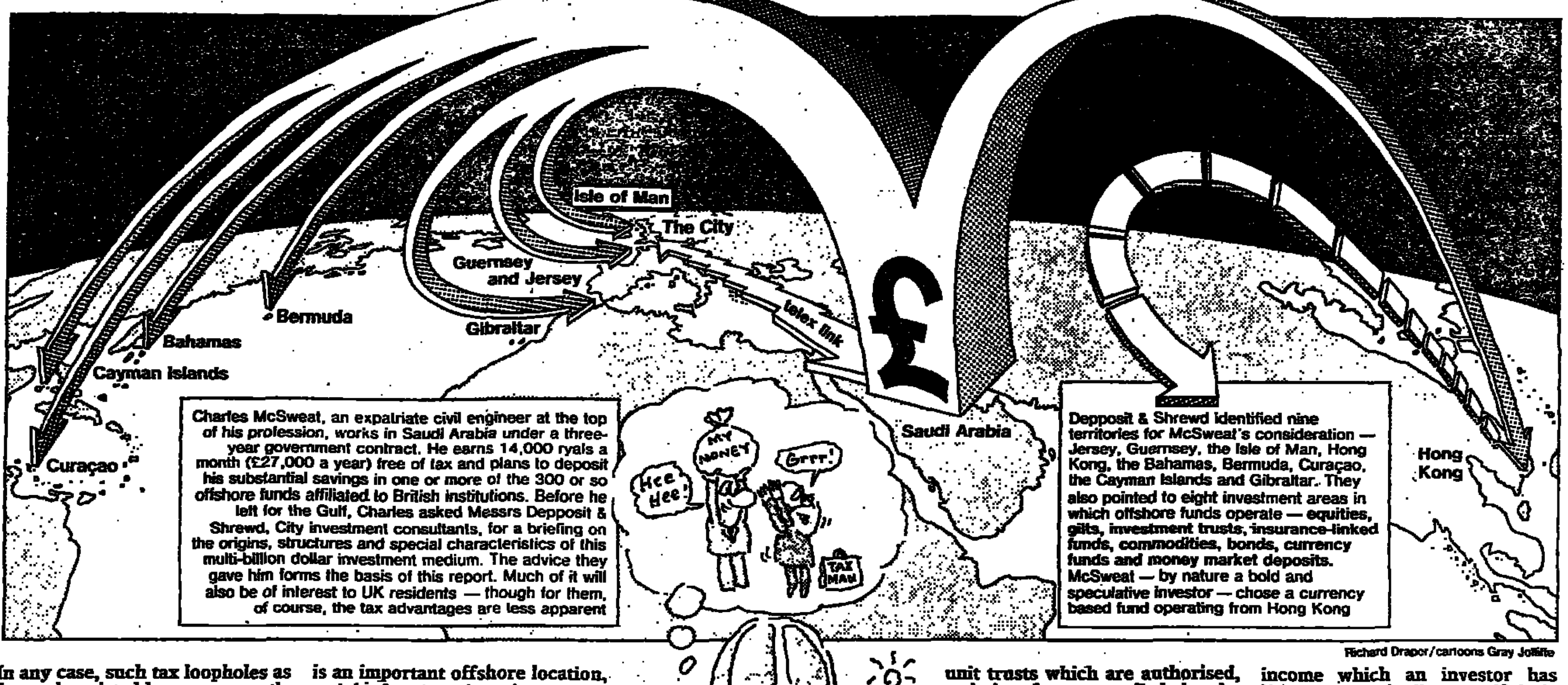
During the past two decades three factors combined to create the conditions for the development of the UK offshore investment industry. One was the significant increase in the number of expatriate Britons earning largely tax-free salaries abroad. Having no UK tax liability and no wish to attract any they deposited their considerable savings in locations with low or nil tax systems like the Channel Islands, Hongkong, the Isle of Man and Bermuda.

The other two factors were the UK exchange control regulations: their existence and then their suspension in 1979. While the exchange controls continued, the buyers of shares in foreign companies paid a premium over the prevailing exchange rate. Although the premium was returned to them when they sold, they were then required to surrender part of it to the Bank of England. That penalty forced many UK holders of large investment portfolios, including some of the major pension funds, to seek a location in which their investments could be managed without interference.

The transfer of such, often very large, holdings mainly to those existing locations which had already established sound reputations as careful custodians of the expatriate funds placed with them, was effected usually by one of two methods: those investments which had already incurred the currency premium had paid the price and were free to go; in other cases it was necessary to open funds in the new location in exchange for sterling deposits in London but the cost of such back-to-back loans was high.

When the UK exchange controls were suspended in October 1979, the banking and investment infrastructure in those overseas locations was ready to receive the immediate flow of sterling deposits and investments which has been maintained ever since.

Although the locations selected for the management of these UK funds, which now total several billions in sterling, have been called "tax havens", the implication of tax avoidance, though itself a perfectly legal stratagem, was always inappropriate so far as concerned the great bulk of expatriates' holdings: there is no avoidance where there is no tax.



Richard Draper/cartoons Gray Jolliffe

In any case, such tax loopholes as formerly existed have now mostly been sealed off by the UK and US authorities. The alternative terminology of "offshore" is generally conceded to be both inaccurate and misleading, but it is now in such wide international usage as to be acceptable or, at least, unavoidable.

Selection is by traditional links

The selection of the offshore fund locations has been determined partly by the traditional links of individual banking and investment houses and also by such factors as political stability, language, communications, commercial and legal systems, banking practices and by geographical proximity.

Switzerland and Luxembourg, with their well-developed banking traditions and comprehensive regulations, are prominent offshore territories; Bermuda, too, is an important offshore location, mainly for American investment houses, and Curaĉao, in the Netherlands Antilles, the Cayman Islands, Gibraltar and the Bahamas also accommodate some offshore funds.

By far the most important offshore locations for the funds with British affiliations are Jersey, Guernsey, Hongkong and the Isle of Man. There are some also in Bermuda but fears of incipient colour and political problems there seem likely to inhibit much future expansion.

Although the management of offshore funds is carried out locally, most of those in the Channel Islands, Hongkong and the Isle of Man are affiliated to merchant banks, unit trust groups and other investment houses in the City of London. These institutions act in a strictly advisory role, but it is reasonable to say that some of the best brains in the City are now engaged in this field. There is little doubt that the association of such reputable houses with the resident management companies has done much to elevate both the investment capacity of the territories and the offshore concept generally.

While the funds remain attractive as a tax-efficient investment for expatriates, there are advantages, too, for UK residents. One is that, unlike conventional UK unit trusts which are authorised, and therefore controlled, by the Department of Trade, offshore funds are not authorised and they therefore enjoy a much greater degree of flexibility.

At present there are more than 300 offshore funds offering a wide choice of investment. There are funds investing directly in UK equities and gilt-edged securities; funds which invest in the equities of specific countries or regions and others which have a completely international portfolio. In addition, there are offshore funds investing directly in commodities and futures and in currencies and overseas bonds.

As a general rule the offshore equity funds tend to concentrate on growth rather than income which is usually reinvested in the fund. This, however, may not necessarily be advantageous to UK residents even though the only apparent tax liability is for capital gain on eventual sale. In fact, the Inland Revenue can use the Income & Corporation Taxes Act of 1970 to assess tax on income which an investor has "power to enjoy", even if it is not received.

The UK investor, therefore, is likely to have little tax advantage in offshore funds and although the income from the funds invested in bonds is usually distributed gross, it is still liable to tax in the UK. It follows that the main attraction of offshore funds for UK residents is in their scope and flexibility as well as in the status of the resident management companies and their associates.

One investment sector which illustrates the freedom enjoyed by offshore funds is commodities. Authorized unit trusts are not allowed to invest directly in commodities, though they do invest in the shares of commodity companies. An offshore fund, however, can invest directly and there are now funds with investments in gold, copper, silver, platinum, sapphires and many other commodities dealt in on the international markets. There are also commodity funds which use all the investment opportunities from the actual commodity to shares in producing companies.

The biggest recent development, however, has been seen in the growth of money funds. These can be either managed currency funds or those concentrating on money market deposits. Both types have grown impressively since the suspension of UK exchange controls.

Currency funds try for growth

Currency funds specialize in taking advantage of exchange fluctuations in the main currencies and aim to produce both growth and income. So far they have not been in business long enough to provide much evidence of performance but (as Lorna Bourke points out elsewhere in this report) the signs are encouraging.

Like some currency funds, the offshore deposit funds enable investors to reduce their tax liability by turning income into capital appreciation. Investments are made in the shares of a company holding money market deposits, and the value is reflected in the price of the company's shares.

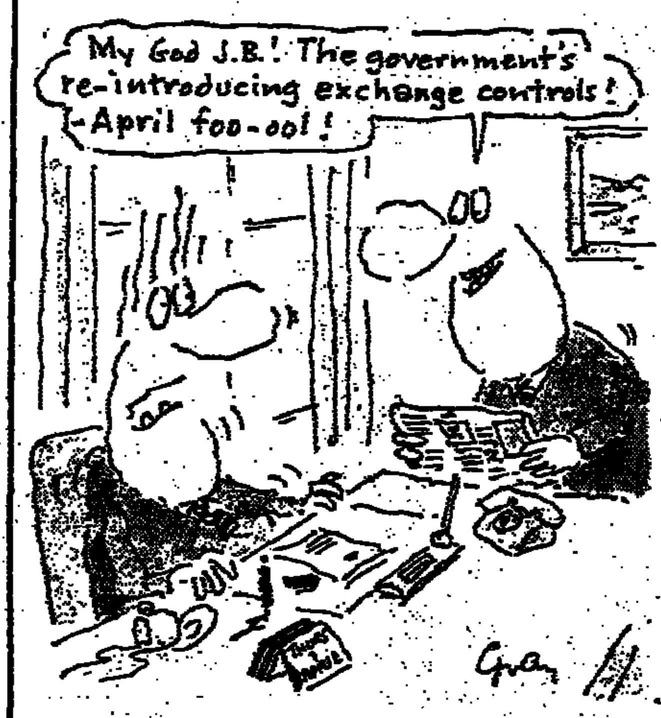
These types of offshore fund exemplify the flexibility and the capacity for innovation of the management companies and their advisory associates. But one of the most pressing questions now hanging over the future growth of all offshore funds is whether UK exchange controls will be revived by the present government or its successor.

The general feeling in the City, as well as in the offshore locations, is that the impetus given by the suspension of exchange controls is unlikely to disappear even if current fears are justified. Obviously, one can only guess at the severity and scope of any future controls that might be introduced. But experience shows that if a price must be paid to invest offshore, there are likely to be many prepared to pay it. In the meantime, investors might reasonably expect that their existing offshore holdings will be valued at a premium if exchange controls are restored.

Alan Grainge

OFFSHORE INVESTMENT

John Whitmore examines prospects for the reimposition of exchange controls and their potential effect on the market; Alan Grainge covers the range of investment possibilities and offers advice on how to select sectors and locations.



Mixed blessing of abolition

The benefits to offshore funds of the sudden and comprehensive abolition of UK exchange controls in October 1979 have been mixed. Some management groups *have* seen *only* a modest increase in interest from UK residents, but others report a substantial increase.

By and large, the groups that have done best are those with a broad range of funds under management, particularly those with the kind of funds unavailable on-shore.

To some extent, the interest of UK residents in these funds is primarily a bonus. The funds were set up largely to serve Britons who had moved abroad, whether permanently for tax or climatic reasons, or temporarily as their jobs wafted them to every corner of the globe, and this remains the hard core of the business.

For the UK resident the attractions of going offshore may often seem marginal. Income, whether or not remitted, still has to be declared and is fully taxable. And since the emasculation of UK capital gains tax in the 1980 budget, domestic funds may well seem just as good a bet.

Offshore funds invested in UK securities can, however, offer the UK resident some of the advantages obtainable by the non-resident. If the fund is invested in UK securities that pay dividends gross — certain types of gilt-edged stock, for instance — then, the dividend goes offshore in gross form and can be passed back to the UK investor in gross form.

This is probably of most advantage to nil rate taxpayers and higher rate taxpayers. The latter enjoy the use of the funds until the tax bill eventually falls due — a facility which the offshore funds are not allowed to advertise on-shore.

The bigger attraction of the offshore funds, however, is more often their ability to offer investment vehicles that are not available onshore. Offshore funds can, for instance, invest directly in commodities, money market instruments and currencies in a way that authorized unit trusts subject to Department of Trade regulation cannot. In addition, some can introduce an element of gearing in a way that the onshore trust is not permitted.

While the awareness of these facilities has been growing steadily, it is clear that the really big boost for offshore funds would come on the first serious suggestion that a UK government might reimpose exchange controls. Whether or not there were any significant investment advantages in having money invested offshore in terms of immediate return, the wish simply to move capital offshore in such circumstances would be considerable.

Are exchange controls likely to be reimposed in the foreseeable future? It is a thought that certainly causes bouts of acute nervousness in the City from time to time, particularly when sterling comes under severe and sudden pressure, as it did late last summer.

No pulling up drawbridge

The Government then went to some trouble to emphasize that it had no intention of reintroducing control, and that message now seems to be accepted.

Philosophically, this government would be strongly averse to any move that aimed at turning the UK back into a financial castle. Controls were removed because it was felt that they were an infringement of individual liberty and distorted the market.

This latter fact was important in the context of the steady move from deficit to surplus on our oil trade. The exchange rate was rising as we imported less oil, and counterbalancing capital outflows were *obviously* desirable both to build up new forms of overseas income for when the oil ran out and, in the short term, to prevent sterling rising to a point that did even more damage to UK industry.

Although sterling has fallen back from its early 1980 peak on foreign exchange markets, the arguments are no less valid. The major fear is that attitudes might be different if the Conservatives lose the next election.

There is, as yet, no indication of where the SDP stands on exchange controls. Certainly there would be a strong temptation for a Labour Government to reintroduce them, on the grounds that UK money should go into UK investment.

At the same time its probable inclination in favour of a low exchange rate might well force it to think twice, the more so if it was also considering *selective* import controls and realized that slashing domestic interest rates (helping to keep the exchange rate down) might actually prove disastrous.

How offshore fund managements could react to a reintroduction of exchange controls is constantly exercising their minds. They might simply let things be, accept the resurrection of the dollar premium and take the feeder funds back off the shelf. Some funds based in the scheduled territories would probably start looking at more sophisticated schemes to hive down their assets to subsidiaries based in rather safer havens.

J. W.

Questions that have to be asked

Investors looking at the potentialities of offshore funds will need to ask themselves, and perhaps also the management company, rather more questions than if they were considering an authorised unit trust. That is not solely because of the absence of a Department of Trade authorization: the status of the associated City banking or investment house can usually be taken as an acceptable alternative to official authorization for many of the funds.

But there will be questions to ask, for instance, about the location of the fund. Is it politically and economically stable? The economic question may not, in fact, be so difficult to answer because the competition between offshore territories is now so keen. All are anxious to develop the kind of economic and financial structure which will retain the funds already established and attract new funds. A key factor, however, will clearly be the geographical location.

The management company's performance record will be another question to be considered, especially from the aspect of particular funds compared with other managements' funds in the same investment sectors. The currency of the fund will also be very relevant in the context of performance because there will be no satisfaction in a fund which gains, say, 50 per cent if the currency in which it is denominated depreciates by 50 per cent in relation to the investor's own base currency.

Two other questions to be asked are: What is the tax position of the fund and the investor in it? and: How quickly can the investment be liquidated?

The charges levied by offshore fund managers are also worthy of enquiry. In general, they are similar to those of authorized unit trusts but the range is wider and in some cases there are performance fees which can be between 10 and 20 per cent. A point which can be important is the annual charge. It sometimes happens that the quoted figure does not include certain items such as custodian, trustee or audit charges. Fees paid to external advisers may also be additional to the quoted annual management charge.

Although past performance is not necessarily a sound guide to future achievement, it can reasonably be considered to be a useful indicator of offshore management acumen. *Money Management*, the publication specializing in such factors, shows that the Far East funds' performance over the last 12 months is easily superior to that of any other sector. The leading position is occupied by Henderson Baring's Malaysia & Singapore fund, launched in March 1980, in which 1,000 units after 12 months were valued at £1,865. Others to show considerable growth over 12 months were the Japan Technology Fund (£1,414), Henderson Japan (£1,293), JF Japan (£1,291) and Gartmore Japan (£1,284).

Another good performance sector over the past 12 months has been commodities. The outstanding funds here have been Surinvest Sapphire, managed by Richmond Life Assurance, and Normandy Commodity Trust, managed by Chewton Commodities, both located in the Isle of Man.

Quite apart from performance, however, the investor in offshore funds may find it worth looking at both the old established funds and the biggest. The three biggest funds invested in the UK, for instance, are Old Court *Smaller Companies*, Save & Prosper Sterling Deposit and Hambro Capital Reserve. In the other sectors some of the biggest funds are: Bermuda International Bond, Fidelity World Fund, Delta Investment and Lazard International.

One of the obvious characteristics of offshore funds is their capacity for innovation and that, too, is a factor which the investor should take into consideration. But whereas new funds can be expectd to offer something unique, such as a combination of growth and income by the Drayton Montagu American Equity Income Trust, none of them, for obvious reasons, possesses a performance record which can be measured. Any new fund, therefore, inevitably requires a high degree of investors' faith in the management company.

A. G.

A wide choice of foreign funds

The proliferation of offshore funds with British affiliation probably offers as much variety and opportunity as most investors are likely to seek. In relation to the size of the domestic investment, indeed, these UK funds are almost certainly bigger and more comprehensive than their counterparts linked to the other main financial centres.

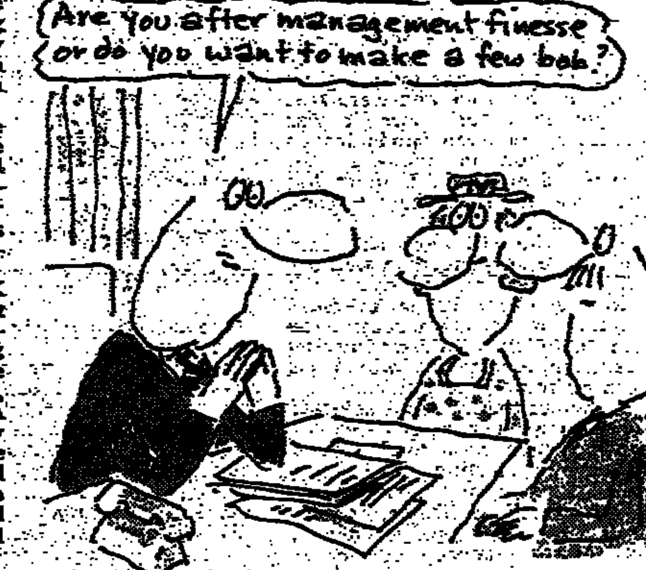
One essential characteristic, however, of offshore *investment management*, as well as its location, is that it is supranational and some investors may reasonably wish to explore the opportunities offered by funds managed by, or affiliated to, foreign investment houses. Prominent among these are: Adig Investment of Munich; BIA Bond Investments (Zug, Switzerland); Bank of America International (Luxembourg; Capdirex (Geneva); Eurabond Holdings (Curacao); Investment Advisers (Houston, Texas) and The Korea Trust (Seoul).

In considering the very wide range on offer, it is necessary to understand that any fund can be considered to be offshore if it is not required to be authorized by the Department of Trade. In theory, this will include the American mutual funds and other foreign analogues of the UK unit trust and, to the extent that they are investing in offshore locations, they are worth considering as an alternative to funds with British connexions.

The American offshore funds located in Bermuda are now very extensive, and many of them have demonstrated a characteristic flair for innovation which has attracted international investment funds.

A new development for UK *investors is the management* company which places clients' deposits in existing offshore funds. One of these is Mannin International, based in the Isle of Man. A similar scheme has recently been launched by the Unilife group which has created investment links with two successful offshore fund groups, GT Management and Henderson Baring.

But it is probably true to say that the private investor in offshore funds is seeking both the challenge and the opportunities offered by markets of all kinds throughout the world. With no UK exchange control regulations to worry about, the intensification of competition between the investment management groups seems likely to ensure that such aims will be satisfied.



On the basis of recent performance, however, the Far Eastern stock markets, reflecting the buoyant economies of the region, can be expected to flourish.

Investors seeking an offshore speciality in these markets may find that brokers operating in Singapore, Hongkong and Tokyo will be in a position to advise them.

Whatever form of offshore investment an individual finally decides on, whether it be associated with foreign or UK interests, it will be essentially a question of personal preference. The cautious investor will seek to minimise the exposure to currency fluctuations by choosing an international fund while a bold and speculative individual might choose a Hongkong fund with a chance of bigger profits but a risk, also, of bigger losses.

A. G.

هكذا من الأصل

Focus on the Channel Isles: **Alan Grainge** visits the twin-engined power house of the offshore industry

Much more than tourism and tomatoes

With neither a stock exchange nor a skyscraper between them, St Helier and St Peter Port, the two main townships of Jersey and Guernsey, can nevertheless claim to be centres of international finance. The 1970s were a decade of growth for banking and finance on both islands. But in this particular context it would be wrong to consider the Channel Islands as a whole, and not just because of the traditional rivalry. One reason which makes it necessary to consider the two islands separately is budgetary: Jersey's detailed report of the 1981 financial statement was published last December, but Guernsey's will not appear until next month. There is already plenty of evidence, however, to show how the finances of both islands have benefited from the development of banking and investment management.

In St Helier, Senator Ralph Vibert, whose office as president of the finance and economics committee makes him effectively Jersey's Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaks modestly of the £14m surplus he was able to report to the States in December.

"We are very fortunate to have two thriving industries in Jersey . . . tourism and finance", he says. "This year they should each contribute about 35 per cent to our tax revenue". In 1980 their respective contributions were 38 and 25 per cent, a clear indication of the increased importance of the finance sector.

The international nature of Jersey's development, both as a finance centre and commercially, is now the island's most significant recent trend apart from overall growth. New company registrations were 2,020 in 1979, 2,288 in 1980 and 1,844 in the first nine months of 1981. In these three periods the new investment companies registered totalled 656, 801 and 538 respectively. But well over half of these were registered by residents outside the British Isles.

Commenting on this trend, Senator Vibert says: "I welcome the increase in foreign companies and international investors. It no way lessens our attachment to the UK but it makes us less dependent, and that must be beneficial to Jersey.

"Finance, after all, is essentially international; indeed, one of our advantages as a finance centre, apart from the obvious ones of political stability and communications, is that we are far better placed than America or the Far East for dealing in such markets as the Eurobond market. To some degree, of course, that is because our geographical position lies between the eastern and western time zones."

Jersey's policy, like that of Guernsey, is to control its commercial development and ensure that only reputable people and companies are allowed to do business there. "We must be the only place in the world," says Senator Vibert, "to have a law designed to damp down business. That is our Regulation of Undertakings Law, which was introduced in 1974 when the population was rising too rapidly through immigration. In a small island there is always likely to be a conflict between the need to preserve the environment and economic expansion.

"After allowing for that, however, I do not think we have by any means reached our peak as a finance centre. That may possibly come within the next ten years or so."

Jersey's highly respected economic adviser, Mr Colin Powell, provides further evidence of the contribution made to the economy by finance sector activities. "In 1980 the deposit-taking institutions registered under the Depositors and Investors Law produced profits of around £30 million. With employment a little in excess of 1,000, the average tax yied per employee on those profits was just umder £6,000 a year.

"The best performing institutions, however, produced tax on profits well in excess of £20,000 per employee."

Mr Powell also speaks with satisfaction of the international character of Jersey's recent development. "The growth in finance centre activities is partly reflected in the deposits ofthe banks. In June last year, they totalled £10,000 million, compared with £7,700 million in June, 1980. Of that total, some 70 per cent is in currencies other than sterling."

An additional indication of the international trend in Jersey was the establishment in 1981 of three more foreign banks in St Helier. These were the Berliner Hamdels und Frankfurter Bank, The Bankers Trust (America) and the Allied Irish Bank.

"The continued growth of finance centre activities," says Mr Powell, "was helped by such external factors as the abolition of UK exchange control in 1979. But for the most part the decision of non-residents to use the island results from the increasing worldwide recognition of Jersey as a respectable finance centre."

Like others in St Helier, especially bankers already established there, Mr Powell emphasizes the strict control procedures employed. "Our policy has always been to go for first-class names. You will not find 400 banks here as you might in some other offshore locations. We have, in fact, 36 banks, and most are internationally renowned."

The controls apply also to immigration. This is now restricted to 250 working applicants a year, though the limit on millionaires allowed into Jersey is now down to only 15 a year.

But even if there are 15 wealthy people who can find the minimum contribution of £10,000 a year in tax, that is not, Mr Powell points out, an automatic entry ticket.

In Guernsey the commercial relations adviser, Mr Bruce Riley, is equally concerned with the status of banks and other financial institutions wishing to establish a presence in St Peter Port. "We are looking in the main for blue-chip financial institutions," he says. "They must have a suitably impressive track record, but even so we vet them all them very strictly. One of our most important concerns is that they must all ensure that investors are provided with adequate information."

Profits from banking in Guernsey totalled £20.4m in 1981. Banking and finance contributed 40 per cent of the island's gross national product.

Though much the smaller of the two, Guernsey proudly claims to have the same number of banks and deposit-taking institutions as Jersey. This attracts unfavourable comments in St Helier about the difference standards employed, but Guernsey can certainly point to the presence of some banking names every bit as respected as those in Jersey.

One recent experience, however, is common to both islands. That is the removal of some finance company registrations to other offshore locations such as the Cayman Islands, Bermuda, Panama and Switzerland. Both the management and custody of the underlying investment are retained in the Channel Islands, but fears of a revival of United Kingdom exchange controls have caused the decision to move the constitution of these companies outside the British sphere of influence.



Senator Ralph Vibert, president, finance and economics committee, Jersey: a £14m surplus.

Finance is not seasonal

The Channel Islands have a history of adaptability to change. In the past 200 years they have relied successively on cider, knitwear, shipbuilding, agriculture and horticulture for their revenue. Now the two main providers are tourism and finance. But while the tourists come and go the banker, investment analysts and portfolio managers stay: finance is not seasonal.

The authorities of both Jersey and Guernsey have set themselves high standards. In the genteel thoroughfares of the two capitals, St Helier and St Peter Port, the nameplates of distinguished City banking and investment houses place the matter beyond argument. Rothschild, Lazard, Hill Samuel, Hambro and others of the kind stand, discreetly displayed, alongside those of Britannia, Fidelity, Save & Prosper and Tyndall. Another City name recently added to the list is that of Schroder, which has just established five new funds in Guernsey.

Offshore fund management now represents a significant part of the investment activities of the Channel Islands companies associated with these houses. The funds offer a spread of investment opportunities which British unit trusts are unable to match and which for the British investor is their main attraction. Most of them report that about 80 per cent of their investors are from outside Britain. Yet, one prominent banker in St Helier explained: "There seems to be a psychological urge, which many British residents find irresistible, to select an offshore fund even though there is little tax saving for them, or indeed none. It is probably as much an expression of freedom as anything."

This is well illustrated by the successful Channel Islands funds specializing in gilt-edged stocks, among which the Anchor and Arbuthnot funds are prominent. Holders of these stocks receive their interest without deduction of tax, and the funds therefore make their distributions of income tax-free to the investors.

For expatriates with no British tax liability that is clearly advantageous, but British investors are still liable to pay tax on such receipts. Even so, many see an advantage in the "tax holiday" they receive through not having to pay the tax for at least another 12 months.

Offshore funds managed in Jersey and Guernsey total 130, and the present value of their underlying investments is approaching £1,250,000m. In the British Equities sector, the third largest (see table attached) the biggest is the Old Court Smaller Companies Fund, an associate of N. M. Rothschild, with investments of £23,300,000. Two other Rothschild associates, Old Court Commodity Trust and Old Court Dollar Commodity Trust, dominate the commodity fund sector.

CHANNEL ISLAND OFFSHORE FUNDS
(Jersey and Guernsey)

Gilt funds	25
International funds	22
United Kingdom equities	16
North American funds	14
Bond funds	14
Money market funds	12
Far Eastern funds	9
Commodity funds	5

Source: Trevor Matthews & Carey

In the money market sector the sterling deposit funds of Lazard, Save & Prosper and Old Court are the largest. But for investors seeking the potential offered by industrial equity shares, the North American, Far Eastern and international sectors contain funds with the most interesting portfolios.

Among the North American funds the RBC Fund, a subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been the top performer over the past seven years, with about 80 per cent of its investments in Amerian equities and the rest in Canadian shares. The two biggest funds in this sector are Fidelity, with investments valued at $34m, and Kleinwort Benson United States Growth, with a fund valued at $23m. Both are invested exclusively in American shares.

The Far Eastern funds contain some of the largest investment portfolios. In particular, there are the Fidelity Far East Fund, valued at $114m, and Fidelity Pacific, with a portfolio of $138m.

In the international sector Britannia Universal Growth, valued at $11m, has been a good performer over a three-year term. Although its main objective is to invest in all the major stock markets, up to 25 per cent of the fund's assets may be invested in commodities. Biggest funds in this sector are Lazards, valued at $92.5m, and Fidelity with $53m invested.

Resident investment managers recognize that the international character of the Channel Islands finance centres is of special significance. The variety and size of the funds established there certainly reflect this aspect, which is confirmed by Mr Philip de Carteret, one of St Helier's leading stockbrokers.

"We have always tended to look at investment from an international viewpoint. That is because of the sophisticated kind of investors we have always had resident here. But we do not claim to be experts in all the stock markets throughout the world. If, for instance, a client wishes to invest in Japan then I would naturally recommend him to look at a Japanese fund. The same would equally apply to other regions."

OFFSHORE INVESTMENT

Lorna Bourke traces the rapid growth of investment in currencies. **Michael Prest** identifies the attractions and pitfalls of commodity funds

Playing the swings on world currency markets

The real success story of the past two years in terms of offshore investment has been the currency funds set up on the removal of exchange controls in October 1979. Fund managers wasted no time in establishing a range of offshore investment funds designed to cater for the British-based market, but were surprised to find that the newly liberated British investor was less than enthusiastic.

The only funds to take off were those which made straightforward investments in currencies. Rightly or wrongly, private investors felt they could understand currency fluctuations rather better than the intricacies of overseas stockmarkets.

Most of the currency funds which have emerged over the past two years have been based in the Channel Islands and are run along the lines of unit trusts, although they are technically different animals.

They come in two types: managed funds where the manager takes decisions on which currencies to hold in a mixed portfolio, and Old Court International Reserves, run by Rothschild Asset Management. This is the only fund which gives the investor a range of currencies from which to make a choice.

Rothschilds' formula of letting the investor make his own mistakes has obvious appeal for both the fund manager (who is not obliged to take responsibility for decisions) and the investor.

Rothschild launched the Guernsey-based funds in July 1980 and since that time has taken in a massive $230m, invested in 11 currencies — American, Canadian and Singapore dollars, Swiss franc, lira, Deutschmark, guilder, French franc, Belgian franc and sterling. The greater proportion of these funds has been riding on the US dollar.

Investors make their own choice of currency and can switch between currencies at no charge. There is an overall management fee of 0.75 per cent a year — but no initial charge. Income is rolled-up within the fund and no dividends are paid.



Investors with more than £100,000 can, however, opt for Rothschild's managed portfolio service where, for a fee, Rothschild makes the currency decisions, managing the portfolio on a discretionary basis. Rothschild is advising investors to stick with the traditionally hard currencies, Swiss franc, Deutschmark, US dollar and sterling.

Envious eyes have been cast in Rothschild's direction by others, including Mr Howard Flight who manages Guinness Mahon's currency fund. Flight was first off the mark with a *managed* fund — Guinness Mahon International Fund, based in Guernsey and launched in 1980. But he is known to be working on a range of funds similar in concept to the Rothschild scheme.

Performance of Old Court International Reserves
(12 months to 13.1.82)

	per cent
Canadian dollar	+50.2
US dollar	+48.8
Singapore dollar	+41.7
Swiss franc	+33.0
Lira	+24.3
Deutsch mark	+23.7
Guilder	+22.4
French franc	+19.8
Belgian franc	+8.2

Most of the currency funds, with the exception of Old Court International Reserves, follow the Guinness *Mahon* managed formula.

None has been as successful as Old Court, not least because they all levy a front end charge, while Rothschild makes none. The levy takes the form of a 5 per cent spread (in most cases) between "bid" and "offer" price of units. This means that if investors were to buy and sell on the same day there would automatically be a loss of 5 per cent of the initial investment.

Until relatively recently, Britannia was the only other fund to have no front-end load, but in November of last year a 5 per cent initial charge was introduced in line with other funds in the market. This acts as a fairly powerful deterrent to would-be investors and much of Rothschild's success is undoubtedly attributable to its lack of front-end load.

"We have a very flexible approach and are not taking a very long-term view", comments Mr Stuart Goldsmith, investment director of Britannia. In early January Britannia's fund was 32 per cent invested in sterling, 23 per cent in the US dollar with a 20 per cent French franc holding. By the end of the month the proportions had changed significantly—25 per cent sterling, 32 per cent US dollar and 26 per cent French franc.

Like Britannia, most of the *managed* currency funds are actively traded — fund managers feel they cannot afford to take long-term views and in some cases time horizons may well be days rather than weeks.

It is this volatility which has proved the lure for private investors. Anyone remotely interested in investment could not have failed to notice the 23 per cent appreciation in the US dollar during the first half of 1981.

However, Rothschild's approach of letting the investor make his own mistakes is undoubtedly the more successful of the two. There are few bouquets for the fund manager who not only gets it wrong — but also charges the client 5 per cent for the benefit of his advice.

"Our fund is very actively traded," says a spokesman for Vanbrugh, the Jersey-based unit-linked life subsidiary of the Pru. Launched in May 1981, Vanbrugh now stands at £18.5m, having shown 18 per cent capital appreciation over the period and paid an interim dividend of 4 per cent last October.

Pure currency funds are rather thin on the ground but there is a wide choice of bond and cash funds on the market — many of which were set up to cater for the expatriate market.

Interest is expected to grow in pure currency investment, however. The volatility displayed across the exchanges in recent years is not expected to diminish, and investors have become increasingly aware of the speculative opportunities afforded by these currency movements, illustrated in the table.

LB

Driven off by official caution

Commodity funds are still frowned on by the regulatory authorities in Britain. Despite the eminent respectability of the main London markets and trading houses, there can be little doubt that commodity dealing and investment still carry a stigma.

Unlike the United States, where the proverbial conversation with a taxi driver can as easily turn to hog belly futures as to the fate of the New York Mets, commodity investment in this country is inching towards social acceptance.

So it is that the brass plates of St Helier in Jersey or Douglas in the Isle of Man are increasingly likely to indicate the presence of an offshore commodity fund. There are now about 30 such funds open to British and other investors, managed by about a dozen companies.

The comparative success of the funds, despite a very difficult two years in the commodity markets, has encouraged the creation of new ones, and several are likely to be announced this year.

Most of the funds have the same structure. A London controlling company, often the subsidiary of a well-known commodity trading establishment quoted on the Stock Exchange, provides the essential research support, individual expertise in markets where personal experience can be vital, computer facilities and the like.

The reputation of this company rests on its success and probity and it is here that the investor can seek redress in the courts or from the Department of Trade. A fully offshore company may be beyond legal reach.

The master company in turn controls a management company and probably a commodity broking subsidiary. The management company is directly responsible for the operations of the offshore fund, whose dealing business is placed by the broker with member traders of the appropriate commodity exchanges.

A separation of powers is probable at this point because a relatively small number of firms will also be allowed to trade on the exchange floor.

This somewhat unwieldy arrangement is necessitated by one fact: the Department of Trade will not recognize onshore commodity unit trusts. And unit trusts are the most practical way of dividing the fund's profits (or losses) among investors.

Although such trusts have been run for over a decade, the Department adheres to the view that commodities are too risky and complicated for the small investor who is typically interested in unit trusts. The commodity stigma has stuck.

Tax considerations also inevitably play a part. But in this case they are not always decisive. The chances are that a United Kingdom resident will be liable to capital gains tax on profits from selling units and to income tax on cash distributions from the fund.

The chief advantage is that, in the Isle of Man, for instance, a commodity dealing company incorporated, managed and controlled there will pay Manx tax on profits at 20 per cent. Profits distributed to the fund by the dealing company reduce the dealing company's tax liability, but if distributed to investors incur a 20 per cent withholding tax.

So far as the investor resident in the United Kingdom is concerned, therefore,

Continued on opposite page

Management companies and/or distributors of 207 offshore funds

Key		No of funds
A	UK (inc equities and money funds)	24
B	International (inc equities, bonds and currencies)	43
C	North America (inc equities and money funds)	24
D	Commodity funds	29
E	Gilts and/or high-yielding funds	39
F	Far East (inc equities and money funds)	48

Company	Location	Funds
Arbuthnot Securities (CI)	Jersey	A E F
Barbican Managers (Jersey)	Jersey	B
Barclays Unicorn International (Isle of Man)	Isle of Man	B F
Barclays Unicorn International (CI)	Jersey	C E
Bishopsgate Commodity Services	Isle of Man	D
Bridge Management	Hongkong	F
Britannia International Investment Management	Jersey	A B C D E F
Charterhouse Japhet (Jersey)	Jersey	B C
Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey)	Guernsey	B
Delta International Management Co	Bahamas	C
Fidelity International (CI)	Jersey	B C E F
First General Unit Managers	Dublin	B E
Gartmore Investment Management	Isle of Man	A B
Gartmore Fund Managers (Far East)	Hongkong	B C E
Hambro Pacific Fund Management	Hongkong	F
Hambros Fund Managers (CI)	Guernsey	A B
Henderson Baring Fund Managers	Hongkong	B F
JFI Management	Hongkong	B E F
King & Shaxson Fund Managers	Jersey	E
M&G Investment Managers (Cayman)	Grand Cayman	B D F
M&G Investment Managers (Guernsey)	Guernsey	A
Emson & Dudley Trust Management (Jersey)	Jersey	B
Richmond Life Assurance	Isle of Man	A B C D E F
N. M. Rothschild Asset Management (CI)	Guernsey	A C D F
EASF Managers	Jersey	A
Save & Prosper International, Save & Prosper Management (Jersey)	Jersey	A B C D E F
F&C Management (Investment Advisers)	London	C F
South East Management	Hongkong	F
TSB Unit Trust Managers (CI)	Jersey	B E
Tyndall Group	Jersey	A B C F
Tyndall Group	Bermuda	B
Tyndall Group	Isle of Man	A D E F
Warburg Investment Management Jersey	Jersey	B C
Worldwide Growth Management	Luxembourg	B
Hill Samuel Investment Management International	Jersey	A B E
Hill Samuel Investment Management International	Switzerland	B C F
Quest Fund Management (Jersey)	Jersey	B E
Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management	London	B C E F
Phoenix International Life Assurance	Guernsey	B C E F
GT Management	London	B E
GT Management (Asia)	Hong Kong	C F
GT (Bermuda)	Bermuda	B F
Allen Harvey & Ross Investment Management	Jersey	A E
Henderson Baring (Guernsey), Barfield Trust	Guernsey	C E
National Westminster Jersey Fund Managers	Jersey	A B E
Pacific Basin Management Co.	Luxembourg	F
Brown Shipley Trust Co. (Jersey)	Jersey	A E
Gartmore Fund Managers (CI)	Jersey	E
Eastern Management	Hong Kong	F
Sentry Assurance International	Bermuda	B
Management International	Bermuda	B
Kleinwort Benson (Guernsey) Fund Managers	Guernsey	B C E F
Lazard Securities (Jersey)	Jersey	B E
Capital Asset Managers	Guernsey	B
RBC Investment Managers	Guernsey	B C
Chawton Commodities (Isle of Man)	Isle of Man	D
Chawton Fund Managers	Guernsey	D
Wren Commodity Management	Isle of Man	D
Lloyds Bank (CI) Unit Trust Managers	Jersey	B E
Kleinwort Benson International Investment	London	B
Bank of Bermuda	Bermuda	C
Wardley Investment Services	Hong Kong	B E F
Murray Johnstone	Luxembourg	B F
Commodity Analysis	London	D
Tyndall-Guardian Management	Bermuda	B C E F

Source: Money Management (Feb 1982).

Drew Johnston examines tax legislation in the wake of the Vestey exposé. **Alan Grainge** discusses the significance of the captive insurance business for offshore locations, particularly the Isle of Man

Now the tax havens have almost had their day

Public awareness of offshore funds located in tax havens was boosted over a year ago after revelations of the spectacular success of the Vestey family in shielding its private fortune from the Inland Revenue. Unfortunately for private investors many of the tax avoidance techniques used by the Vesteys have been made obsolete. Some succeeded because they were long-established — going back in some cases to 1912 — and others have been countered by anti-avoidance legislation.

The position now is that for purely tax-saving purposes, and in the case of most British residents, use of offshore funds is of dubious benefit. In tax law a resident of the United Kingdom is liable to tax on all his income or gains, whether from Britain or overseas sources. Exceptions to this are strictly limited. A British resident is defined as a person who is physically present in the United Kingdom for a full tax year (April 6 through to April 5); or who visits the country year after year so that his visits become part of his habits of life; or if he has a house here and makes one visit to Britain in the tax year; or finally, if he is a British subject ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom who has left the country only for the purpose of occasional overseas residence.

British taxes on individuals are popularly regarded as being among the highest in the industrialized world; but this is not borne out by the statistics. An OECD survey published last February in the Central Statistical Office journal, *Economic Trends*, showed that in 1978 Sweden, Norway, The Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany and France all derived higher proportions of tax and social security contributions from gnp than the United Kingdom.

This was before the tax cuts carried out by the present Government in 1979. And though the tax burden on the individual has risen since then, higher rates of tax are still substantially lower than their pre-1979 levels. Under the last Labour Government, individuals in Britain faced marginal tax rates of 98 per cent. (This happened because the highest rate of tax on earned income was 83 per cent, and the highest rate of tax surcharge on investment income was 15 per cent). Now, the maximum marginal tax rate is 75 per cent. (Top rate is 60 per cent and investment income surcharge is 15 per cent.)

It could be argued that a rate of 75 per cent is still too high, but reduction of tax rates in 1979 alongside the ending of exchange controls took steam out of the growth in use of offshore funds by individual British investors. Their use continues of course, but not principally for tax purposes.

As other parts of this survey explain, the fear of exchange controls being reimposed, either by this or a future Government, is a powerful motivating factor for investing in offshore funds. Anecdotal evidence from top tax accountants points to a continuing move among very wealthy individuals to shift capital out of Britain into havens such as Switzerland. But the main reasons for doing so are not related to gaining tax advantages. Heavy transfers of capital to Switzerland have also been made in the past year from France and West Germany as a result of political, rather than tax pressures.

But escaping British tax entirely is made as difficult as possible by the Inland Revenue through use of Section 478 of the Taxes Act 1970. This prevents transfer of assets abroad which result in income being made payable to anyone resident of domiciled abroad. The theoretical implications of S478 are immense since it empowers the Inland Revenue to tax individuals on the undistributed profits of any foreign company of which he is a shareholder. This is intended to hit offshore funds where the name of the tax game for individuals is to see that investment income is converted into capital. Income attracts tax at up to 75 per cent, whereas capital is taxed at a maximum of 30 per cent.

In practice, the Revenue applies the section only in cases where foreign assets are closely controlled by a small number of British taxpayers. But the value to the investor of converting income to capital is also hit by the operation of tax treaties between sovereign states.

Tax treaties codify financial relations between countries. In practice they stop the double taxation of income arising in one country which is remitted to another. Most tax havens where offshore funds are based either have no tax treaties at all or only very limited ones. Income received through a tax haven is often less than income received directly in Britain, the United States or most of Western Europe.

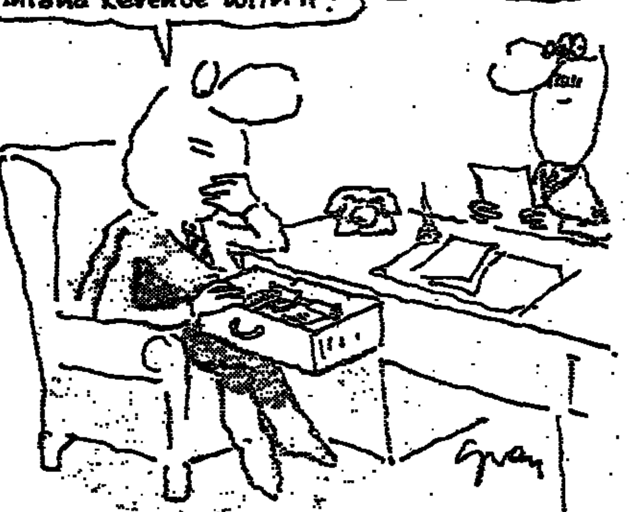
For example the withholding tax levied by the United States Government is 30 per cent of the dividend paid, but in the case of a British investor it is only 15 per cent because of operation of the British-United States double taxation treaty. So the value of the benefit received by the tax haven-based fund is less than the benefit received by the British-based fund.

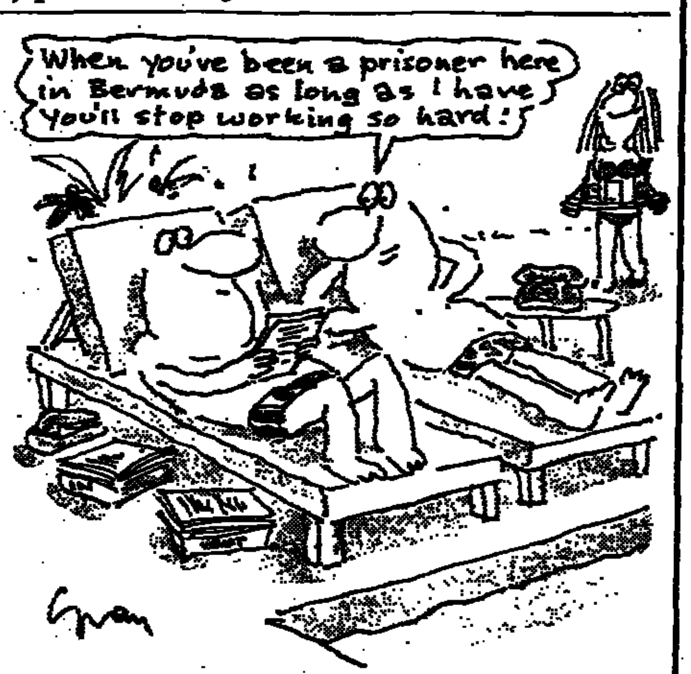
Tax haven-based funds also lose out because they are usually unable to use the tax credits which accompany dividends taxed at source. Offshore funds are designed to have minimum tax liability, but this stops them offsetting the 30 per cent tax credit on British dividends received, for example.

Whereas a British investor enjoys 100 per cent of the dividend received — 70 per cent as income and 30 per cent as a tax credit against other taxable income — an offshore fund has only 70 per cent of the benefits to pass on to the investor.

Companies and certain types of funds, such as commodity funds can still enjoy the benefits of tax havens of course, but their future is uncertain. The Inland Revenue is in the middle of preparing a new definition of company residence and new rules for overseas investment, which will affect a great many offshore funds. Funds are often controlled in practice from within British jurisdiction, though they may claim official control lies outside Britain. Though certain havens such as Switzerland have sufficient special knowledge to run a fund's business, many offshore funds have to take recourse to, for example the City of London for advice and direction. It is these funds which may suffer from future Revenue action.

DJ





Laws to attract and hold captives

Insurance has become one of the more lucrative of offshore financial activities — so much so that some locations have recently introduced new legislation in order to attract what have become known as captive insurance companies.

Bermuda has established itself as the main location for such companies. They have been formed there mainly by large American multinational corporations, especially the oil companies, to take advantage of the generous tax laws. Annual premiums are not paid to a conventional insurance company; instead they are paid to the offshore captive, which then offloads most of the risk. These captives pay no taxes on their profits and soon build up very considerable reserves.

The term captive has apparently been carefully chosen to satisfy the domestic revenue authorities that the offshore company has an essentially alien, though admittedly close relationship with the multinational which formed it. Alternative terms such as "tied" or "tame" or "inhouse", would clearly not be adequate for that purpose.

Legislation in Guernsey has enabled the island to establish a lead in captive insurance business over Jersey and the Isle of Man. Jersey, however, is now working on changing its legislative framework to remove the barrier to captive insurance companies and the Isle of Man passed a new law last November to encourage their formation.

Explaining the background to the Isle of Man's new legislation, Mr William Dawson, the Government Treasurer, says: "The Isle of Man's insurance business can be divided into two groups. In the first are the branches of well-known insurance groups providing insurance for residents. In the second are insurance companies set up to provide cover mainly for non-resident operations.

The first of these groups will expand only according to the general insurance requirements of the residents and any major expansion of the insurance sector must, therefore, rely on the growth of the second group. Should such an expansion take place there will be a demand for people with insurance skills and for others to perform a wide range of skilled and routine tasks.

"All these will require both housing and office accommodation. The Isle of Man, unlike many other low-tax areas, is in a unique position: it has the space to expand both from the point of view of commercial activity and population. It also has the political and fiscal stability which is so essential to the finance industry."

Mr Dawson envisages that significant future growth will come through the expansion of non-resident business, and that three types of insurers may be attracted.

"First, there are the captive insurance companies which are already established in some other low-tax areas. There does seem to be enormous potential for the expansion of this type of business. Various bullish estimates have been made about the so-called captive phenomenon, and it has been suggested that by the end of this decade about 60 per cent of all premiums formerly paid to commercial insurers will be going to captives.

"Other sources claim that in 1970 there were 163 captives and that by 1980 the number had grown to about 1,350. By 1984 it is estimated that there will be 2,000 captives in operation. Whether these estimates are accurate or not, it is fairly obvious that this is a growing market, with a huge amount of premium income and potential profits."

"The second type of insurance company is complementary to the captives. These are the reinsurance companies, and one would anticipate that they will be attracted to the Isle of Man by the new legislation.

"Companies providing a direct service to non-residents comprise the third category. There is evidence to show that such companies have been formed and are growing".

In Douglas, Mr Robin Bigland, managing director of the Isle of Man and General Life Assurance company, commented: "The availability of responsible offshore locations with insurance skills not only attracts large numbers of major corporations interested in establishing their own insurance subsidiaries. It also provides the opportunity for major direct and reinsurance companies to establish offshore subsidiaries able to take advantage of the preferential tax structure, into which selected business can be channelled.

"For European multinationals and major corporations most captives prior to the withdrawal of British exchange control regulations in 1979 were located in Guernsey; but since then there has been greater interest shown in the use of Bermuda because of its strong infrastructure and specialization in the insurance business. The new Isle of Man legislation, however, will place the island on par with Bermuda." AG

Driven off by official caution/continued from opposite page

the tax advantages which are invariably the main reason for venturing offshore are not crucial to commodity funds. Indeed, if they could operate legally onshore most fund managers would be only too happy.

It would avoid attenuated chains of command and communication — themselves a cost — and wipe out the dubious image which always attaches to offshore financial activity.

But investors should also take other factors into account. The tax position notwithstanding, the vital element is obviously the quality of fund management and, by extension, the way in which the fund is invested.

Judging management quality is difficult, partly because it depends on whether one is measuring capital or income growth and partly because the majority of offshore commodity unit trusts intended primarily for British investors are only a few years old.

Still, a wide range of investments is on offer. Offshore funds may be invested in a single commodity, or the managers may have full discretion to move money around. Most funds, however, are spread across several commodities — base metals, say, with the right to place funds on deposit. Some funds may also invest in commodity-related companies. In all cases the risk-reward ratio is different, but the fund manager's powers are laid down in the trust deed which governs the fund's activities.

The deed is important because it is the investor's last legal resort. The trustee, who is responsible for overseeing the deed, is usually the local branch of a leading bank. The bank's name should be a sign to the investor of the reliability of the fund. If the bank is based in Britain the aggrieved investor has a greater chance of legal redress.

A third consideration is the fees charged by the fund. Managers are not a charitable breed. On the contrary, they levy a combination of initial joining, brokerage, performance and administration fees. They may in addition take a specified percentage of funds placed on deposit.

A client who is fortunate enough to watch his portfolio rise 25 per cent in its first year could pay 10 per cent of his stake money to the management company.

The irony is that if commodity unit trusts were allowed to operate onshore some of the risks would be reduced. As the law stands, commodity fund managers cannot advertise and promote their wares, as do managers of equity trusts.

As the number of such funds grows, moreover, and more investors seek an alternative to dull equity markets, it seems that tax and regulatory controls have lagged behind. It is odd that investors are forced offshore chiefly by official caution rather than taxation. MP

Nabokov pinned to the page

Lectures on Russian Literature
By Vladimir Nabokov

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £16.50)

Readers of *Lolita*, *Speak, Memory* and *Pale Fire* will not need to be told that the greatest Russian writer of the mid-twentieth century was both moved and rejoiced by the miraculous accumulation of detail in human existence from which was struck "the sensual spark" that brought a book to life.

As a critic, too, Nabokov is both precisely poetic and wonderfully down to earth and in these *Lectures on Russian Literature*, assembled in varying forms of completeness or fragmentation from his teaching at Wellesley, Stanford, and Cornell in the Forties and Fifties, he is far more relaxed and expansive than he became after hitting the jackpot of vulgar fame and giving up teaching altogether in 1958. Poses are still held in the interest of art and truth and the enthusing of young, innocent and ignorant minds, rather than in the weary business of holding at bay the prurient Press which hounded *Lolita*.

"Literature", he declares, sighting a grateful digression from the distasteful task of teaching Dostoevsky,

must be taken and broken to bits, pushed apart, squashed, then its lovely reek will be smelt in the hollow of the palm, it will be munched and rolled upon the tongue with relish; then, and only then, its true flavour will be appreciated at its true worth, and the broken and crushed parts will come together in your own mind and disclose the beauty of a unity to which you have contributed something of your own blood.

Reading is an active and not a passive art, and the gifted reader is, after the artist who created it, the most important character in any book. By these exacting tests of participation and smell, Dostoevsky emerges somewhat foetid, deplored alike for his implausibility and for ethics both idiotic and disgusting, whilst Turgenev and Gorki, unlike in all else, are both tainted by artificial flavourings and inferior ingredients. Only three writers (Pushkin being, on this occasion, out of the race) survive: Gogol, whose *Dead Souls* receives the most brilliant and seductive essay in the book; Tolstoy — *Anna Karenina* is lovingly taken and broken to bits, pushed apart, squashed etc etc for more than one hundred pages — and Chekhov, with whom Nabokov is closest in sympathy of all. Too close, indeed, for him to do more than *suggest emotionally* why he places Chekhov only behind Tolstoy and Gogol as the great master of human nature and experience in Russian prose.

Art is a divine game, literature is the life of language and imagery and not the vessel for explicit ideals and messages such as those virtually marked Special Delivery, he suggests, in the novels of Gorki or Thomas Mann. In *Anna Karenina* the "ideas" of sexual intercourse as a form of murder and of death as the birth of the soul emerge spontaneously from the nature of Tolstoy's people.

As a teaching tool — expression Nabokov would have loathed — this curious volume only works in the *Karenina* chapter, but there it works wonderfully well, with a wealth of notes and information, as if for some critical edition of the novel, on the interiors of Moscow-Petersburg sleeping cars, the weekly role of the clock-maker in grand Russian houses, the hours of work and routes taken by each character and where the oysters consumed in the great cities would have come from, all of it serving to show precisely what, in human and dramatic terms, a transmuting genius made of it.

Two words to end on, one ahead of its time, the other well after. *Philistinette* is easy: it is Mary Whitehouse or Esther Rantzen or Pam Ayres; but *buncombe* is not, as you might suppose, a seaside resort in Sussex to which non-existent cousins might safely be confined. It is the original of bunkum, from the 16th Congress of the United States, in which the Member for Buncombe County, North Carolina, upset the big boys by interrupting a debate on Missouri by insisting he be allowed *to speak for Buncombe*. No, it is not Arthur Marshall or Frank Muir, but honest to *O.E.D.* Nabokov would probably have found it trembling quietly there like one of his rare moths, identified the assonance with Lady Bracknell and John Worthing, trapped it in his net and pinned it to the page, where it would, of course have been totally invisible to the eager young ladies and gentlemen of Wellesley, Stanford, and Cornell.

Michael Ratcliffe



The birthplace of Voltaire in Châtenay, photographed by Eugène Atget in 1901, before the car and the rest of the twentieth century changed the face of France, from The Work of Atget: Old France (Gordon Fraser, £25).

Do women make good mothers?

The Myth of Motherhood
By Elisabeth Badinter

Translated by Roger DeGaris *(Souvenir, £8.95; paperback £5.95)*

Mother is dancing up fourty-eight floors. For love of the Leeds International Stores. And the flame of that faith might perhaps have grown cold, with the care of a baby of seven weeks old.

Thus G. K. Chesterton. Elisabeth Badinter has a heavier hand. What she seeks is justification for demanding that fathers (but not, apparently, grandparents or crèches) should share with mothers the work of looking after infants and young children. Badinter's self-chosen method is to attribute to anti-feminists the concept of Maternal Instinct, then to prove it doesn't exist by showing that in France in the 17th and 18th centuries it was common for children, of all classes to be put out to nurse in the country. Granted that when sensibility dawned, richer women kept their children by them, but only because the invented Maternal Instinct imposed it on them. But since this doesn't really exist, and breast-feeding need'nt, then men should do a full share, as indeed some recent statistics show they increasingly do.

But, as Laplace said to the Emperor when accused of leaving God out of his theories, "Sire, I have no need of that hypothesis." And Badinter has no need to forge an historical pedigree in order to convince us that most women, even those well bonded to their infants (she doesn't mention bonding) tend to be wearied by their work of rearing creatures noisy, dirty, smelly, helpless, insensate, conditions only slowly remitted and only by constant care often intolerable to women who want to work or even just lead lives of their own. *In the absence* of sufficient domestic help, plain justice demands all possible aid in making these burdens tolerable; while not depriving infants of breast milk (valuable for reasons like immunities, unconsidered by Badinter) or the security of reliable loving care, as shown by Bowlby who is unmentioned by Badminter. But no need to set up and then knock down an outmoded Aunt Sally in order to make these obvious points.

All that Badminter's would-be historical survey has succeeded in showing is that there was fashions in child-rearing among those who could afford fashion; but not that country nursing proved mothers didn't love their children. After all, the concientious 18th century governors of Coram's Hospital sent their infant foundlings to be nursed in the country because they believed it had been proved that this was best for them, and how do we know that rich French mothers didn't suffer agonies in doing the same? As for the very poor, many mothers have always had to put their children out to nurse if they are to be able to earn enough to keep themselves, let alone their infants; George Moore's *Esther Waters* is a *locus classicus* here, but not mentioned by Badminter who seldom draws on evidence from outside France, and no wonder.

To postulate a unisexual "paradise" in which children are born into families where "Papa and Mama are the same and no longer offer differentiated sexual signals" is of small help in the immediate need for remedy in a world where Papa and Mama, far from being the same in many respects, are likely to be changed several times over in the course of any one child's growth to maturity; let alone the problem of giving both partners fair chance to get out of the home to earn their livings. *The Myth of Motherhood*, masquerading as scientific enquiry, is a very silly book, and will be of no help to the many men, women, and children who have serious problems to solve in reconciling the interests of all three in a new climate which fairly demands no undue sacrifice from any of them. The American translation inspires small trust: what was the French for "batting an eye" in 1774 and for "babysitter" in 1876?

Marghanita Laski

Ruskin: arbiter of public consciousness

The Wider Sea
A Life of John Ruskin
By John Dixon Hunt

(Dent, £15.95)

Ruskin, of the dog-bitten lip, a wound inflicted by the closest companion of his sheltered childhood, had a silly side to him. An infatuation with young women haunted him all his life, "Each book that a young girl touches should be bound in white vellum"; and he devoted himself to some impracticable causes. Yet John Dixon Hunt emphasizes that nothing can detract from his towering intellect, his taste, his aesthetic judgement, and the effect he had on contemporaries and young disciples. Ruskin's autobiography, *Praeterita*, is "a version of his life's best, least disturbing episodes": *The Wider Sea*, in six exhaustive parts each with its prefatory synopsis, authoratively, and with huge respect for its subject, describes the omitted sections and extends those that are glossed over.

It makes no apology for the fact that Ruskin is difficult to read. A man, insatiably in search of knowledge, he wrote copiously. Like Brantwood, his Lake-district home which, after his death, was found to be stacked with curiosities — pictures, minerals, books — his writing is crammed with oddments. He observed closely and described in detail. The tomb of Ilaria sculptured by Jacopo della Quercia he presented in these terms:

Round her head is a circular fillet, with three star-shaped flowers. From under this the hair falls like that of the Magdalene, its undulation just felt as it touches the cheek, and no more.

No wonder he was quickly persuaded by Coventry Patmore to mobilize on behalf of the Pre-Raphaelites against the rash attack on them by the art critic of *The Times*. Ruskin admired and supported Turner which led him to warn readers against skipping through his own books, "And what's the use of telling me you don't like my polemics, you might just as well tell Turner you didn't like his vermilion..."

He ranks with the pre-eminent Victorian thinkers, "a great initiator of ideas in others": popular stories of his daft schemes do not diminish him. Professor Dixon Hunt explains his road-mending exploit at Hinksey with Oxford undergraduates. It was entirely admirable in conception, if not in execution: carts were habitually making unseemly ruts across the village green. A worthy environmentalist, Ruskin and his students, Oscar Wilde and Arnold Toynbee among them, tried to do something about it.

Dominated by his parents in his early years, deprived of close friends both at home and at Oxford, Ruskin nevertheless cultivated in himself one of the most refined intellects of his age. He wrote that the last years of his life were oppressed by the "monsoons and cyclones of my poor old plagued brains", but he was still discerning enough to deplore the architecture of the new Natural History Museum. *The Wilder Sea* establishes Ruskin with meticulous care as a fine writer and an influential teacher, and celebrates him, in Proust's description, as one of mankind's *directeurs de conscience*.

Brian Martin

Book of books

National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints

(Mansell/Bemrose, £16,352)

On *The Times* we have a healthy anti-elitist prejudice against excessively expensive books. We try to review books that the intelligent, hard-up, reading public (a group to which most *Times* readers belong) might be able to afford. But this monstrously expensive, ineffably elitist publication is irresistible, not merely for its price, which is a pretty tease for prigs. It is the biggest list of books in the world (three times the size of the British Library catalogue), housed in the Library of Congress in Washington, and recording pretty well every book published in the Western world since Caxton toiled over his wooden press. Its publication by a *British firm has put on* the market the most monumental and important bibliographic tool for the scholarly and bookish classes.

The vulgarity of the superlatives and the statistics, the woman preacher/performing dog aspects of the venture are appealing to the journalistic instinct. Seven hundred and fifty-four volumes to a set, each set with 527,800 pages and 11,340,000 entries. If you buy a set, it will occupy 125 feet in your book-shelves, and if you drop it on your toe, it will weigh 2.65 tons. The last vol has just thundered off the press. So far 1,358 sets have been sold in 51 countries around the world, 73 in the United Kingdom. Sales so far have brought £16.5m into Britain. There are about 120 sets left, so you had better hurry.

But, of course, what matters are not the immense superlatives, but the bibliographic and scholarly importance of the publication. With access to the *Catalog* we can locate in the United States the whereabouts of any book published anywhere in the Western world up to 1956. Big deal, those of us scurrying to buy the latest paperback may mutter. But scholars wanting to research, librarians wondering whether to buy, authors needing a book, and all of us who like our books to be shipshape and Mansell fashion need the *Catalog*. As a cub (well, young lion) reporter in 1967 I reported John Commander beginning the absurd publication. It has stayed on schedule, unlike most things. We can agree that henceforth all academics still posing as scholars yet now admitting ignorance of *NUC* should be dismissed as impostors.

Philip Howard

The British vice

Wives for Sale
By Samuel P. Menefee

(Blackwell, £15)

"This here be to hinform the publick as how James Cole be dispozed to sell his wife by Auction." Thus did a Devon husband notify the neighbourhood. Same-day written notice cost less than the services of bellman or town crier. Newspaper advertisements — editorially frowned on — cost more; but that did not deter a Mr Hebland. In 1796 he advertised his "damned hard-mouthed" wife, Jane, for five shillings, "because she is too much for him". Incompatibility, adultery: both are common. So were wife sales.

Feminist, British, and romantic sensibilities will be knocked sideways, gasping, by this scrupulously researched account of an informal, particularly British, institution. Mentioned in documents since the 11th century, solid evidence dates from 1553. Cases come thick and fast thereafter. Wife sale was a widely practised, popularly accepted means of slipping the knot of matrimony. Traditional procedures accorded it quasi-legal status in the eyes of ordinary men and women denied the practical option of divorce.

A Manchester report sums up custom, cause, and consent, in what 18th century French travel writers called our "ordinary" unnatural vice: "'I'll take you to the Market with a halter round your neck, and sell you to the highest bidder.' 'Very well — I wish you would. I'm heartily tired of you.'" Properly haltered, acquiescent wives were publicly sold throughout the British Isles.

The law mostly blinked at wife sales. The 1857 Divorce Act did not noticeably speed their decline; scattered cases were recorded this century. Mr Menefee, an American anthropologist, turns irony smooth in studiously convoluted style; possibly to preserve our pride — possibly his own skin. He treats his findings reverently, discreetly, advisedly, soberly; but they are nothing less than astonishing. The chapter on the Fuzzas of the Mob you may omit. It is somewhat too sensational.

Gay Firth

Cursed by too much history

God's Playground
A History of Poland
By Norman Davies

(Oxford, two vols, £27.50 each)

There could hardly be a better moment to publish a history of Poland. The present situation there is incomprehensible except as the latest in a series of Polish tragedies deriving largely from Soviet domination which has been continuous since 1717 except for the relatively brief period between the two world wars. The Polish mind has been shaped — or distorted — by this experience.

Curiously enough no British historian has produced a history of Poland sine 1917. The Cambridge history is a patchwork by many different authors. Norman Davies is therefore filling a yawning gap with his two large and expensive volumes.

He has attempted an approach that is neither nationalist nor Marxist. That is he sees Poland neither as a single nation nor as a continuously developing political and economic unit but as an amalgam of nationalities in a cultural community. He gives full attention to Jews, Germans, and Ukranians, and to Poland's western as well as eastern relations. The result is a fuller and more complex picture than is provided by those who see Polish history largely as a national struggle for existence interrupted by periodic partition.

Richard Davy

Fiction

Angel of Light
By Joyce Carol Oates

(Cape, £7.50)

In all the inspired reworking of the Agamemnon theme over the centuries since the great trilogy of Aeschylus, it has seldom received more penetrating or compelling treatment than at the hands of Joyce Carol Oates. *Angel of Light* is a superb novel in every respect: brilliantly organized, subtle and exact in its variation of narrative technique, intricate in its delineation of character and richly satisfying in its use of motif in imagery and in ideas. The author, in absolute command of her material, has changed the myth in certain respects. Maurice Halleck is not a High King in terms of physical splendour, power or authority: he is the conscientious director of a federal agency, the Commission for the Ministry of Justice, respected for his integrity and loved for his kindness and decency. The Aegisthus figure, Nick Martens, is by contrast athletic, confident and attractive, owing his position at the agency to Halleck, his friend since boyhood, whose professional trust he betrays, as he has already dishonoured his friendship and marriage. The victim of rumour, involving multinational bribery with political undertones, Halleck realises how little everything he believed in means and is driven to a suicide which implies disgrace. His children seek revenge. To reveal more would be to cheat the reader of genuine pleasure, since the story unfolds with tension and surprises.

The interweaving of the betrayal and destruction of the Agamemnon character with the increasingly hysterical intriguing of his son and daughter as they goad each other towards vengeance is co-ordinated in a masterstroke of imaginative plotting. The Erinyes, or Furies take the form of a fanatical urban guerrilla force, the Doves, whose philosophic mentor, Ulrich May, is a fleshed-out nightmare of perverted existential thinking. For these people and their ideas, who steel the purpose of Owen Halleck and his sister, to be convincing, Joyce Carol Oates has to treat them seriously, which she does to great effect, thereby challenging suppositions and assumptions which are much deeper than the sybaritic, inconsequential or corrupt values of the Washington society in which the action (and there is a lot of action) takes place. Throughout the novel there are direct and indirect questions posed about the nature and meaning of existence: "Let me for Christ's sake *exist* and the rest of the world can fall in place around me," says the Martens/Aegisthus character. The examination of the validity of this and contradictory points of view at sexual, political, social, moral and intellectual levels in the context of vigorous narrative make *Angel of Light* an exciting and profound work.

Badenheim 1939 *by* **Aharon Appelfeld (Dent, £4.95)** is a grim relentless parable, set in an Austrian summer resort, of the meek, almost complaisant, acceptance of increasing Nazi persecution by European Jews. Aharon Appelfeld expresses his outrage, compounded of hurt and pity as well as anger and resentment, in lucid, cleverly phrased understatement. The banality of circumstance and the deadpan observation of character and situation as the inhabitants of the prosperous little town scrabble for excuses, search desperately for some token of hope or optimism, or resort to internecine squabbling as some blame others for their misfortunes, makes the account steadily more horrific and succeeds in reinforcing the sense of shame and fear implicit in that vast insult to humanity. The writing is admirable and the translation evidently excellent.

Hans Hellmut Kirst also chooses a closed community for his bitter anti-militarist satire, Heroes for Sale (Collins, £7.95). The dark irony is that his novel is set in a training camp for an elite corps of Wehrmacht troops intended to wreak havoc, as best they may, among the conquering armies advancing from East and West. In fact, the nine or so main characters are all pursuing some course of self-interest, from the madly idealistic to the baldly cynical, as becomes evident in the devastating final chapter. As well as straight narrative, the author uses "Curriculum Vitae" (in which the subject's view of himself differs somewhat from the facts as they are related) and "Situation Reports". *These are effective* when they stick to what they claim to be: but too often they become tendentious and while they introduce some interesting questions, they weaken the purposeful structure of the novel. H. H. Kirst treats the Nazis with dismissive contempt, while the seious targets for his comic scorn appear to be the blind heroics and mythomaniac zeal which must underlie any militaristic ambition.

The dust-jacket tells us that the central character of Hugh Fleetwood's novel, who sees himself as A Young Fair God (Hamish Hamilton, £7.95), is "not a pleasant youth". Putting it mildly, he is a deranged, sadistic lout whose "vision" is not matched by anything approaching intellect. The brooding often brutal tale is placed in a hotel somewhere in a Mexican jungle. The manager's wife is murdered, it appears ritually. The "young fair god" has designated her an enemy and devotes the rest of the novel to proving the thraldom of the other inhabitants who survive events, only to have his own weakness humiliatingly revealed. No doubt it is all profoundly symbolic, but of what and to what purpose many readers will be at a loss to discover.

Stuart Evans

Galleries

Resplendent homecomings

Seventeenth-century French Painting in American Collections

Grand Palais, Paris

The principal function of an art exhibition should be the advancement of scholarship. An exhibition that does so in an exemplary way has just opened at the Grand Palais in Paris, where it will be on show until April 26. Entitled *Seventeenth-century French Painting in American Collections*, it is accompanied by a magisterial catalogue (by Pierre Rosenberg) which contains not only exhaustive entries for the 124 works selected but also a complete illustrated Inventory of all the seventeenth-century French paintings belonging to public collections in the United States of America. It has been organized jointly by the Reunion des Musées Nationaux and the Metropolitan Museum, New York, where it will be shown from May 26 until August 22, finally travelling to Chicago, where it will be on view at the Art Institute from September 18 to November 28.

The display (and the catalogue) is arranged in 11 sections, beginning with the French followers and imitators of Caravaggio, the theme of a memorable exhibition in the same building in 1974. Then, the splendid work which dominates the first section of the current exhibition, *The Fortune Teller* by Valentin de Boulogne (recently acquired by the Toledo Museum of Art), was known only from an old photograph and was described in the catalogue as "formerly Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum".

Valentin (1591-1632) travelled to Rome before 1614, remaining there for the rest of his comparatively short life. He probably painted the Toledo picture about 1620, its tightly grouped figures seated around a table seemingly based on Caravaggio's *Calling of St Matthew* in the Roman Church of San Luigi dei Francesi. Its provenance is both intriguing and alarming: first recorded in the eighteenth century in the collection of the Dukes of Rutland at Belvoir, as a Caravaggio, it was correctly identified as a Valentin by the indefatigable Dr Waagen (1854). It was sold in 1926 to a private collector, who re-sold it to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which in 1953 disposed of it at Sotheby's, where it fetched £350! The sad moral is too obvious to need further emphasis.

Simon Vouet (1590-1649), who was in Rome at the same time as Valentin, eventually returned to France where from 1627 until his death he controlled the artistic life of the capital, although the brief return of Poussin to his native land caused him some anxiety, much to the amusement of Louis XIII. Vouet's Italian works, seen in the context of the Caraveggesques, possess an elegance which, although Bolognese in origin, is already identifiably French, as in the pair of female saints *Margaret* and *Ursula* (from Hartford, Wadsworth Atheneum). Their opulent draperies are nevertheless based on contemporary costume, which is the most conspicuous feature of one of the most interesting pictures in exhibition, *Death comes to the Table* (New Orleans Museum of Art), for which no satisfactory attribution has so far been proposed, although that to Jean Ducamps has the strongest support.

This is not the place to pursue the continuing debate on the authenticity of the Metropolitan Museum's La Tour, but visitors will find it instructive to compare the impeccably authentic costume details in this anonymous work with the improbable garments worn in both *The Fortune Teller* and *The Cheat with the Ace of Clubs*, recently acquired by the Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth. These two controversial pictures are hung together, apart from the main group of works by La Tour, which includes the superb (and indisputably genuine) *Musicians' Brawl*, which was first seen in the Georges de la Tour exhibition at the Orangerie in 1972.

Sold immediately afterwards at Christie's, it was acquired for the J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu, which has also sent a very different work, Eustache le Sueur's *The Gods of the Sea pay homage to Cupid*. Le Sueur (1616-55), together with Philippe de Champaigne (1602-74) and Laurent de la Hyre (1606-56) are the three chief figures in what the catalogue calls "The first school of Paris", characterized by a stylization bordering on neoclassicism, exemplified by La Hyre's *Job's Fortunes Restored* (1648: Norfolk, the Chrysler Museum), an obscure and learned subject, treated in an austere manner. In common with La Hyre and Le Sueur, Philippe de Champaigne did not visit Italy, spending most of his long life in Paris, where he settled in 1621, becoming a founder member of the Académie Royale in 1648. In that year he painted the frigidly sentimental *Penitent Magdalen* (Houston, Museum of Fine Arts), as well as the almost hypnotic *Moses with the Tables of the Law* (Milwaukee Art Museum), which the cataloguer is understandably tempted to describe as "hyperrealist".

Philippe de Champaigne's nephew, Jean-Baptiste (1631-81), a virtually unknown figure, is represented by an impressive *Last Supper* (Detroit, Institute of Arts), at one time attributed to Poussin, traces of whose false signature it still bears. Poussin himself is well represented, as is Claude Lorrain, but it is the less well-known artists, often in the form of unfamiliar works from obscure or inaccessible places, who give this magnificent exhibition a particular appeal: the ravishing *Deification of Aeneas* by François Parrier (Coll: Mr and Mrs J. Seward Johnson), with its figure of Venus straight out of Parmigianino, the dramatic *Judgment of Solomon* by Jean Tassel (Sarasota, John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art) and Pierre Mignard's touching triple portrait *The Children of the Duc de Bouillon*, dated 1647 (Honolulu, Academy of Arts), for instance.

Mignard is also represented by the much later *Christ and the Woman of Samaria* (1681), whose full provenance is published for the first time in the catalogue. Now belonging to the North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh, it was executed for Mlle de Guise, whose portrait was also painted by the same artist. Charles le Brun (1619-90) goes one further in the only work by him in the exhibition, *Venus clipping the wings of Cupid* (Ponce, Museo de Arte), giving the goddess the features of Marie-Madeleine de Castille, who in 1651 married, as his second wife, the flamboyant financier Nicolas Fouquet, builder of the beautiful chateau of Vaux-le-Vicomte. Fouquet's emblem was the squirrel and, nestling among the fruit in the cornucopia held by Hymen, the god of marriage, a tiny red squirrel perches, its bushy tail cheekily echoing the majestic plume in Minerva's helmet.

Le Brun, the most powerful figure in the French artistic establishment between the death of Mazarin (1661) and that of Colbert (1683), is not well represented in American collections, although an inportant early work, *The Purification* (1645), belongs to the Detroit Institute of Arts. Painted for the Chancellor Séguier, the artist's first patron, it disappeared during the Revolution and was not rediscovered until 1968, when it was exhibited at the Heim Gallery in London. Le Brun's famous equestrian portrait of Séguier, surrounded by a retinue of exquisite ephebes, hangs in the Grand Galerie of the Louvre, which any visitor to the exhibition at the Grand Palais would be well advised to visit, if only to see the other version of the La Tour *Cheat*.

Jeffery Daniels



Vouet's "Saint Ursula" from Hartford, Connecticut: opulent draperies based on contemporary costume

Concerts

Salomon/Barlow

St John's

Lutoslawski's Cello Concerto, composed a little over 12 years ago to gratify Rostropovich's longing for "music such as I have never played before", does not, in the nature of things, get many performances. It is very brilliant and difficult indeed for the soloist; that has attracted, rather than repelled, ambitious young cellists, since the work is vividly, humanly dramatic, strongly emotional.

Tuesday night's soloist was Alexander Baillie, formerly the dazzling cellist of The Fires of London and a player of proven worth. He gave a glorious account of the music, quarter-tones and all, completely confident and alive to the progress of the musical drama which he projected without emotional exaggeration, quite naturally indeed, as the concerto deserves. Here is an international virtuoso soloist set fair for a valuable career.

Another reason why Lutoslawski's Cello Concerto is infrequently played is that the orchestral music, thoroughly eventful, is hard to coordinate exactly, much of it flexibly notated and involving technical innovations of the avant-garde in the late 1960s. You would not expect an amateur symphony orchestra to attempt such a work, still less bring it off to something like Mr Baillie's exalted standard of performance.

The Salomon Orchestra, under Stephen Barlow (member of ENO's accomplished young music staff), amazingly managed it. They were helped by their policy of concentrated rehearsal for a series of performances; also they are, by policy, "an orchestra bringing together the London area's best players outside the musical profession", superstar amateurs, in fact.

William Mann

Sinfonietta/Howarth

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Only little artists come in schools: the big ones swim alone. Nevertheless, it is a curious coincidence that the three British composers who stand preeminent in the generation after Britten — Peter Maxwell Davies, Harrison Birtwistle and Alexander Goehr — were students in Manchester in the mid-1950s. If the idea of a "Manchester school" now seems as quaint as that of a Mersey "beat" from the next decade, at least it gives the London Sinfonietta a peg for the series of three concerts which began on Tuesday, all conducted by another Mancunian alumnus of the period, Elgar Howarth.

Of course, no three important composer could be easily slotted together a quarter-century into their careers, and, if this opening event was a disjoined celebration, that was only because there was no attempt to impose a misleading unity. Indeed, the works might almost have been chosen to make clear the distinctions; the fact that with Goehr you always know where you are, that with Davies you remain worryingly unsure but seized, and that with Birtwisle you are always in the same place.

There was also a contrast of time. Birtwistle was represented by one of his most recent works, the shimmering madrigal *On the Sheer Threshold of the Night*, Davies by his Op 1, the Trumpet Sonata, a piece whose youthful tempest was studiedly mangaged by John Constable while James Watson brought the simple beauty of the slow movement's melodies and the grand menace of the apotheosis: a characteristic nasty moment.

However, the similar gap of more than 20 years between the two Goehr works, the cantata *The Deluge* and the concert aria *Behold the Sun*, merely emphasized how consistent he has been in his pursuit of clear musical argument and the making of parables. The new aria is a virtuoso vehicle sung here with intoxicating radiance and deliciousness by Phyllis Bryn-Julson, although it is odd that the golden nonsense of religious mania should be so regularly grounded in a litttle refrain.

Perhaps the piece will be elucidated by the opera on which Goehr is at work, in that respect alone like his two contemporaries.

Paul Griffiths

LPO/Frühbeck

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Alicia de Larrocha's initial statement in Brahms's Piano Concerto No 2 on Tuesday, just after the horn calls, already implied with its decisive sentiments the work's size. The London Philharmonic Orchestra, under Rafael Fruhbeck de Burgos, was just as firm. They produced less colour than is possible in this music but underlined its architecture.

There were some moments of relaxation, as at the horn calls' return, but the urgency never quite departed. It is one way to play this movement, certainly, and, if not wholly convincing as an example of Brahmsian style, there was much of interest; and the structural emphasis was welcome.

Though marked *allegro appassionato*, the Scherzo is often taken circumspectly. On this occasion it had a headlong quality that implied, among other things, considerable nerve on the soloist's part. And again the music was sometimes shown in a fresh light. In the slow movement there was no great cultivation of tonal beauty on the LPO's part, and the opening was rather austere, the cello solo notwithstanding. This did not well accord with de Larrocha's rhapsodic account of the keyboard part.

After the interval the conductor drew considerably more refined playing, and hence a much wider range of colour and dynamics, from the orchestra in Debussy's *La Mer*. Each of the three movements had a distinct atmosphere of its own, the impression of far, wide, impersonal distances created in the first, and "De l'aube a midi sur la mer" being quite vivid. The storm and stress of "Jeux de vagues" was remarkable, also, finding the LPO near its best.

In search, presumably, of the greatest possible contrast to Debussy's subtle dialectics, an end was made with Ravel's *Bolero*.

Max Harrison

Paperbacks

An indefinable touch of middle class

The English Middle Classes Are Alive and Kicking, by Ian Bradley *(Collins, £6.95)*

Once it was simpler. For Seebohm Rowntree, carrying out a survey in York at the end of the century, the middle classes were those who had domestic servants. End of discussion. But now? Who exactly are the middle classes in 1982, and how are they getting along?

In the class war, as in every other kind of war, there are turning points. The previous main book on the English middle classes was by Roy Lewis and Angus Maude (which was, so far as I recall, the first publication I ever read which had any claim to be called "sociological"). It came out in 1949, when the middle classes were in a slough of despond.

Economists might say this was because they were at the sharp end of a government that was discriminating against them (though led by the impeccably middle-class Attlee). But was it not more crucial that this was — as Ian Bradley notes — the hiatus between the disappearance of the domestic servant and the arrival of cheap washing machines?

In updating Lewis and Maude, Ian Bradley is writing at another turning point. The white-collar workers are starting to outnumber the blue-collars. But is it enough to have changed your collar to change your class?

Not surprisingly, Ian Bradley does not come up with a clear-cut set of answers. But he provides a good, brisk guided tour round the questions. He does not spend long on number-crunching. (The Registrar-General only sketches in a concordance of social change: the census is not a Bible.) Most readers will enjoy his historical chapters more, or his snippets of contemporary class-watching.

On the one hand, the archetypal Mrs Pardiggle, in *Bleak House*: "I am a school lady, I am a visiting lady, I am a reading lady, I am a distributing lady, I am on the local linen box committee and many general committees, and my canvassing alone is very extensive."

On the other hand, a Tory MP's vade-mecum to the politics of doorbells: "Chimes are Tory, shrill bell old-fashioned Liberal, none at all usually Labour."

Probably the biggest giveaway of the servantless bourgeois now is his mortgager. Which is no doubt one reason why Labour was so cross about council house sales.

But the biggest signpost of the changing bourgeoisie was the creation of Clive Jenkins's ASTMS. The middle class ability to take things over for its own benefit is beginning to be true of the union movement, too.

Oh, well. Back to the sociological drawing-board.

Paul Barker

Nuns and Soldiers, by Iris Murdoch (Penguin, £1.95)

The "nuns" are Gertrude, who is widowed in part one, and Anne, who has just walked out on her convent and God. The "soldiers" are the Count, an Anglicized Pole, no more ennobled than Duke Ellington, who loves Gertrude but is fancied by Anne; and Tim, an unsuccessful young artist who does not like Anne but who leaves Daisy to marry Gertrude. Now read on . . . .

She may seem ripe for parody. But her twentieth novel in 26 years confirms Iris Murdoch's reputation as not only one of our most fecund storytellers but also the most consistantly original and bewitching. Her prose, however improbable, enfolds one in a warm, sensual embrace which *is* quite irresistible.

Some writers, Paul Theroux for example, have the gift of transplanting real people into print with the economy and accuracy of a single lens reflex. Murdoch's characters by contrast remain finely drawn creatures of the imagination. I know I could walk down Ebury Street for the rest of my life and never meet anyone quite like Gertrude Openshaw. She remains unique, like Dora Greenfield and her milieu or Mischa Fox and his. But this is to underline Ia Murdoch's creative talent, not to diminish it.

I have long since given up trying to place her books in order of merit, although I still think *The Bell* to be her best. Where should *Nuns and Soldiers* take its place? I neither know nor care. For its marvellous readability, I simply commend it.

Henry Stanhope

The Poetry of Chess, edited by Andrew Waterman (Anvil Press, £4.95)

Poets, like other men, enjoy playing chess. Many of them have taken the game, which is so rich in metaphors, not just for war, but all obsessive states of mind, as an emblem of their feelings about life in general.

From Lydgate,

For though a man studied all his lyve
He shall aye fynde dyverse fantasyses
There is therein so great dyversytie . . .

down to our own day, poets have thus celebrated chess. This anthology of chess in poetry, arranged under the headings of the game, players, philosophies, moralities, public worlds and personal relations, makes a light-hearted and thoughtful collection.

Whether poets can play any better than other men is doubtful. The fact that they can write better has to be their consolation.

David Spanier

Television

Tougher than men or horses

Nancy Astor was an American, a wit, the first woman Member of Parliament, a Christain Scientist, an anti-Catholic, a supporter of appeasement, an opponent of alcohol, a society beauty who was repelled by sex and, from all accounts, an inadequate moher. Her first husband was a disaster — with her, anyway; her second succeeded to a title. All this is the stuff of television serials and last night BBC2 embarked on a nine-week journey into Nancy Astor.

Whether it will tell us just how or why she was what she was, we shall have to wait and see. The first instalment had no sense of urgency but it was showy. The series is based on a book by Derek Marlowe, "the compulsive novel — the unforgettable television serial". I cannot go along with the first part and have early reservations about the second. The record, "The Nancy Astor Theme", has not grabbed me sufficiently to impel me to rush out and buy it.

We joined young Nancy Langhorne, as she began, in her native Virginia, near those Blue Ridge Mountains of which Laurel and Hardy sang. An older Nancy, played by Lisa Farrow, who will go with her into her eighties, narrated, showing no apprehension in her voice at having to enact a part apparently described by Philip Hinchcliffe as the best woman's role ever written for television.

The Langhornes had 11 children, eight — three boys and five girls — surviving infancy. Father Chillie (Dan O'Herlihy) was a poker-playing Virginian who chewed, spat, cussed and could handle negroes: a Southern gentleman. He escaped from hard times to make a fortune in railway construction through his ability to handle horses and men.

Handling the rebellious and resentful Nancy was tougher and, in this episode, father chickens out and despatches her to a New York academy for young ladies where she can re-fight the Yankees and from which she has an escape to visit her beauteous sister Irene and meet the fateful Robert Gould Shaw, who will become husband No 1.

So there we are with lots of upstairs-and-downstairs, glimpses of the famous, and insights into the fashions of yesteryear, to come. Quite a package. A slow start from the director, Richard Stroud, but a good enough one from Lisa Farrow, who has a tall order.

Granada gave a different sort of history. Surrender, produced and directed by Mark Anderson with Brian Lapping as executive producer, is a foretaste of what we will be getting when the series *End of Empire* is completed.

Complete absorption enabled me to sustain this hiding. It dealt with the fall of Singapore, "the greatest disaster and worst capitulation in the history of the British Empire", said Churchill. On this account he had not expected to have to defend it and was not all that upset as the simultaneous bombing of Singapore and Pearl Harbour brought America into the war. He thought we would win everything back. Territorially, he was right. What went for ever was the idea of the white's supremacy over the oriental and the notion that Britain could defend Australia and New Zealand.

The Japanese, now the largest investors in Singapore, had been dismissed as inferior fighting men, their pilots unable to fly at night because of bad eyesight and the imperfect balance caused by having been carried as babies on their mothers' backs.

When the bombing came, it was attributed to German pilots. Singapore was thought impregnable — but not by the Japanese. They could not only fly at night but could fight in any kind of jungle conditions. They unsportingly used tanks, which we had thought an absurd idea, and came in through the back door while the huge British guns gaped out to sea.

The Repulse and Prince of Wales, having lost their air cover en route when the carrier Indomitable ran aground, had arrived to bolster false hopes and were sunk by waves of torpedo bombers. The City of the Lion surrendered unconditionally on February 15, 1942: 130,000 British troops beaten by a Japanese force a quarter of that size.

The Japanese rubbed in the humiliation by making them sweep the streets. *Surrender* was a powerful piece of documentary with impressive witnesses, including Maj Gen Sir Ian Jacob, assistant secretary to the Cabinet of the time. We would not nourish such illusions now, would we?

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Where there is Darkness

Lyric Studio, Hammersmith

We are looking at a flagged patio with a party going on beyond the bijou conservatory, off-stage conversation mingling with a piece of after-dinner baroque, when a handsome West Indian figure strides into view, muttering imprecations and closely followed by a coldly taciturn white lady who proves to be his wife.

What you want to know is how he has made it into this chic bourgeois nest, how he came to marry the lady, and why he is so cross with the departing guests; not to mention many other things on which Caryl Phillips's play has no light to shed.

Social work, we are told, has put Albert in possession of his house, two cars, and the money to send his son to a university; and you had better believe it, as the play has other matters to be getting on with. This is Albert's last night in Britain before returning to the Caribbean after 25 years, and he has to come to terms with his past.

As the lights change we see young Albert asking for the hand of a West Indian girl and whisking her off to London where he invests her father's money in a basement club, which goes up in flames, but not before he has impregnated one of the customers. Muriel (the first wife) vanishes from the scene, evidently leaving him to bring up baby Remi and face a well earned battery of recriminations.

Between these flashbacks we return to the long night on the patio, and the arrival of Remi, who announces his intention of quitting the university to get married, closely followed by his pregnant orphan fiancée who proceeds to tear further strips off prospective father-in-law.

There are occasional lines that indicate the play this might have been. "The grave of many cherished dreams, London Transport." "A lot of black mothers, but not many black wives." But if Mr Phillips meant to write a piece showing the effect of English "practicalities" on the immigrant character, you can only view the result as an incoherent mess.

Albert groans that he has "done wrong to a lot of people"; as well he may. And he keeps on doing it: slamming his son to ground, bullying the long-suffering Ruth, turning on the old charm for his son's girl before screaming abuse at her. He is a walking anthology of every fault ever attributed to the black male ego, but he does not supply the honey-tongued Rudolph Walker with a character to play.

Substituting rows for plot, the piece finally leaves him quailing before the angry ghosts of his two abandoned women, with the nervous Remi looking on, understandably wondering if the old man is going bonkers.

Peter James's production features a lot of ineffectual movement over loudly crunching gravel, and one warmly credible performance from Alister Bain.

Irving Wardle

Sheila Gish

Rain from Heaven

Playhouse, Oxford

Is it because the Jews killed Christ that the world hates them? No, it is because they gave birth to Lenin. "You overestimate us", replies the German refugee in S. N. Behrman's stage fiction, who is, moreover, a music critic and only by "fractions" a Jew.

The year of the play is 1934, and the arguments are rather prescient for an American author, which may be why he set them in the ideologically neutral English country house ruled over by Lady Lael Wyngate, a flirtatious, previously married woman who is notorious for free-thinking friendships that include artists and, according to a rampant American capitalist, communistic individuals.

Yesterday's prescience is tomorrow's afterthought, and the play, being far less melodramatic than Lillian Hellman's similar *Watch on the Rhine*, turns to sober prescription in its third act, with lines like "The iron has entered your soul. You've crossed some frontier where I cannot follow you". They arise because the German is aroused to fighting pitch by his confrontation with romantic love and latent American fascism and he decides to return to Germany to fight the cancer at its source.

Before that happens Behrman's characters find better ways to engage the sympathies and ideas of the audience. Behrman's reputation was primarily based on wit, and it is laughter that carres through his story of American heroes and tycoons setting up racially pure campaigns in England while Lady Wyngate keeps open the window of Liberal understanding.

Sheila Gish needs no special words to be an appealing figure: her presence as Lady Wyngate is a balance to some American accents that are higher than the corn that is higher than an elephant's eye, and she brings out the subtleties that make the first two acts intriguing and involving. Her chief antagonist, the American capitalist played by Robert Arden (the fascistic brother of her American lover, played by Duncan Preston), is also a worthy inspiration to the inherent drama in the plot. But, and here the direction of Nicolas Kent can find no solution, the third act is lumpish, poetic lesson-mongering. The sophisticated intrigues and sexual complications that enliven the opening disappear.

Ned Chaillet

Inside Gdansk, where Poland's defiant spirit is being punished

by Roger Boyes

Gdansk

"Taking risks at work puts lives in danger", announces a brightly coloured cartoon fish on a work safety poster in the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk. Three minutes' walk away. Just outside the shipyard gates, stand three crosses commemorating the shooting of workers in 1970: "No waves will ever wash away the blood that has been spilled", says a stone inscription behind the memorial.

On a wharf in Gdynia, a short drive up the Baltic coast somebody has daubed a door with the slogan of the Solidarity underground: You have the winter — we will have the spring".

Labels, inscriptions, graffiti that record the bitterness and the enduring unforgiving memories of the Polish workers' movement. That movement came of age in Gdansk, where the people are as tart-tongued as Liverpudlians or Hamburgers, where hypocrisy was mocked, where Hanseatic independence mattered more than party diktat.

In December, 1970, the Polish authorities proposed to "rationalize" the shipyard industry — by cutting overtime payments and certain bonuses — at a time when food prices were being raised. On Monday, December 14, the workers laid down their tools in protest and swiftly their demonstration spilled over-to the town, and attack was launched on the party headquarters and the militia acted at first with great uncertainty then with growing confidence and violence.

Within a week, the official estimate was 45 dead in the Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin riots, over 1,100 were reported wounded.

It was natural enough that the Lenin shipyards should also be the birthplace of Solidarity in August 1980, natural enough that the leader of the new movement, Lech Walesa should live and work in Gdansk. The self-confidence of the Polish working class was shaped in the Lenin yards.

Now Gdansk is in a state of war, though more precisely it could be described as a state of siege. Everyone has to be off the streets by eight o'clock in the evening. It is forbidden to drive private cars, even if there were petrol to fuel them. The telephones are out of action. Gdansk, the word has it, is being punished.

But talk to the workers in the Lenin yards and it becomes evident before long that the spirit of resistance is still strong.

"No, we're not defeated, of course not, we have time that's all", says a welder in overalls at the K2 unit of the yards. "No, I'm not in the party", says another, "I was never in the thing and never will be. It stinks."

Unintimidated by a squadron of Foreign Ministry officials and a photographer who does not appear to be an accredited member of the press, a man digging drains explains that they want Solidarity back, either with the old leadership or with a new leadership democratically elected by the workers. Anything else, they will ignore.

Are the workers staging a go-slow (the Poles call it an Italian strike)? Of course not, says the man, glancing at a security man in blue freshly pressed worker's overalls. But he has been digging this particular trench for the past five days. The trench is a modest one.

Talk to the officials who run Gdansk and it is immediately apparent that future historians of martial law are going to have problems. In 1970, the officials almost certainly faked the death toll — that was conceded tacitly even by party members in Solidarity's Poland. The figure was almost certainly more than 100 dead, several thousand wounded. Over the past 12 years, accounts have slipped out about night-time funerals, bodies being wrapped in rubbish sacks and dropped into the Baltic.

Scarcely nine weeks into martial law and the officals are at it again. Mr Bronislaw Medejski, the chief prosecutor in the Gdansk region tells visiting reports that only between 12 and 20 people are interned in the Gdansk area ("the number fluctuates, you understand"). Yet the Church has identified four internment centres in the Gdansk area. That would mean an average of three to five prisoners per camp, a somewhat improbable state of affairs.

> 'While Poland's unofficial history is being written in invisible ink, the government version is being written in pencil, rubbed out after a number of days . . .'

These facts are still more or less in the control of the authorities. They can claim what they want about internment or the mailbag of the prosecutor's office and their testimony will — like the death toll figure in 1970 — have to be accepted as the definitive, if not the correct, version. But official accounts of demonstrations are a different matter and again it is evident that while Poland's unofficial history is being written in invisible ink, the government version is being written in pencil, rubbed out after a number of days, and then rewritten to suit present circumstances.

On January 30, there was a violent demonstration against martial law in Gdansk (workers say that they plan similar protests every month). The party press described this "manifestation" (the official euphemism for demonstrations) as a reprehensible display by mischievous schoolchildren and students.

Now, the official version is moving closer to independent accounts. Some 8,000 workers left the shipyards at the end of the first shift on Saturday, we were told in Gdansk, and some of them joined in the demonstration which was in fact a wreath-laying ceremony at the 1970 memorial. Militia tried to disperse the crowd because crowds are against the law.

The group of 2,000 then became a group of 50 who ended up burning a militia van in the town centre and throwing Molotov cocktails into the library of the Gdansk communist party. The latest version sticks to the figure of 205 arrests and 14 injuries.

Yet even this account lacks a certain credibility. A priest who recently travelled from Gdansk to Warsaw tells of seeing a crowd of 9,000. There were as many shipyard workers as students (something strenuously denied by the authorities, who do not want to encourage the idea of there being popular worker unrest), that the crowd dispersed but regrouped almost in the same numbers as before, that the riot police acted with a degree of brutality, turning the water canons on demonstrators almost at point-blank range.

Gdansk is, in short, a troubled town. Unlike Poznan (the only other city outside the capital that correspondents have been allowed to visit, the workers here are not waiting patiently for Mr Walesa to re-emerge. The Lenin yards were in the vanguard of the workers' movement and the workers there seem to feel a responsibility to their colleagues throughout the country.

The workers will probably be given an extra month's wages (the annual compensation for the food price rises) this month so people will probably not run out of money for food over the next three weeks, March, however, will be a difficult month for Gdansk. Resentment cannot easily fizzle out in a place where mothers are still weeping for workers shot by police 12 years ago.

In the seventeenth century, the Polish nobility could cripple the power of their monarchs with a special right of veto, the liberum veto. Now the workers have re-discovered that right, the right to cripple governments, and they discovered it in Gdansk.

Peter Watson reports from the high society trial in Newport, Rhode Island

Trial by class in Gatsby country

Newport, Rhode Island

For someone on trial for attempting to murder his wife — twice — Claus von Bulow appears an unusually relaxed man. Every weekday, just before 9.30 am, this tall, balding yet imposing figure, elegantly dressed in a double-breasted navy suit, strolls into the court building on Newport's Washington Square. One hand in his pocket, the other sprouting a long cigarette, he smiles, chats and even jokes with reporters.

"Yes", he told me, "I've had plenty of letters of support from Britain. I have always found that the British, once they make up their minds about something, stick by you. Mark Birley sent me a crate of wine — very useful, I can tell you, in an American motel." Had Lord Hailsham been in touch? (Mr von Bulow once worked as a barrister in the Lord Chancellor's chambers.) "No. I haven's heard from Quintin for some time."

Well over six feet tall, Danish-born von Bulow habitually puffs out and preens his chest like a Prussian officer. It is easy to understand why the locals see him as an arrogant man. The sheriff shouts and we move into the court together.

Von Bulow is accused of twice injecting his wife Martha or "Sunny", with insulin in an attempt to kill her. He is not a particularly wealthy man but her current will bequeaths him half her estate: $15m. Their daughter and her children from an earlier marriage receive the other half.

Mrs von Bulow went into a coma on December 27, 1979, from which she recovered and again on December 20, 1980. Doctors say her brain has been damaged and that the second coma is irreversible. A hypodermic syringe, with insulin encrusted on it, was found in a black bag in Mr von Bulow's closet at Clarendon Court, their country home in Newport (they also live on Fifth Avenue, New York).

The defence claims that "Sunny's" coma is a result of hypoglycemia — low blood sugar — plus a combination of egg nog barbiturates (self-administered) and sugary foods.

The red-brick courthouse in Newport must be one of the ugliest buildings in town. The heart of this island community, clustered around a harbour familiar to so many world-class sailors and where the America's Cup is scheduled to be raced next year, is a jumble of tiny streets cluttered with clapboard houses, pretty as a postcard.



Claus von Bulow: wine and sympathy from Britain

In contrast, Bellevue Avenue, the wide boulevard where the von Bulows and other super-rich live on the edge of town, resembles the leafier parts of Cheltenham, but on the ocean. Clarendon Court shares a peninsula with Breakers, the original Vanderbilt summer home, two old Astor houses where the "400" great families of America used to party till dawn, and an exact replica of the White House.

The houses and parties on Newport during the summer are so lush even today that some mansions have specially laid-out permanent car parks. No wonder it was on Bellevue Avenue that they chose to film Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*.

In court the social divisions which are ever present in Newport are plain for all to see. The room itself is a shabby affair. The pale plaster is smudged and dirty; the wooden veneer lining the bottom half of the walls is stained and scuffed. The public gallery is packed with middle-aged women but, unlike the Ripper case in Britain, they identify with neither side and are essen tially cheerful ghouls. The judge can be homely, too, and occasionally digresses to discuss his wife or the weather.

Von Bulow's lawyers — there are two — are tall, suavely dressed figures like he is, both with shining, well-nourished silver hair. Herald Fahringer, von Bulow's main attorney from New York, is a stooping, halting figure with a passing resemblance to, and delivery like, James Stewart. He has contested many famous cases. By contrast the prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney Stephen Famiglietti, is small, dark and greasy looking. But he is a local man.

Von Bulow listens impassively to the proceedings, occasionally jutting forward his jaw. When he enters the court he sometimes stares down at the women in the public gallery, towering over them; but he never looks across the room at the jury. To judge from appearances, they too are a class apart.

It would be tempting to say that the trial has divided the community. But in fact von Bulow has few friends here now. Unkindly, the locals insinuate that the only people who speak up for him (there have been some) are those involved in charities — Mr von Bulow still has charge of the charitable trust stemming from his wife's money.

Until the trial began, many of his friends did stand by him. Most of the summer community here is transplanted from Manhattan and, in Newport, according to William Boggs, a local resident writing a book about the trial, most are "far more snobbish here than they would dare be in New York".

Claus — pronounced Close by many friends — was invited to parties in both New York and Newport prior to the trial.

But whatever support there was for him, it has evaporated of late. Newport is a very Catholic town, Portuguese and Irish mainly. The revelation that von Bulow openly went on holiday to Nassau with a mistress, Alexandra Isles, last year, while his wife was in a coma, has swung popular local opinion against him.

From former wealthy friends, other stories are now coming out of the woodwork.

Lunching in von Bulow's Newport club, the Reading Room, I was also told it was fellow Newport citizens who succeeded in blackballing him from the exclusive Brook Club in Manhattan. He always had fewer friends in Newport than he thought.

It is undoubtedly one of the most class-conscious towns in America; Alistair Cooke described it as a "private Versailles"; Thornton Wilder in *Theophilus North* likened it to a *pousse-café*, (a multi-layered coffee drink and William K. Vanderbilt went quietly mad there, thinking he was the Prince of Wales.

So far in the trial the witnesses have mainly been servants and this hasn't helped, either. The von Bulows had four or six at Clarendon Court, depending on whether they were staying for a short or a long weekend. One of them started work at 3.30 in the morning, though Sunny herself never rose until 10.30. The chief prosecution witness so far, Maria Schrallhammer, the German maid to Sunny, may have been compromised in the eyes of the Jewish members of the jury by the revelation that she once worked for Krupp, the armaments company. But what most people will take away from this trial are her repeated loyal references to Sunny as "my lady". Sitting primly in the witness box in a sober blue and white frock, she even confessed that she had lied to an earlier court to protect her lady.

> 'He never looks across the room at the jury. To judge from appearances they too are a class apart...'

The prosecution has not moved on to the intricacies of the medical evidence, where the wild world of rumour has no place. And there are many witnesses and several weeks to go before we have a verdict. But in Newport in 1982 it is clear that Claus von Bulow is in the eyes of many Americans, guilty — at least of being an aristocrat.

Ronald Butt

Must the Vale of Belvoir fall to the miners?

There is a certain bogus sentimentality about our habit of protecting the wildest and most "natural" bits of the landscape while watching with apathetic resignation the destruction of so many of the better and richer parts on which generations of our ancestors have lavished their cultivating art to create both great beauty and practical value.

A roar of facile protest goes up when a piece of grand and granite "scenery" is put on the market, or when a minor country house is threatened, while we remain unmoved (unless we have a personal interest in the matter) when acres of beautiful and rich agricultural land, on the making of which nature and man have combined, are marked out for ruin. Yet to tell the truth, if we had left nature, grand though it is, as it was given to us, the world would not amount to much. Our essential heritage is 1,500 years work on this raw material.

There are not now many reasonably extensive areas of agricultural land of outstandingly unspoiled beauty in the heartland of England. One of them is the Vale of Belvoir, where the National Coal Board and the miners wish to develop three mines (at Asfordby, Hose and Saltby) to tap reserves of 1,300 million tonnes.

The life of these mines would be about 75 years and it is estimated that they would yield about 510 million tonnes of coal. On average, they would produce about 7.2 million tonnes a year, though this output would not be reached until 1995 at the earliest. They would employ 4,100 miners and indirectly create other work in the area.

Whether or not the Vale of Belvoir is to be sacrificed lies principally in the hands of Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, but he has to carry other Cabinet colleagues and departments with him. It has not been easy. Mr Heseltine had no difficulty in making up his own mind, but announcing a decision was another matter. The reason offers a useful insight into the way in which long-term national interest can be forced to take second place, against ministerial wishes, to sectional power.

In 1979-80 a six-month enquiry into the case was conducted by Mr Heseltine's Inspector, Mr Michael Mann QC. A huge weight of evidence was submitted on behalf of objectors, the Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire county councils, the National Farmers' Union, local interests and preservation bodies. One local MP, Mr Michael Latham, who represents Melton, also appeared as an individual objector — an unusual step for an MP to take at such an inquiry, which had the more weight because Mr Latham is also a member of the Commons Energy Committee

Although his own Inspector's report (not yet published) recommended acceptance of the mines but not of the two waste tips, Mr Heseltine was of a different opinion. In a draft paper prepared for a Cabinet Committee in the spring of last year, he observed: "It is clear that coal mining would totally change the character of the area", citing the impact of spoil tips, mine buildings, including winding towers, and massive coal processing buildings.

He noted also that the area would suffer from subsidence (more than 4,000 properties would be at risk) and farms from damage to land drainage. There would be extensive new construction of houses, roads and rail with a considerable increase in noise. Above all, there were the proposed tips of waste, which would be extensive. Unlike his Inspector, who only proposed to turn down two tips, Mr Heseltine was "strongly of the opinion" that none should be permitted.

Still, when all this is said, and when further account is taken of the loss of valuable agricultural land, it might still be necessary to accept the mining of Belvoir if genuine fuel need were firmly proven. It is not. Any fairly dispassionate reading of the evidence of Professor Gerald Manners of University College, London, a specialist in energy questions, an adviser to the Commons Energy Committee, and an expert in regional planning, will find it hard to resist his conclusions that the Coal Board has not only failed to establish need, but on any reasonable set of economic, social and political probabilities, could not do so.

Professor Manners described the proposal for 7.2 million tons of new capacity as "a huge and highly speculative investment dedicated to the proposition that the markets for British coal must respond to the production ambitions of the mining industry. Such a proposition is untenable in economic logic and is unacceptable in the national interest."

The general tenor of this analysis is that Belvoir would probably add to an expansion of coal for which (in the context of the prospects for likely growth in the western world) there would be no economic demand. Why then, since Mr Heseltine agrees, has there been hesitation?

Twelve months ago, there was the disruption of the pit closures programme, a threatened coal strike and a settlement based on the Government's decision to bail the industry out with public money. At that time Mr Heseltine was only on the brink of a decision and it was helpful that he wasn't quite ready. By April, however, he had produced his paper for a Cabinet Committee, overruling his own Ispector by reaching the preliminary conclusion that the applications should be refused. since need was unproved

Yet no decision was taken. By now the miners had begun their negotiations for the recently concluded pay rise and the Department of Energy was desperately anxious that if Belvoir mining was to be in part or wholly refused (though they were still struggling for its acceptance) no announcement should be made until after the pay settlement.

But now the miners have "moderately" settled at 9.3 per cent, they want their reward. Indeed, the Leicestershire miners make no bones about expecting Belvoir as their prize for particular moderation. It is hardly conceivable that they will get all of it.

But whatever compromise is reached, the point of principle remains. Damage will be done to a delectable rural oasis in the spoiled heartland of England not to meet a proven need but to provide jobs that will probably produce a surplus commodity in overall energy terms. The hidden costs, in terms of lost amenity, agricultural produce, building of more roads than the Coal Board will pay for, and the removal of spoil will be paid for by the public in some hidden manner. Such is the power of interest politics in the 1980s, and of the mining minority in particular, that even Mrs Thatcher's Government quails before it, and prefers to let future generations foot the real bill.

THE TIMES DIARY

Why London must wait for Kissinger

Henry Kissinger's sudden open-heart surgery throws awry big plans for his visit to London next month. The former secretary of state was to have been a principal draw in the Chatham House series of lectures to commemorate the bicentenary of the Foreign Office.

David Watt, the director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, was still uncertain yesterday whether the gap on March 11 could be filled. He hopes that Kissinger might be sufficiently recovered to deliver a rescheduled lecture in perhaps April. Kissinger's publishers, Weidenfeld & Nicolson and Michael Joseph, were relying on the London visit to promote the second volume of his memoirs, *Years of Upheaval 1973-77*. When the previous volume was launched in Germany in 1979 the publishers had to hire bodyguards to repel uninvited pressmen from the crowded conferences. The publication of the sequel on March 29 could fall flat without him.

The prognosis for Kissinger's speedy recovery is, PHS is glad to say, good. His successor, Alexander Haig, had a triple bypass operation in 1980. Chancellor Schmidt received a pacemaker in October last year, and was quickly back on the job. The ballet dancer André Prokovsky had a double coronary by-pass carried out in 1976, and resumed dancing in four months, and our own Eric Morecambe is another who will be pleased to welcome Kissinger to what he calls "the Zipper club".

At Home

Acute interdepartmental rivalry. obliged PHS to reveal that, as well as the Foreign Office, the Home Office also celebrates its bicentenary next month.

The Home Office, too, is staging a star-studded series of lectures to celebrate, in cooperation with the Royal Institute of Public Administration. The big names on the Home Office list includes James Callaghan, Lord Allen of Abbeydale, Lord Windlesham and Sir Cyril Philips, chairman of the Police Complaints Board, as lectures; William Whitelaw, Lord Hunt, and Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, as chairman.

The Home Office believes it is one up because the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit its bicentenary exhibition on March 25, and claims to be the senior department because the first Home Secretary, the Earl of Shelburn, was a peer, while Charles James Fox was a commoner. PHS's view is that Fox was worth three Shelburns any day.

Harold Macmillan's birthday — he was 88 yesterday — must have been somewhat marred by events at the family publishing firm in London and Basingstoke. Some 70 staff belonging to the book publishing chapels of the National Union of Journalists went on strike complaining, in an adaptation of Supermac's catch-phrase, that they had never had it so bad.

The strikers said that the company, a private firm but the third largest publisher in Britain, had approached pay negotiations in "classic paternalistic style." That might not have mattered so much, but a survey of 31 publishers showed that Macmillan's minimum rates of pay ranked twenty-eighth. Profits, though, are among the highest in the industry.

Old friend

When Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the IBA, goes to Buckingham Palace today to be invested with the insignia of the Order of the Thistle, the ceremony will be a moving one for him. He likes to think that the place he is taking in Scotland's senior order of chivalry is that of his old friend, the late Lord Ballantrae, formerly Sir Bernard Fergusson.

In 1945 Thomson was stationed as an airman in Galloway, and in the first general election in which he played any part it fell to him to attend the meetings of the official Conservative candidate, Sir Bernard Fergusson, to ask awkward questions.

Fergusson, Thomson says, quickly recognized the value of a good Labour heckler at party meetings. "He quite often offered me a lift in his car from one meeting to the next."

When Thomson became Britain's last secretary of state for the Commonwealth in 1967 his first duty was to welcome home the returning Governor-General from New Zealand, Sir Bernard Fergusson, and when he needed an experienced military authority to go and investigate allegations of atrocities in the Nigerian civil war, it was Fergusson to whom he turned.

Ray Buckton, the Aslef leader, is a newly-appointed member of the Health and Safety Commission. He will be advising on how to make the workplace safe and healthy. He may decide, in face of the stabbing umbrellas of irate commuters, that the safest thing now would be for train drivers and travellers to stay at home permanently.

Mack the knife

Bill Mackey, the receiver who yesterday sold the Laker and Arrowsmith tour operations, may actually have enjoyed the all-night negotiations which proved necessary.

Colleagues at his accountancy firm, Ernst and Whinney, say that Mackey always works half the night anyway. He has solemnly promised never to ring them earlier than 7 am, but his wife says this only leads to a lot of impatient pacing as he counts the minutes to the magic hour.

Inevitably, but inappropriately, he is nicknamed Mack the Knife. In fact, as clearly shows in his extremely readable contribution to a book called *Managing for Profit* published last Friday, he is a kind considerate and humorous man.

The postmistress of Lover in Wiltshire has been unromantically banned from handstamping cards and letters with the village name for St Valentine's Day. February 14 is Sunday, and the head postmaster at Salisbury says that unofficial handfranking in sub-post offices cannot be tolerated for fear of enraging philatelists.

"If we don't get a golden handshake, do we get a golden grope?"

Ravensdale opposed

Lord Ravensdale, the son of Sir Oswald Mosley, is facing local opposition to his plan to build a country home in a Buckinghamshire spinney, where his mother was once buried. Lady Cynthia, Sir Oswald's first wife, was buried in a marble tomb designed by Lutyens in Waterloo Covert.

This was part of a greater forested area originally planted according to the disposition of the forces in the battle.

Her remains were subsequently exhumed and reinterred in the churchyard of St Mary's Parish Church, Denham, after the grave had been vandalized. South Buckinghamshire's planning committee will consider the proposal on February 24.

Food for thought

Kenneth Baker, the Minister for Information Technology, had something of a coup yesterday. He toured a factory that is short of staff.

He was visiting the Perivale plant of Roboserve, a vending machine company which is busy putting microchips into staff canteens. Roboserve's own catering is completely automated.

The minister chose a breakfast — bacon, sausage and egg — from a machine which dispensed it piping hot on a china plate. The thought must have occurred to someone that it is the sort of machine that could put a lot of catering staff out of work.

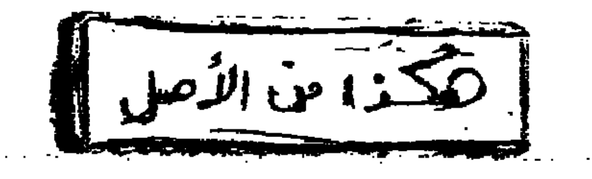
Steel part

Pierce Brosman, who you may barely have noticed as Robert Gould Shaw in *The Astors* last night, has just landed a plum part against stiff competition in Hollywood. His *Astors* debut was so discreet that *Radio Times* misspelt his name, but we shall hear more of him as Remington Steel, in a Chandleresque series about an Englishman playing detective in Los Angeles, and more quickly in *The Mannions of America*, an Irish *Roots* the BBC will screen this spring.

Strange brew

Michael Birch, who treated PHS to a boiled-down version of the Japanese tea ceremony yesterday, is one tea master who should not really drink the stuff. The ground leaves used to make the bile — green liquid which was served up at the Gallery Edo in Old Bond Street are very yin and he is very yang. Birch, who spent several years in Japan studying the ceremony under the Grand Master, Soshitsu Sen, left school at 15 to work as a bell-boy in a hotel in Victoria. He now teaches etiquette to Japanese diplomats.

PHS





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone : 01-837 1234

FROM BAD TO WORSE

Three years ago today the Iranian monarchy was swept away and replaced by an Islamic republic. Many Iranians, even at the time, had misgivings about the "Islamic" character of this revolution. In particular, they mistrusted the intense personality cult built up around Ayatollah Khomeini. Those who had actually read the Ayatollah's lectures on Islamic government knew, moreover, that his doctrine specifically claimed that the authority of the awaited Twelfth Imam, in his absence, should be exercised by the *Faqih* — the man or men most learned in the divine law — and that this authority must be legal and political, not merely spiritual.

But three years ago most educated Iranians either had not read these lectures, or took them as an academic exercise. They did not believe that the *Faqih* — who was clearly Ayatollah Khomeini himself — could or would in practice exercise such authority. Surely his power would be limited by the popular forces to which he owed it. He would act as an arbiter, a court of appeal, but would allow the actual government to be carried on by the representatives of the people. And at any rate, many of them thought, at worst he could not be more autocratic and brutal than the Shah.

How wrong they were. They might have been right, perhaps, if the Ayatollah had been an isolated figure, dependent entirely for advice and for the execution of his orders on laymen, that is people who, unlike himself, were better educated in modern disciplines than in traditional Islamic law — people like Dr Bazargan, his first Prime Minister, or Mr Bani Sadr, who was to become the first President of the Republic. On paper, the creation of this latter post, to be filled by election under universal suffrage, was itself a remarkable concession on the Ayatollah's part to ideas which had no place in his traditional universe. But such concessions have been rendered largely meaningless by the skill with which a group of traditionalist clergy have used the "Imam's" authority, and his ideas, to impose on the country a form of despotism that the Shah's liberal opponents could scarcely have imagined in their worst nightmares.

As Mr Hedayatollah Matine-Daftary, perhaps the most consistent liberal opponent of both Shah and Ayatollah, said in his interview with *The Times* last December, there is really no comparison between the two. The Shah's autocracy was highly organized and ruthlessly efficient, whereas the Ayatollah presides over a form of mob rule. The victim of either might not find much to choose between them, but the victims of the latter are far more numerous than of the former. One never knows for sure who will be the instrument of "Islamic justice" or what will be the charge. It is a system which does not allow the ordinary non-political citizen to go about his daily life in peace and security.

Opponents of the new despotism, among whom the most dangerous in the past eight months seem to have been the Leftist Muslim "People's Mujahidin", have been reduced to striking at it with almost the same blind violence that it uses itself, thereby adding to the general insecurity and chaos. The economy is at a virtual standstill, and the government has recently reduced the price of Iran's exported oil in order to compete in over-stocked world markets and obtain hard currency for desperately needed imports.

The persistence of chaos has tempted many observers to predict the regime's imminent demise, yet recently it has scored successes, both against its internal enemies and in the war with Iraq. Iraq, by calling in pan-Arab reinforcements, may, for the moment, have stabilized the front, but even a continuation of the stalemate amounts, in strategic terms, to a defeat from Iraq's point of view. President Saddam Husain's inability to finish the war undermines his authority both internationally and internally, and neighbouring Arab governments are now seriously worried by the thought that his regime might fall and be replaced by a militant Shi'ite republic on the Iranian model.

The imminent collapse of Iran's Islamic regime, while entirely possible, is not, therefore, a safe bet. The temptation remains for Western governments and businessmen to try and improve relations with it in order to take advantage of its needs and to make it less dependent on the Soviet block. Yet we should beware of being thought, by ordinary Iranians, to be contributing to its survival. Whoever does that is taking on himself a very heavy responsibility.

REFLATION LARGE AND SMALL

Both the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress have now submitted their budget representations to the Chancellor. They are united on one point — that the government should now act to prime the pump and reduce unemployment through increasing public sector investment and reducing taxes. That said, the methods pusued have little or nothing in common. The TUC predictably, wants the maximum possible impact on unemployment through a massive public spending programme. The CBI takes a more cautious approach, suggesting instead a moderate expansion of public sector investment and the concentration of any tax cuts on a reduction of local rates and the national insurance surcharge on companies.

The common ground between the two organizations is important because it represents the underlying and widespread feeling in business that the Government ought to relax its fiscal stance in favour of reflation: if good businesses as well as bad are not to go to the wall, and if unemployment is not to grow to a point where it distorts and corrupts the outlook of an entire generation, then the government must begin to ease the pressure.

The disagreement between the two is over the fundamental question of how far and where this relaxation should come. The TUC's sense of priority to reduce unemployment leads it to go for a rapid stoking up of the economy through public expenditure. Yet, despite all the efforts of union economists to produce technical reasons why the inflationary impact should not be too great, the implication of their submissions is that the unions are prepared to risk the effects on prices, sterling and interest rates to gain that immediate boost.

The employers are more willing to accept the Government's case that the brakes should not be released if the country is to avoid a return to the days of excessive wage claims, rocketing imports and unproductive working practices. Indeed there are many employers who would still prefer the CBI to say nothing at all that could be interpreted as criticism of the Government's policy in this. But most industrialists are of the opinion that private industry has borne too much of the burden so far and that the time has come to ease their share of it. On the CBI's suggestion, there is room to increase the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement by several billion pounds more than the Government's target and still keep it within a reasonable proportion of the country's economic output. And, it continues, this should be deliberately directed towards aiding corporate profits.

Where past governments have almost always effected reflation either through general tax reductions or a general increase in public expenditure, the CBI suggests that it be more precisely directed to one sector, corporate profits, through tax relief and capital investment by the public sector. The Government's response has so far, and rightly, been to reject broad reflation. But it has also, wrongly, rejected more controlled reflation as well. If he has any margin, the Chancellor seems to be tempted still to use it for tax cuts. That would be a mistake. Whatever the rights or wrongs of CBI's specific suggestions, the thrust of its argument is correct. The time has come for controlled reflation that promotes investment and jobs, not general relaxation.

RIPENESS IS ALL

Connoisseurs of French cheese will feel no surprise at the news of violent events at the Camembert factory in Isigny this week. Cheese-strikes and cheese-hijacks may appear strange to the English, but in France it is understood as a matter of course that when the revolution comes and workers move in to occupy the commanding heights of the economy, they will go for the cheese-foundries as well as the steel mills and the coal depots.

According to legend (which we invent for this occasion), it was because of a strike that the French first made the discovery that fatty milk solids could be rendered more palatable by a degree of decomposition. It is said that in the middle ages the apprentices at Pont-L'Evêque went on strike because of their working conditions, which they alleged to be medieval. The management tried to starve them out, and the desperate apprentices were forced to overcome their initial disgust and turn to the encrusted contents of the vats. The jubilation of both sides on discovering the delicious transformation that had taken place, the ensuing rush of eager customers, and the granting to the apprentices of two sous a month instead of the one sou that they had been demanding, were for centuries re-enacted ceremonially at village fairs throughout France. Indeed, it was several generations before it was realized that the maturing process took place even if the formality of going through an official dispute on each occasion was omitted.

But in Isigny matters had gone much further. The atmosphere in the little town had grown increasingly oppressive as the occupation of the cheese-plant continued; the sensation of ripening crisis had become almost palpable. the employers had refused all compromise, and the strikers knew too well that there was something in the air. but they could hardly have got scent of the sudden night assault with dogs, cudgels, lorries, revolvers (allegedly) and even nunchakus, which was carried out under the very noses of the mayor and the local gendarmes.It is reported that the attackers even deployed tear gas, and it is possible that the point had been reached when tear gas seemed the lesser evil.

Now the matter is one for the courts. The cheese itself, of course will prove to be either hot or black, depending on whether its seizure is held to be theft or not. The wider political implications may not become apparent immediately. Disorder in this key industry has a special symbolic significance. It was de Gaulle who formulated the enduring problem of ruling France when he said how difficult it was to unite a nation that produced 265 varieties of cheese. That was 30 years ago. It is an ominous portent for the government of M Mitterand that the current edition of *Androuet* (The *Grove* or *Crockford* of French cheese) records that the number of different cheeses in France has now risen to 460.

The finder's dilemma

From Mr Cecil Farthing

Sir, The Antiquities Bill, which came up for its second reading in the House of Lords on Monday, February 8, is well named, as some of its clauses seem to be a hangover from the Middle Ages.

On view in the British Museum is a photograph of what appears to be a few rusty tin scraps found at Water Newton (Huntingdonshire) in 1975. Had this proposed legislation been in force then, the finder should have informed the local coroner (we all know who he is, of course) or the British Museum or the police, *within 48 hours*, or he would have been liable to a fine of £500. The scraps turned out to be exquisite pieces of fourth-century silver, now beautifully brought to life by the museum's conservation officers.

The finder should, moreover, have been able to tell within 48 hours whether his find was "contained in any class of object specified . . . by the Secretary of State," but no details of such classes are given.

The average finder of such unlikely bits and pieces, when the truth ultimately dawns, will stay mum for fear of draconian repercussions.

The dubious finder will simply hold on until he can sell on the quiet to an equally dubious dealer. Either way the state will lose through this Gilbertian piece of proposed legislation which badly needs clarification.

Yours faithfully,
CECIL FARTHING,
61 Egerton Gardens, SW3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ethical guidelines on fertilization

From Mr Ian Kennedy

Sir, The current concern over the possible implications of developments in the field of *in vitro* fertilization is just another example of the growing number of ethical and legal issues surrounding medical scientific developments. The last few months saw attention focused on the severely handicapped neonate. Before that it was brain death. No doubt in the months ahead it will be some other dilemma, for example the selection of those who must die from kidney failure and those who may receive treatment on the ever more scarce dialysis machine. There is no shortage of such problems!

Dragging these issues into the open and debating them is, of course, a healthy if painful process and one I have personally sought to pursue. But after the debate, what then? There is a danger of leaving behind a trail of muddle as we dash on to the next issue, more as voyeurs than social analysts.

The time has come when we must go further and seek to resolve some of these ethical issues. It is now fairly well accepted that such resolution cannot be left simply to one professional group, whether doctors, lawyers or whatever. But what we have seen so far is the creation of occasional ad hoc groups with limited terms of reference.

May I suggest we can do better than this. What I would hope to see created is a standing advisory committee charged with responding to the whole range of problems we are encountering. Its brief would be to offer ethical guidelines in the form of codes of practice and, where appropriate, suggest changes in the law. Its membership would be drawn from the Royal Colleges, the Law Commission and other appropriate bodies. The aim would be to ensure that all appropriate constituencies were represented, although, of course, the committee should not be unduly large. It would have a permanent secretariat and be financed out of public funds. It would publish discussion papers, receive comments and present final reports.

The lead shown by the Australians and Canadians should serve to illustrate what can be done. The need for such a standing committee is urgent. I propose it be given all due consideration.

Yours sincerely,
IAN KENNEDY,
Faculty of Laws,
University of London King's College,
Strand, WC2.
February 10.

From the Reverend A. J. Hawes

Sir, I was pleased to read the letter (February 4) from Robert Snowden and G. Duncan Mitchell. The topics raised — surrogate motherhood, artificial insemination and "test tube" babies — have to do essentially with the personal identity of the newborn. Personal identity raises not only legal and psychological questions but also philosophical and ethical questions.

With the increasingly rapid availability of medical technology, has the time not come, indeed already passed, when laboratory research in this field ought to be open to public debate long before its findings are applied and made available to the general public? I have never understood the maxim which seems to operate today — apply the research and think through the consequences afterwards.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR J. HAWES,
Rural Dean of Sparham,
The Rectory, Attlebridge,
Norwich.
February 5.

Hammarskjöld's death

From Mr T. N. C. Garfit

Sir, I read Harry Debelius's article in your issue of February 2 on the Hammarskjöld air crash with interest. At the time I was District Officer, Ndola, and involved in the administration problems arising therefrom.

The facts were that Hammarskjöld's plane did contact Ndola airport, that it was on course to land with the passengers' safety belts fastened when it crashed, and that the site of the crash was on a reverse slope. It was also a brilliant moonlit night. The federal authorities from Salisbury searched the wreckage, but could find no evidence that the plane had been shot down. A chart was, however, found opened at a place called Mdola which is at sea level, as opposed to Ndola which is 4,000 above sea level. It was also a fact that the plane had been shot up on the ground the previous week in the Congo, but declared fit to fly.

There are, therefore, three possible explanations for the crash, which are pilot error arising from the use of the wrong chart, mechanical failure, or an external source. The last theory arose as one of Tshombe's planes had been seen in the area at about the same time. On the available evidence, however, this seems to be the least likely explanation, which leaves pilot error or mechanical failure or a combination of these two factors as the most likely cause.

I have not heard the story that the Ndola chart was stolen before the flight started before, but this might just tie in with the fact that the Mdola chart was found. The mystery, however, will now probably remain unsolved for all time.

Yours faithfully,
T. N. C. GARFIT,
Meadow Court,
Fir Tree Close,
Esher,
Surrey.
February 5.

Dangers of lead content in petrol

From Mr N. Nesbit

Sir, The revelation of the secret letter written by Sir Henry Yellowlees to Government officials and the article by Des Wilson (February 8) compels me to write.

I have to declare my interest, I am a grandfather. Two of my granddaughters attend Fleet Primary School in the borough of Camden. This school is bounded by two roads, Fleet and Agincourt. These roads are one-way routes to and from the centre of London. They also lead to and from the Royal Free Hospital, a Camden council vehicle depot, a major ambulance station and, fortunately for those that visit it, Hampstead Heath.

Human ingenuity could hardly have devised, except for the Heath, a worse arrangement for a school environment, and none of these buildings existed when the school was built. Yet this is not special pleading; there must be many schools similarly placed, with the consequent deposit upon the heads and into the lungs of children of five and upwards of lead deposits from motor exhausts, the coating of their food, clothing, buildings.

Des Wilson, in his article in yesterday's *Times* (February 8) shows the conflict between Sir Henry Yellowlees and the Lawther report. If uncertainty exists, how dare the Government gamble with the health of the country's children, including those of the "consumers" who, a Government spokesman says, wish to have high-compression engines that require lead in petrol. Surely on consideration they would be prepared to have brighter children and lower-compression engines than risk damage to children, or can their values be so perverse?

Yours sincerely,
N. NESBIT,
78 Parkhill Road, NW3.
February 9.

From Mr Nigel Haigh

Sir, You are correct when you refer ("Poison in the air", February 9) to "EEC standards which stand in the way of eliminating lead altogether" from petrol, but in doing so you overlook the role the European Community has played in moving the UK faster than it wanted to.

In 1973, when the EEC Commission proposed a directive making 0.4 grams of lead per litre the maximum permitted for sale in the Community, several European countries permitted up to 0.84 grams per litre and some had no limit at all.

The UK was already in the process of reducing its level from 0.84 when the Commission began its work, but both political parties here in the UK thought the Commission was moving too fast. The House of Commons, for example, resolved in 1976 "that this House accepts the principle of reducing the maximum lead content of petrol to 0.40 grams per litre . . . and, whilst recognizing that this will have an adverse effect on the United Kingdom's balance of payments, nevertheless calls on her Majesty's Govenment to achieve this aim by staged reductions."

The British Conservative Group voted against the directive in the European Parliament in 1975 and a Labour Minister, Denis Howell, was successful in delaying the reduction to 0.40 grams from 1977, the date originally proposed, to 1981.

The directive does indeed prevent member states banning the sale of petrol with less than 0.15 grams per litre, but it also proposes that the levels be kept under review and adjusted in the light of new information. So long as British cars are sold abroad, it makes every sense to try and reduce permitted levels simultaneously throughout Europe and once European cars run on lead free petrol that will create a pressure on other countries too.

It follows that for CLEAR to be successful, it will have to take its campaign to several European countries simultaneously.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL HAIGH, Programme Director,
European Environmental Policy Programme,
10 Percy Street, W1.
February 10.

Laker and British enterprise

From Mr Murray Rowlands

Sir, Your obituary for Laker Airlines (leading article, February 6) was built on the assumption that the rules of private enterprise exclude nationalised industry. According to the logic of your editerial, British Airways and other state operated airlines are wrong when they attempt to compete with another operator who is undercutting their fares by making a response in kind.

It follows that you think they should watch passively while their potential customers turn their backs on the dearer fares state airlines you say should be offering and fly with Laker. Your arguments against nationalisation are therefore nicely proved as once again the state is called in to assist an "uneconomic industry", thus providing Mr Sproat with a field day in the House of Commons.

You conveniently neglect a comment by Mrs Alison Fravolini, Vice-Chairman of Lakers' Staff Association, who said: "We have compulsory overtime, no pension scheme, no health plan and our junior cabin crew have found themselves eligible and in receipt of supplementary benefit for the low paid."

In contrast, British Airways, a responsible employer, does supply these amenities but must meet the cost of doing so out of the revenue from fares it receives. As a national airline British Airways must fly the routes which may be commercially unattractive as well as those on which they enter into competition with Sir Freddie Laker's airline.

It would be unthinkable if this country, one of the pioneers of civil aviation, were to be left without a national airline by Mrs Thatcher as her last gift to the nation before the next election. Denationalising British Airways in this way would be an ideological gesture of despair against an industry which in the depths of depression requires subsidies from the state in most IATA (International Air Transport Association) countries, to be able to remain in business.

Yours sincerely,
MURRAY ROWLANDS,
69 Old Pasture Road,
Frimley,
Camberley,
Surrey.

From Mr Tony Gillan

Sir, It amazes me that £80m of taxpayers' money can be eaten up on a sports car that you cannot even buy in the United Kingdom, while the champion of British enterprise is allowed to go under.

Yours sadly,
TONY GILLAN,
14a Elm Bank Mansions,
The Terrace,
Barnes, SW13.

From Mr F. T. Walton

Sir, It used to be said that Mrs Thatcher's political genius was her unerring ability to perceive and respond to the pulse of public opinion. Alas, she got it wrong on Friday when she refused Government help for the one lame duck which the public would gladly give the odd £200m.

Sir Freddie Laker has given us all a great deal of pleasure and I think that, deep down, the public feel that it is only people of his ilk that will make Britain "Great" again. I also suspect that if he did get a loan we would have a sporting chance of getting our money back.

Yours faithfully,
F. T. WALTON,
51 Norwich Road,
Tacolneston,
Norwich.

Mental health reform

From Dr D. Tidmarsh

Sir, In the debate on the reform of the 1959 Mental Health Act it is necessary to look at the reasons why from time to time it is considered necessary to restrict the reghts of the mentally ill in order to protect those of their relatives and members or the public. It is in this context that the histories of three patients at present in this Special Hospital come to mind.

These three patients all suffer from chronic disabling mental illness. Before admission here all of them were being treated in the community, all had relapsed to the point that they or their relatives sought hospital treatment for them, but all failed to gain admission to their local psychiatric hospitals. Within hours they had all killed relatives with whom they were living.

Now it may be that tragedies such as these are inevitable, but it is at least possible that one factor common to these cases is an increasing reluctance on the part of the psychiatric services to deal quickly, firmly and effectively with difficult patients because of fears of complaints and litigation. These fears can only be reinforced by the pressure of those who would reform the existing legislation by, for instance, repealing Section 141 of the 1959 Mental Health Act, which protects from vexations litigation those who in good faith are carrying out their duties under the Act, and by adding to the statute book the restraints on treatment set out in Section 38 of the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill.

I suspect that the climate of opinion engendered by this Bill will lead to further tragedies of the kind described above, and I would therefore like to make a suggestion. The Bill propses that a Mental Health Act Commission should be set up with wide powers concerning the legal formalities of detention, consent to treatment and the investigation of complaints from patients, but it is not apparently to be concerned with cases of failure to provide treatment, care or supervision, or with complaints from relatives and the general public. My suggestion is that the Commission should also be given the duty to investigate incidents in which psychiatric patients have caused serious harm, and that it should have the power to make appropriate recommendations.

A good precedent for such investigations would seem to be the confidential inquiry into maternal deaths which is organised by the DHSS, and which over the years has identified and helped to eliminate a variety of preventable clinical and administrative deficiencies in the maternity services.

If monitoring such incidents shows no increase in their frequency my anxieties will prove to be groundless, but whatever emerges the public and the relatives of patients would be assured that their interests are being as well safeguarded as those of the patients.

Yours faithfully,
D. TIDMARSH,
Consultant Psychiatrist,
Broadmoor Hospital,
Crowthorne,
Berkshire,

The proper studies of mankind

From Professor S. E. Finer

Sir, What sort of mentality is that of Mr R. G. Chapman who writes (February 9) to confine university studies to strictly vocational courses like medicine, electronics, engineering and the law? What sort of individual — or family, or tribe, or nation — are they that own no sense of their identity, their individuality, their worth, of the things that made and make them distinguishable in their own eyes and in those of others: in brief, that are ignorant of their own peculiar tradition?

Hence the university study of such "useless" subjects as history, theology, literature and language, government and administration. Or of what kind are they that have no idea of how things stand with them at the moment or in the future? Hence such "dubious" studies as economics, social administration, sociology, and public policy.

What kind of mentality is it that cannot perceive that music and art and letters are not gifts of the free spirit but crafts that must be learned and hence must be taught? Or does not see in short, that though his, Mr Chapman's, short-list of approved university courses may serve to frame a joint stock company, it is the ones he expressly disparages or omits which conjointly constitute the bonds of any enduring and self-conscious national community among other nations which are constituted by precisely similar kinds of bonds?

It is easy to see the dystopia towards which his recipe is conducting us, although I doubt whether he does: in Hobbes's words "no knowledge of the face of the earth; no account of Time; *no* Arts; *no* Letters; *no* Society . . . and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and *long*"— the last being due, of course, to Mr Chapman's generous exoneration of university courses in medicine.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,
S. E. FINER,
Gladstone Professor of Government & Public Administration,
All Souls College,
Oxford.
February 9.

Unions and the media

From the Editor of The Sun

Sir, Mr Michael Meacher (February 10) is entitled to his opinions about how the press should be bridled (that is, gagged), but we are entitled to ask that he should get his facts right.

He alleged that "It took 'blacking' action by Aslef members at King's Cross to secure a right of reply to *The Sun*'s. . . . allegations of 'fiddling and cheating' by railmen." It didn't.

From the day of publication *The Sun* newspaper was open to a reply from Aslef. Day after day we solicited such a reply, and on every occasion were turned down.

Yours sincerely,
KELVIN MACKENZIE,
The Sun,
30 Bouverie Street,
Fleet Street, EC4.
February 10.

Proper names

From Mr J. T. Bach

Sir, When many years ago I was trying to decide on a profession to join, I received a letter from the Institute of Chartered Accountants addressed to "J. T. Bach Esq., B.A. C.H.". I felt very honoured but became a solicitor.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN T. BACH,
Saddlers' Hall,
Gutter Lane,
Cheapside, EC2.
January 30.

Split personality

From Mr Tristan Garel-Jones, MP for Watford (Conservative)

Sir, Your headline today (February 9) reporting on last night's division on the Employment Bill referred to the Alliance "holding together".

Had the Conservative Party held together in this way the Bill would have been lost.

Yours faithfully,
TRISTAN GAREL-JONES,
House of Commons.
February 9.

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, Today's *Times* lead story is billed as "Alliance holds together in first crucial voting test". Underneath we learn that almost one in five SDP MPs rebelled against their party's line on the Government's trade union Bill.

What, pray, must the SDP MPs do to get the fair, objective treatment the Labour Party has come to expect from the newspaper of record?

Yours faithfully,
FRANK FIELD,
House of Commons.
February 9.

From Mr Nicholas Lyell, QC, MP for Hemel Hempstead (Conservative)

Sir, The future of *The Times* may be in doubt but surely your headline today, "Alliance holds together in first crucial voting test", deserves a special place in its history.

How would you have headlined the Tay Bridge disaster — "Seventy-two arches defy tempest. Night mail delayed"?

Yours etc.,
NICHOLAS LYELL,
House of Commons.
February 9.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
Febuary 10: Dame Ninette de Valois had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Sir Richard Bayliss had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his retirement as Physician to The Queen and Head of Her Majesty's Medical Household.

The Queen held a Council at 12.40 o'clock this afternoon. There were present: the Right Hon Francis Pym, MP (Lord President), the Right Hon William Whitelaw, MP (Secretary of State for the Home Department), the Right Hon David Howell, MP (Secretary of State for Transport) and the Right Hon Sally Oppenheim, MP (Minister of State, Department of Trade).

The Hon Douglas Hurd, MP (Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Mr Timothy Raison, MP (Minister of State, Home Office) and the Hon Sir John May (Lord Justice of Appeal) were sworn in Members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Right Hon Francis Pym, MP had an audience of Her Majesty before the Council.

Air Commodore Sir Archie Winskill had the honour of being received by The Queen this evening upon relinquishing his appointment as Captain of The Queen's Flight.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the World Wildlife Fund, left Heathrow Airport, London this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for the Federal Republic of Germany, where His Royal Highness will carry out engagements in connection with the Fund.

Lord Rupert Nevill is in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), this morning at Buckingham Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Jackman.

His Royal Highness, Patron, was present this evening at the Centenary Banquet of the Press Club at the International Press Centre, Show Lane, EC4.

The Hon Edward Adeane and Mr Michael Shea were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
February 10: Princess Alexandra this morning named the Panamax bulk barrier "Pacific Peace" building at Govan Shipbuilders Limited, Glasgow for the C. Y. Tung Group of Hongkong.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon O. C. H. Soskice and Miss J. C. Martin

The engagement is announced between Oliver, younger son of the late *Lord Stow Hill* and of Lady Stow Hill, and Janet, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. M. Martin, of St Louis, Missouri.

Mr St J. V. Hankins and Miss L. D. Phelps

The engagement is announced between St John, only son of Mrs Peter Hankins, of The Old Bakery, Sedgeford, Norfolk, and the late Mr Hankins, and Laura, only daughter of Brigadier and the Hon Mrs Douglas Phelps, of Bayfield Hall, Holt, Norfolk.

Mr S. R. Douglas and Miss F. M. Crawford

The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. P. A. Douglas, of Loughton, Essex, and Fiona, daughter of Dr A. Crawford, of Watlington, Oxfordshire, and Mrs B. C. Crawford, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Mr E. H. R. Fane and Miss S. S. Mitchell

The engagement is announced between Edward, only son of Mr and Mrs Antony Fane, of Rutherwyck House, Lyne, Surrey, and Suki, only daughter of Mr and Mrs David Mitchell, of 46 Eaton Terrace, London, SW1.

Mr S. J. Gordon-Walker and Miss E. A. Walsh

The engagement is announced between Simon, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. Gordon-Walker, of Oxford, and Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Walsh, of Chichester.

Mr R. H. Grylls and Miss J. A. Clitherow

The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Dr and Mrs H. Grylls, of Epping, Essex, and Jane, daughter of the late Mr E. R. Clitherow and Mrs M. A. Searle, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

Mr E. W. M. Holdaway and Miss H. M. Williams

The engagement is announced between Edward, younger son of Mr and Mrs Digby Holdaway, of Wimborne, and Helen, elder daughter of the late Mr Yorath Watts Williams and Mrs Olive Williams, of Porthcawl.

Mr N. P. Robinson and Miss E. M. Barber

The engagement is announced between Nigel Peter Robinson, of Hamilton, Bermuda, and Elizabeth Margot Barber, of Penzance, Cornwall.

Mr V. J. K. Patel and Miss F. K. McD. Cairns

The engagement is announced between Kishore, son of Mr and Mrs J. K. Patel, of Leicester, and Fiona, daughter of Major and Mrs M. W. McD. Cairns, of Hildenborough, Kent.

Mr R. B. Peat and Miss M. A. Wicks

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr A. R. P. Peat and of Mrs E. Peat, of Hurley House, Hurley, Berkshire, and Michelle, daughter of the late Mr J. A. E. Wicks and of Mrs N. Wicks, of Queen Alexandra's Court, Wimbledon.

Dr D. H. Tayler and Miss C. Morriss

The engagement is announced between David, son of Major and Mrs H. L. H. Tayler, of Longs Farm, Mayfield, Sussex, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. R. Morriss, of Pippingford Park, Nutley, Sussex.

Mr J. B. StJ. Tibbitts and Miss K. S. Galpin

The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr L. StJ. Tibbitts, of Felsted, Essex, and the late Mrs M. O. Tibbitts, and Katherine, daughter of Mr W. K. Galpin, of Rheindahlen, West Germany, and Mrs C. A. Galpin, of Cue, Western Australia.

Mr K. R. Whiting and Miss R. A. Farrell

The engagement is announced between Kenneth, eldest son of Mr and Mrs K. R. Whiting, of Denver, Colorado, and Rowena Anne, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs H. W. Farrell, of Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire.

Mr W. M. Wilcox and Miss F. A. Mack

The engagement is announced between Mark, youngest son of Mr and Mrs D. R. Wilcox, of Alleyn Court, Westcliff-on-Sea, and Fiona, eldest daughter of Mr J. A. Mack, of Wilmslow, Cheshire, and Mrs J. A'Court, of Horsell, Surrey.

Marriages

Mr M. Mitchell and Miss I. M. Routledge

The marriage took place on Friday, January 29, at Camden Town Hall, between Mr Malcolm Mitchell and Miss Irene M. Routledge.

Mr J. W. Rumbellow and Miss S. M. Erle-Drax

The marriage took place on Saturday, February 6, at the Church of St Gregory and St Martin, Wye, between Mr James Rumbellow and Miss Sally Erle-Drax. Canon David Marriott officiated, assisted by the Very Rev Ian White-Thomson and the Rev George Erle-Drax.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr John Erle-Drax, was attended by Mary Findlay, Lucy Canney, Miranda Demery, Simon Part and Guy Tassell. Mr Robert Gibb was best man.

A reception was held at Godinton Park and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Luncheons

Royal Society of Chemistry
The President of the Royal Society of Chemistry, Professor Sir Ewart Jones, was host at a luncheon held at Burlington House yesterday. The guests included:
Mr Norman Tebbit, MP, Mr David Crouch, MP, Mr Iain Mills, MP, Mr B Bekhradnia, Professor J I G Cadogan, Dr M I Gillibrand, Dr R J S Green, Dr R D Guthrie, Mr B A Henman, Dr R M Johnson, Mr G A King, Mr W McCall, Dr R E Parker, Mr R Shackleton and Mr C N Thompson.

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Mr Derek Damerell, Mr Ian Logie, Mr G. N. Mobbs and Mr G. C. Lloyd-Roberts.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, deputy chairman, United Kingdom branch, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, was host at a luncheon given in the House of Commons yesterday by the executive committee of the branch in honour of Sir Harold Walter, the Mauritian Minister of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration.

Dinners

Coningsby Club
The Coningsby Club entertained Mr Cecil Parkinson, MP, at dinner last night at the Carlton Club. Mr Richard Ryder presided.

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday. The guests were:
The Chief Rabbi and Lady Jakobovits, Canon and Mrs Trevor Beeson, Mrs Neil Black, Mr and Mrs W Emrys Evans, Mr and Mrs Leonard Goss, Mrs Judith Graham-Jones, Mr and Mrs Robert Harman, Lady Janner, the Hon Greville Janner, MP, and Mrs Janner, Deacon and Mrs Graham Jenkins, Mr and Mrs G V Wynne Jones, Dr and Mrs F L King-Lewis, Captain Dillwyn Miles, Mr and Mrs James Nicholas, Mr and Mrs Henry Nyman, Mr and Mrs Max Reinhardt, Dr J Schoneveld, Sir Sigmund and Lady Sternberg, The Rev D B Tillyer, Canon Douglas Webster and Mrs George Williams.

Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Industry
The Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Industry held its annual dinner at the Grand Hotel, Bristol yesterday. Mr R. J. Stevenson, president, was in the chair and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor of Bristol, Admiral Sir James Eberle and Earl Jellicoe, President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Wasps Football Club
Wasps Football Club held their quinquennial dinner last night at the Savoy Hotel, in this their 115th year. Mr Brian Godfrey was in the chair and the other speakers were the President of the Rugby Football Union, Mr David Brooks, the President of Middlesex County Rugby Football Union, Mr Albert Agar, Mr Mark Taylor, captain of the club, Mr Peter Yarranton and Mr Peter Robbins. Among the guests present were:
Lord Wakefield of Kendal, Mr R. E. G. Jeeps, Sir Robert Lawrence, MP, Air Commodore R H G Weighill, Mr C I Morgan, Mr A M Davis and Mr A W Wiggins, MP.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Bickler, Mr Dave, of Regent's Park, London, ...£460,555
Crawford Brigadier Sir Douglas Inglis, of Liverpool, Lord Lieutenant of Merseyside £252,431
Frith, Mr John Cokayne, of Weybridge, Surrey, underwriter £370,613
Harris, Mr Alfred John, of Hampstead London, ...£467,394
Knock, Mr Robert, of Mendlesham, Suffolk, ...£292,361
Sadler, Mr Jack Archibald, of Hardwick, Cambridgeshire £471,885

Mass media 'despising the arts'

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The mass media, including national newspapers, periodicals, radio and television, were strongly criticized last night by Dr Richard Hoggart, former vice-chairman of the Arts Council, for their misreporting and sensational treatment of the arts.

He said that those who work in the media "are underestimating, and unconsciously despising, your audiences, their staying power, range and penetration" by simplifying and sensationalizing issues about the arts and society.

Dr Hoggart, Warden of Goldsmiths' College, made his comments during his Haldane Memorial Lecture at Birkbeck College, London, which instituted the lecture in memory of a former president of the college.

Although Dr Hoggart was recently at the centre of controversy when he was not reappointed to membership of the Arts Council by Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, he did not mention the matter, concentrating instead on the way in which the Arts Council had been criticized in the media for its grants policy.

He argued that a trend had grown up this century, especially in the popular press, that was anti-intellectual and anti-art. "I believe that these characteristics do not reflect the actual and potential spread of taste among their readers. In the social class I was born into, the Northern working-class, many people still had a respect for learning and for the arts even though their chances of access to either were limited."

Dr Hoggart believed the narrow range of interest in the popular press was due to the hard fact that "sensation sells and that in such circumstances, to use old-fashioned language, bad journalism outsells good and the range of assumed tastes narrows more and more." Those newspapers attracted journalists who were not necessarily sinister and ill-intentioned, but who were themselves anti-intellectual and anti-art.

In the weightier newspapers and journals, there was pressure on arts reporters not to be solemn or arty or, above all, educational. "Readability comes to be valued at virtually any price. Hence the nervous brightness, the premium on being smart and knowing."

Dr Hoggart said it was altogether too easy to say that we got the journalism we deserved. "In some ways we do, but that applies to some of the best and some of the worst of it. That there is, especially at the popular end of the spectrum and to some degree right across it, an undervaluing of what people are capable of cannot any longer be in doubt."

He complained that in journalism it was easy for injustice to be done in pursuit of the smart and striking, and pleaded that it was better to be fair.

"We should be able to look more readily to the press and broadcasting for considered thinking, rather than instant substitutes for thought, about all these things."

John Manning

Returning home: Dr Richard Tötterman, the Finnish Ambassador, exchanging an English ship's bell for a Finnish one with Stephen Hart and Katie Smith, of St Dunstan's School, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, yesterday. The Finnish bell, from a wreck, was given to the school years ago and the English bell came from a ship lost off Finland.

Marshal of the RAF Viscount Trenchard

A service in memory of Marshal of the RAF, Viscount Trenchard, founder of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, was held in the Battle of Britain Chapel, Westminster Abbey, yesterday. The Dean of Westminster officiated. A wreath of red poppies was laid by Marshal of the RAF Sir Thomas Pike, a vice-president of the fund, who was accompanied by Lady Pike. Among those present were: Viscount Trenchard, Minister of State, Ministry of Defence, and Viscountess Trenchard, Viscount Ward of Witley, Marshal of the RAF Sir Dermot Boyle, Air Commodore Dame Felicity Peake, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Aiken, Air Marshal Sir Charles Ness, Air Marshal Sir John Rogers, Air Commodore E. N. Meales and Mr D C Humphreys.

Birthdays today

Mary Quant, the fashion designer, who is 48.

Sir John Arbuthnot, 70; Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Barnett, 76; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Berger, 57; the Hon Mark Bonham Carter, 60; Sir Alexander Cairncross, 71; Sir Richard Dobson, 68; Air Commodore Sir James Easton, 74; Sir Vivian Fuchs, 74; Professor Roy Fuller, 70; Sir Alexander Gibson, 56; Sir Frederick Hoare, 69; Sir Keith Holyoake, CH, 78; Mr Patrick Leigh Fermor, 67; Baroness Sharples, 59; Mr John Surtees, 48; Mr E. W. Swanton, 75.

Churchill award for crofter

A crofter from the Western Isles, an oyster breeder from Anglesey and a paraplegic from Cornwall are among 96 winners of travelling fellowships for 1982 awarded by the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust.

The awards are given irrespective of formal educational or professional qualifications. Among subjects chosen by winners for the use of the awards are arson prevention, design of cattle sheds, non-pharmaceutical methods of pain relief; canoeing for the disabled and new techniques in cargo handling and transport.

Raising the last Severn trow

The last Severn trow, a 72ft, flat bottomed vessel, will be raised from the bed of Diglis Basin, Worcester, next Monday and floated into dry dock for a £100,000 restoration scheme. Severn trows plied the river from Bristol when the Severn was an important commercial waterway.

The last trow, the Spry, has been lying at Diglis for forty years but the Ironbridge Gorge Museum and the Maritime Trust have decided to restore the vessel.

Award for writer

The £2,500 W. H. Smith annual literary award for 1982 goes to George Clare for his book *Last Waltz in Vienna*, it was announced yesterday. It is his first full-length published book.

Chinese dinner service doubles record price

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A sale of Chinese export porcelain in Monte Carlo on Tuesday night saw the giddiest prices in that field since the Portuguese toppled Salazar and put paid to the 1970s boom.

A magnificent export dinner service decorated with an imitation of a Sevres pattern and the arms of Don Antonio Jose de Castro sold for 2,053,500 French francs (estimate 800.000 to 1,200,000) or £184,833.

No dinner service has previously come near that price at auction. The record had stood at half that price. Jose de Castro was Bishop of Opporto from 1798 to 1814 and patriarch of Lisbon. The service was bought by Fred Nadler, a New York dealer, against a Portuguese underbidder. Having had early links with China, the Portuguese have always been strong contenders in this market.

The auction was less than 1 per cent unsold overall. Other notable prices included a pair of large and handsome figures of eagles at 444,000 francs (estimate 300,000 to 400,000) or £39,969 bid for by a Brazilian collector over the telephone. A fine pair of *famille rose* goose tureens made £277,500 (estimate 200,000 to 300,000) or £24,977.

Yesterday Sotheby's were selling books from the Greffulhe collection in Monte Carlo. The fine bindings attracted a strong contingent of Paris dealers and little was left unsold in the first two sessions. Four volumes of La Fontaine's fables, large paper copies with the original Oudry illustrations and a superb binding by Louis Douceur, Louis XV's court bookbinder, made 233,100 francs (estimate 100,000 to 150,000) or £20,981.

In London Sotheby's had one of the rarest of French nineteenth century dolls for sale, a bisque character doll by Emile Jumeau dated 1889. It is one of a series thought to have been made on an experimental basis between 1878 and 1895. The price was £6,600 (estimate £4,000 to £7,000) to a German collector. It is the first example of the series recorded at auction in Britain and nearly matched the record breaking $13,000 paid for another in Los Angeles last year.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Michael O'Donoghue to be a Circuit Judge on the Northern Circuit.
Mr Ron Hall, former deputy editor of *The Sunday Times*, to be editor of the *Sunday Express* magazine on March 8, in succession to Mr Charles Wintour, who is to retire.
Mr Christopher Righton vice-president of the National Farmers' Union, to be deputy president.
Mr Simon Gourlay to be vice-president of the NFU.
Sir Ralph Verney to be a trustee of the School of Water Sciences, High Wycombe, succeeding Dr Erasmus Barlow.

University news

Cambridge
Elections
PETERHOUSE: Honorary fellowships. General Sir Hugh Beach, Professor J W S Pringle, FRS, and Sir Alan Muir Wood, FRS.

Manchester. The following honorary degrees are to be conferred on May 12.
LLD: Professor Sir Bruce Williams, director of Technological Change Centre.
LittD: Anthony Burgess, The novelist; Dr A J P Taylor, the historian.
MusD: Peter Maxwell Davies, The composer.
DSc: Professor A J Birch, recently professor of organic chemistry, Australian National University, Canberra.
DD: The Archbishop of York, The Most Rev Stuart Blanch.
The following honorary degrees are to be conferred in July:
MA: A C Greg, great-great-grandson of founder of Quarry Bank Mill, R B Prain, Chairman of Manchester Area Health Authority (Teaching), R Roberts, Chairman of Salford Area Health Authority (Teaching), S Wilkinson, music programme producer for BBC Northern Region.
M.Sc: K Lowe, laboratory superintendent in department of chemistry.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Saturday, February 9, 1957

Arundel Castle for Nation

A private Bill has been lodged at the House of Lords to put Arundel Castle in trust "for the benefit of the nation and as a residence of the Earl Marshal of England". It will break the entail on the Arundel Estate at present held in tail male by the Duke of Norfolk. The trustees are to be the Earl Marshal, or his representative if he is under disability, the Master of the Rolls, and the chairman of the executive committee of the National Trust. The trustees will receive an endowment from the Arundel property in the Strand, London, of £250,000 at 5 per cent, and will exercise powers of management as exercisable under the National Trust Acts "as if the objects of the National Trust included" providing a residence for the Earl Marshal. The Bill also provides for a compensation fund of £250.000 at 5 per cent.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Great Alternative Partnerships of History

No 1: Alcock and Sullivan

(The first men to fly a musical across the Atlantic to America)

Chapter One
Nearly nineteen centuries had passed since the birth of Christ and still man had not achieved his great dream of taking a musical across the Atlantic to America. It had been done the other way, of course; hardly a day passed without a New York show called *Dancing Mad* or *I'm here to Marry an English Lord* arriving in the West End. Henry James, it was rumoured, had been working on a musical for ten years and was even now engaged on cutting down the opening song, "I'm in love with a wonderful girl, though the use of the word wonderful, as it were, must not be taken to mean anything more than a kind of sylvan beauty which, in other circumstance" from its full 36 minutes.

But nobody has managed to take an English musical to Broadway. Sandy Wilson was not even born yet.

Chapter Two.
Although Sandy Wilson was not born yet, the party was in full swing. The champagne flowed like champagne, and the Edwardian conversation glittered, as if the talkers were aware that the best remarkes of their generation would die on the fields of Flanders. Flanders was not born yet, nor was Swann.

"Sir Arthur, I don't know if you've met John Alcock?"

Sullivan was dressed in full composer's gear — top hat, scarf, small carnation and inky fingers. Plain John Alcock wore a flying helmet, goggles and steely blue eyes. They looked at each other and burst into roars of laughter. It was a great working partnership at first sight.

Chapter Three
"You really think she'll make it?" said Sir Arthur. he looked doubtfully at the contraption of wire, wood, flats and painted scenery that they had dubbed *The Pirate of Penzance*.

"She'll do," said John Alcock flatly. "Since you lightened Act III its done much better. You still insist on bringing all those constabulary chaps?"

"Absolutely."

"Right. I'm aiming for take-off on the 13th. Conditions will be ideal — a full moon and the Shubert Theatre empty on Broadway for landing."

Chapter Four
The 13th dawned bright and early, but the outer starboard soprano went down with Laryngitis. A replacement was hastily sent down from Drury Lane.

Chapter Five
"It's now or never," said Sir Arthur on the 14th. "I hear Edward German is planning to take a musical across next week."

"The Germans are nobody's fools," grunted John. "Right, let's go!"

Minutes later *The Pirate of Penzence* took off and vanished into the western sky. On the lone strip below one man stood and watched the dot, shaking his fist furiously. It was the man from American Equity.

Chapter Six
"We're losing height still", gasped Alcock.

"What?" said Sullivan.

"WE'RE LOSING HEIGHT STILL!" yelled Alcock above the howl of the baritones. "We'll have to jettison Acts 2 and 3!"

"Never!" cried Sullivan.

Then it happened.

"Angels 215!" cried Alcock. And sure enough, out of the sky came a flight of angels, holding on to their bowler hats with one hand and offering thousands of pounds of backing with the other, repayale in a year or for a percentage of the box office.

"We must never tell anyone about this," said Alcock, as the musical soared again and Sullivan handed out receipts gratefully. "Nobody would ever believe us."

(This is part of a new series designed to celebrate British achievement and to get turned into a lucrative TV programme. Coming soon: Flanders and Edger.)

OBITUARY

MR JOHN KITCHIN

Major role in the design of modern school buildings

Mr John Kitchin, CB, who died on January 24, at the age of 57, was one of the earliest members of the architectural development group recruited by Stirrat Johnson-Marshall to the then Ministry of Education. He had previously been trained at the Birmingham School of Architecture, and served during the war with RAF Bomber Command.

It was in the Ministry, now the Department of Education and Science, that he felt that he could best give effect to his own concept of the architect's role, and he remained for the rest of his career, becoming successively head of the development group and head of the Architects and Building Branch.

His clear and penetrating understanding of the technical problems enabled him to make an important contribution to the development of system building for educational purposes, while avoiding the errors which beset some less discriminating protagonists of this approach.

In addition, he had a sensitive appreciation of educational needs and in recent years took the lead in adapting the architectural work of the department to the prospect of a declining school population. These qualities earned him wide respect in the profession as well as a position of unchallenged leadership within the department.

Although major heart surgery had done much to restore him to full vigour after an earlier spell of ill-health, progressive deterioration in his health over the last two years led to his premature death. He never allowed his sickness to weaken the self-discipline which characterized his life and work.

He leaves a widow, Madeleine (nee Coutant), and two sons and one daughter.

MR JOHN HAY WHITNEY

Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent writes:

While your recent obituary on Mr John Hay Whitney touched upon his skill as a polo player it made no reference to his fervent support of the thoroughbred on both sides of the Atlantic.

At the time of his death his pink, black and white racing colours had been associated with the English turf alone for more than half a century. And during that time his devotion, addiction, call it what you may, to the thoroughbred was felt even more widely in the United States where at its height his Greentree stud and stable once numbered as many as 130 head. Like so many American sportsmen, Jock, as he was affectionately known on this side of the Atlantic was an Anglophile and he had a deep affection for English racing long before he was appointed as the United States Ambassador to the Court of St James in 1957.

For instance he won the Cheltenham Gold Cup in 1929 and again the following year with Easter Hero who was also to finish second in the Grand National. Thomond III, another of his jumpers, was also destined to finish third at Aintree in that era. It was Sir Cecil Boyd-Rochfort who encouraged Whitney to expand his racing interest on this side of the Atlantic and to dip into flat racing in particular both before and after the last war and it was Jeremy Tree who subsequently built upon that base.

Whitney first sent horses to be trained at Beckhampton in 1958 and there were still as many as 18 there last year, carrying his banner although ill-health inevitably restricted his own deep rooted interest. Whitney was wealthy and he was charming and it is nice to be able to say that he did make the fullest possible use of those attributes. Gulf Pearl; D'Urberville; Swing Easy; Peace; Quiet Fling; John Cherry and Bright Finish, are just some of the top class flat race horses that he bred and raced in this country in recent years.

And let no one forget that he also bred and raced until he sold him that indefatigable character Sea Pigeon. The sight of Sea Pigeon winning the Champion Hurdles at Cheltenham the first time next month would indeed be a fitting tribute to one without whom racing, breeding and life in general in England, the United States and Ireland, for the past 50 years, would have been that much the poorer.

MME MARTHE RICHARD

Madame Marthe Richard, who died in Paris on February 9 at the age of 92, was a spy in the First World War, played a part in the Resistance in the Second, and after the war campaigned for the closure of the "maison closes", France's officially tolerated brothels.

She was one of the first five women to obtain a pilot's licence, before the First World War. A secret agent during the war, she was notable for her exploit of seducing at San Sebastian the German naval attache, Baron von Krohn, and obtaining important military information from him, an episode for which she became famous through the series of best sellers written about her after the war. She was also the heroine of a film, starring Edwige Feuillere in the mid-1930s.

In the Second World War, she played an important part in the French Resistance and organized an escape network for Allied airmen shot down in France.

Later she was famed for the crusade she waged as a member of the Paris council after the Liberation against houses of prostitution. The law which declared them illegal was popularly given her name, though she was not its author.

MISS FLORENCE PRIOR

A correspondent writes:

Miss Florence Prior, a once well-known figure in the world of racing and breeding, founder and compiler of *The Half-Bred Stud-Book* for 58 years, died on January 29 at her home in Hampshire. She was in her 92nd year.

She published the first volume of this work in 1914 and the last in 1972. It was then taken over by the Jockey Club, who decided that Weatherbys should prepare on their behalf a *Register of Non-Thoroughbred Mares* in it's place. "F.M.P.", as she was affectionally known, not only produced — virtually single-handed — eight volumes of this book over the years but also, between 1910 and 1948, 18 volumes of the now world-famous *Register of Thoroughbred Stallions*, aided by her father up to 1940 — in which year he died.

Florence Prior was born at Adstock Manor, near Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, in 1890 where she lived until 1952. Her father — "C.M." — was the distinguished turf historian, and together they bred winners for over half a century, among them Runnymeade. Miss Prior was believed to be the first woman to become a member of the Council of the Thoroughbred Breeders Association.

In her personal life she was unusual, warm-hearted, just. She was dedicated to the relief of suffering in animals and people, and was greatly loved.

ASHER BEN-MAZLIACH

Asher Ben-Mazliach, high priest of the ancient Samaritan Community, died in Nablus in the Israeli occupied west bank of Jordan on February 6. He was 87.

He was the religious leader of a community claiming descent from colonists brought to Samaria by the King of Assyria to replace Hebrews exiled after the fall of the Kingdom of Israel and from remnants of the tribes of Ephraim, Menasseh and Levi who remained in the country. They followed Jewish practices but their holy book is a slightly-altered version of the *Pentateuch* and they consider Mount Gerizim, south of Nablus, rather than Jerusalem, as sacred. The community now numbers some 500 souls, all resident in Nablus and Holon, south of Tel Aviv.

Ben-Mazliach served two years and will be succeeded by his brother, Pinhas, who is eightyfour. For the past 350 years, since the death of last Samaritan claiming descent from Aaron, brother of Moses, the high priesthood has been conferred on the oldest member of the tribe of Levi.

The late High Priest leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters.

TOMMY TUCKER

Tommy Tucker, the American blues singer and pianist whose recording of "High Heel Sneakers" was a much-imitated success in the middle 1960s died following an accident at his home in East Orange, New Jersey, United States, on January 22. He was 48.

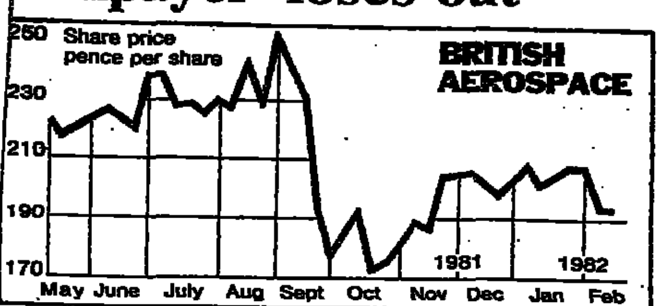
Born Robert Higginbotham in Springfield, Ohio, on March 5, 1933, he assumed his stage name in 1963. The simplicity and charm of "High Heel Sneakers" made it a particular favourite among young British musicians, but he was never to repeat its success.

He remained active as a club performer, however, and toured Britain in 1980.

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS NEWS

Taxpayer 'loses out'



The taxpayer remained the poorer after British Aerospace's recent share flotation, Mr Richard Needham, MP for Chippenham, told a Commons select committee yesterday. Sir Peter Carey, permanent secretary at the Department of Industry, said his department's main concern had been the successful flotation of the company. While admitting an overall shortfall of £80.5m after sale of the shares, Sir Peter said that the share price of £1.50 was the highest they could get underwritten. Mr Needham said he felt sufficient weight had not been given to the taxpayers' investment.

BL truck shelved

The board of BL yesterday shelved plans for a new 7-10 ton truck, because of the three-week old strike over redundancies that has crippled the company's truck subsidiary in Leyland, Lancashire and Bathgate, West Lothian. The decision, foreshadowed in *The Times* on Monday, could lead to more job losses on top of the 4,100 already announced in the Leyland Group. BL said the future of the division depended on the outcome of resumed talks with national union officials on Monday.

Commissions rise opposed

Objections to increased Stock Exchange commissions proposed by its council are being lodged by all sectors of the City, who claim commissions should not be raised before the review of the industry by the Office of Fair Trading is completed. Brokers and fund managers fear that increased commissions on small bargains will cause even further decline in private-client dealings. Those who do business for banks or solicitors and split commission with them, are backing the move to raise the commissions.

Tractor plant cuts 225 jobs

International Harvester is to make another 225 people redundant, bringing the total job losses at the company to more than 2,000 in 19 months. The tractor company will close down its product engineering centre at Doncaster, Yorkshire, and the workers would be offered transfers to the company's other plants in West Germany or the United States.

Profits squeeze

One in two manufacturers of building equipment is trading at a loss, a survey reveals today. Profit margins have been squeezed to the point where they averaged only 1.9 per cent in 1980.

Accounting hitch

The accounting standard on foreign currency translation, due to be issued next month, could face delay because the Government believes the draft terms run contrary to recent companies law. The standard includes unrealized currency translation profits in the profit and loss account, and it is argued this could lead to multinational companies keeping two sets of accounts — one to conform with United States and one to conform with United Kingdom regulations.

● Mr James Prior, Northern Ireland Secretary, is expected to receive a report from accountants Coopers and Lybrand today on the financial prospects of the De Lorean sports car company

MARKET SUMMARY

Firm pound aids recovery

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 573.7 up 10.5
FT Gilts 64.68 up 0.29
FT All share 327.77
Bargains 17,514

A firmer pound, easier money market conditions and a stock shortage helped a broad recovery with the FT Index at the close up 10.5 at 573.7.

Gilts were subdued until after-hours trading with lon dates closing up ¼ and shorts up to ⅛ better in fairly thin trading.

Greenall Whitley, the Warrington brewer, was up 2p at 117p on news that it had diversified its interests, and acquered Arrowsmith, the former Laker subsidiary. A line of 300,000 shares went throlugh the market at 114p.

Leading equities were up between 8p and 13p, including ICI 8p up at 346p, Glaxo at 478p up 8p, Beecham gaining 7p to 245p and GEC ending the day 13p better at 837p.

Banks were a firm sctor headed by Natwest, up 12p at 443p helped by the 18 per cent profits boost at Yorkshire Bank.

Imperial Group put on 1p to 79½p ahead of today's results which are expected to include wide ranging reorganization plans, while engineering group Dowty was also in demand ahead of today's figures, up 2p at 124p.

But Westland Aircraft shed 9p to 111p after Lord Aldington, chairman, told the AGM that profits before tax in the current year to October were likely to be lower as a result of higher research and development costs and a £3m increase in interest charges.

On the bid front, two long-running battles look set to re-emerge. After a bitter defence against the bid from Burmah, Croda International rose 3p to 82p amid talks of a third party prepared to pay 95p per share against the 70p being offered by Burmah.

Meanwhile, Eagle Star closed up 8p at 352p on rumours that the group would now be subject to an approach from the United States after the West German insurance group Allianz Versicherung last year failed in a takeover attempt. Allianz holds 28.2 per cent of the shares and said recently that it was not adding to its stake.

Hopes of a mild budget proved a boost to stores, with GUS A leading the rises, up 13p at 491p.

Leisure shares were also in demand, with Saga Holidays up 17p at 177p on news of its successful bid forLaker Air Tours and Horizon up 8p to 338p in sympathy.

Trident TV climbed 15½p to 86½p on news that the Gaming Board had withdrawn its objections to three casino licences.

Better than expected thirst quarter figures boosted BOC International 5p to 172p, but a 26 per cent slump in earnings knocked 4p from Gripperods at 130p with Heelamat sliding 16p to 110p after gloomy figures caused by the train strikes.

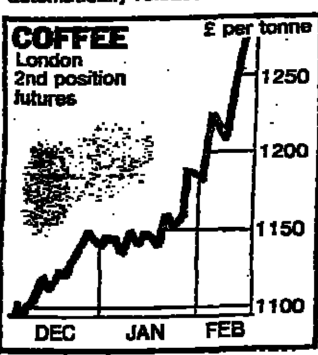
Security group Chubb continues to attract speculative interest which, together with a brokers circular pushed the shares up 7p at 116p.

Exco, the international money brokers, continued to benefit from the acquisition of Wico, the former Carr Sebag subsidiary in Hongkong, and the shares were up 6p to 211p.

Equity turnover on February 9 was £131.191m (16,487 bargains).

COMMODITIES

● Coffee rose strongly again yesterday, approaching levels at which more material will be released by the International Coffee Organization. March robustas closed at £1,384 a tonne, up £63, although they were higher during trading. The May contract rose £34 to £1,278.50 a tonne. A shortage of near robustas still supports the price, dealers said. The ICO daily price is now 133.37 cents a pound. If it reaches 135 cents, 700,000 bags of coffee are automatically released for export.



● Despite further modest purchases by the International Rubber Organization buffer stock, natural rubber prices declined. March fell 0.15p a kilogramme to 47.4p, while April was down 0.40p to 48.25p.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Hongkong: Hang Seng Idex 1,286.40 down 6.07
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,761.11 down 33.08

CURRENCIES

● Movements were small and mixed in quieter trading with dealers awaiting Friday's United States money supply figures.

LONDON CLOSE
STERLING $1.8475 up 55 pts
Index 91.6 down 0.1
DM 4.38
Fr.F 11.095
Yen 436½
DOLLAR index 112.1 down 0.3
DM 2.3660 down 92 pts
GOLD $381.50 up $3.50

MONEY MARKETS

● Short rates eased slightly on a forecast surplus of £50m. The Bank sold £12m of bills.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 14
3-month interbank 14¾-14⅝
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 16 7/16-16 3/16
3 month DM 10 5/16-10¼
3 month Fr F 15¾-15⅜

TODAY

January steel production
Mrs Shirley Williams at the American Chamber of Commerce, London

Lawson ready to consider export of gas

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Government is for the first time prepared to consider exports of North Sea gas, a move which could give a huge boost to oil companies' future profits and raise gas prices at home.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, revealed the Government's more relaxed attitude to gas exports last night. Sales abroad would be considered, however, only if sufficient new discoveries were made.

His remarks are bound to renew the anguish among Opposition MPs and trade union leaders who are already complaining bitterly about North Sea privatization plans. The controversial Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, now having a stormy passage through the Commons, allows for the disposal of the British National Oil Corporation's oil production interests and the elimination of the British Gas monopoly on the purchase and sale of gas.

Mr Lawson told the annual dinner of the Institute of Petroleum that, with all gas from current offshore fields contracted to be sold in Britian, the question of exports arose only for future fields.

"But supplies from existing fields wil soon be declining and, of course, even now there is an unsatisfied demand for gas in the United Kingdom. So there will be plenty of scope for private sector sales of gas to customers in Britain for a long time to come," he continued.

"If, however, the fresh impetus which our policies will undoubtedly give to exploration results in large volumes of new gas being discovered, the question of exports can and will be reconsidered then."

A great deal of gas was awaiting discovery and the government was making development an attractive proposition, "It is now up to the oil industry to grasp it new opportunites," Mr Lawson went on.

For the last ten years, direction of North Sea gas supplies has been controlled both by the requirement that all gas be landed in the United Kingdom and by the monopoly rights of British Gas. Once these rights are broken, the EEC, which has never been happy with them, is certain to step in to demand total export freedom for any gas found.

The prospect of much higher prices on the Continent would clearly tempt the oil companies to direct supplies — particularly any new discoveries in the southern North Sea, where gas pipeline capacity to Britain is fully used — away from the United Kingdom.

Many of the gas fields have been discovered close to the boundary line with Norway and Holland and new finds could be quite cheaply fed into existing pipelines.

The companies would probably expect to get double the 10p-12p per therm they are being paid by British Gas for southern North Sea gas and 20 per cent more than the 18p-20p per therm payment for northern supplies. Russian natural gas is now being sold in Europe at 25p-27p per therm.

Price fall hits oil exploration

Falling oil prices and inflation are beginning to hit exploration work in the United States after the drilling boom of the last two years, according to a leading oil company (Jonathan Davis writes from Houston):

Mr Charles Blackburn, executive vice-president for exploration and production at Shell Oil, the American subsidiary 69 per cent owned by Shell, said here today that spare rig capacity was already developing for onshore exploration. With drilling costs rising at an annual rate of 20 per cent, and the continued fall in oil prices, exploration was likely to slow.

While oil companies are generally maintaining their exploration spending, the amount of money channelled into exploration by investors outside the industry, — a record $3000m last year — is likely to drop sharply if oil prices continue to fall. The number of rigs in operation in the United States, having doubled from 2,200 in 1979 to 4,500 at the end of last year, will then start to fall off.

The change is also reflected in the latest sale of offshore leases in the Gulf of Mexico. Only 59 per cent of the 234 tracts were bought.

□ The rate of oil-rig accidents in the North Sea indicates that there can be no room offshore for complacency, Mr Hamish Gray, Energy Minister said yesterday.

He told a safety conference in Eastbourne organized by the oil industry: "Ways must be found to improve accident figures."

The Energy Department had accepted almost all the recommendations of the Burgoyne Report on offshore safety and some of the provisions would be implemented by the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill now before the House of Commons, Mr Gray said.

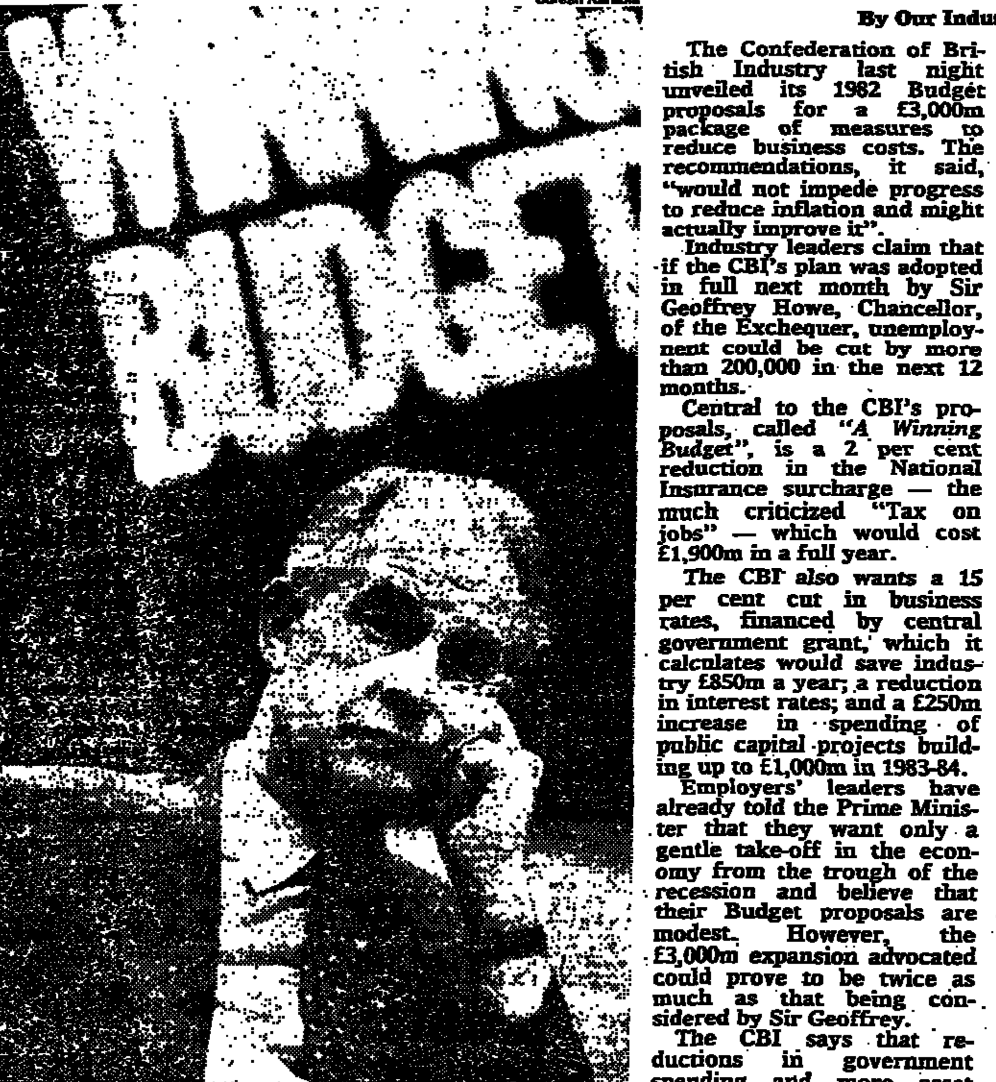
● Neither Albright and Wilson nor its American parent Tenneco would confirm reports yesterday that the British company was up for sale. Tenneco needs money for its energy operations. Albright and Wilson made a pre-tax profit of £1.8m in 1980. It employs 6,000 people in the United Kingdom.

Business Editor, page 21

● The Netherlands' seasonally-adjusted industrial production index rose by 0.9 per cent to a provisional 108 in December from 107 in November but was off 2.7 per cent from December 1980.

Aid to industry 'could cut jobless queue by 200,000'

CBI seeks £3,000m Budget boost



Suresh Karadia

Waiting for a winner: Sir Terence announcing the CBI budget proposals yesterday.

By Our Industrial Staff

The Confederation of British Industry last night unveiled its 1982 Budget proposals for a £3,000m package of measures to reduce business costs. The recommendations, it said, "would not impede progress to reduce inflation and might actually improve it".

Industry leaders claim that if the CBI's plan was adopted in full next month by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor, of the Exchequer, unemployment could be cut by more than 200,000 in the next 12 months.

Central to the CBI's proposals, called "*A Winning Budget*", is a 2 per cent reduction in the National Insurance surcharge — the much criticized "Tax on jobs" — which would cost £1,900m in a full year.

The CBI also wants a 15 per cent cut in business rates, financed by central government grant, which it calculates would save industry £850m a year; a reduction in interest rates; and a £250m increase in spending of public capital projects building up to £1,000m in 1983-84.

Employers' leaders have already told the Prime Minister that they want only a gentle take-off in the economy from the trough of the recession and believe that their Budget proposals are modest. However, the £3,000m expansion advocated could prove to be twice as much as that being considered by Sir Geoffrey.

The CBI says that reductions in government spending and more asset sales could save £800m this year and £1,500m in 1983-84. as much as £1,200m could be saved next year because of a higher level of economic activity, increased tax revenue and a reduction in the numbers receiving unemployment benefit.

CBI economists estimate that the net effect of the proposals on the public sector borrowing requirement would be an addition of only £1,840m in the coming financial year followed by an extra £1,700m in 1983-84. The 52-page document states: "The priority for this Budget must be to reduce the disproportionate burden on the business sector. Business has made major adjustments at great cost — all in line with government policy.

"We now call on Government to reduce the costs which it imposes on business, improve competiveness and redress the imbalance of pressure in the economy which has borne less heavily on government and consumption and much more heavily on production and investment."

The CBI calls on the Government to increase personal tax allowances in line with duties on tobacco, alchol and petrol. It stressed that should Sir Geoffrey decide to do the opposite, then any extra revenue should be used to finance further cuts in business costs.

On the question of local authority rates, the CBI says that in 1981-82 business will have paid £5,000m, about half of councils' revenue. Rates have overtaken corporation tax to become the biggest single impost on companies after National Insurance contributions.

US accuses steel man of dumping

San Francisco, Feb. 10—A salesman employed by Mitsui & Co. (USA) of San Francisco — an offshoot of the Japanese group — has been indicted by a federal grand jury for violating United States steel dumping laws.

Mr Hiroo Sutoh who works in the Cleveland office was charged with making false declarations to the grand jury investigating the alleged violations. He allegedly made the declarations last month concerning his business dealings with Champion Spark Plug Company, of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr Sutoh is accused of asking Champion to change a purchase order, which had the effect of lowering the customs duties paid by Mitsui and also lowering the "trigger" price for hot-rolled steel

Herbert Hoffman, the assistant United States Attorney, said the investigation has expanded from San Francisco to other Mitsui offices. He is looking into allegations that Japanese companies are dumping steel products in the United States — which occurs when a foreign producer sells a product abroad for less than the price charged in its home market.

Double the distance Telecom record

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Researchers at British Telecom's laboratories at Martlesham Heath in Suffolk are claiming a world first by doubling the distance telephone signals can be sent down a fibre cable.

A single strand of glass, the width of a human hair, can now carry over 2,000 telephone calls simultaneously for 100 kilometres without the signals requiring amplification. The breakthrough is expected to give the British corporation an edge over its rivals in Japan and the United States.

British Telecom and other telecommunication authorities have long recognized the importance of fibre optic technology. These small fibres are the technology which will allow complex telecommunication signals, like television pictures to be transmitted more accurately.

The Martlesham breakthrough is also expected to provide significant savings in maintaining cables.

The fibre is made for British Telecom by GEC, and the accompanying electronic equipment by ITT in the United Kingdom and by Plessey. Over 100,000 kilometres of fibre optic cabling will be laid in the national telecommunications network during the 1980s linking all main cities.

In July of last year the corporation placed orders worth £15m for optical cabling and the necessary electronics from Plessey, GEC, STC and BICC. This was the second stage of its plan, representing about 800 kilometres of cabling being laid on 24 routes during the next three years. The first stage of the programme began two years ago with orders being palced for about 450 kilometres of cable worth about £16m.

The fibre optic cables carry light pulses at high speed which represent digits of information. These pulses can be part of a television picture being transmitted, a telephone call or a piece of computer data.

The patents on this new advance will be held by British Telecom which will licence any approved user.

The Martlesham discovery will not have an impact for several years since much work has to be done before the technology can be used on the national network.

Martlesham researchers' previous best distance for sending light pulses in fibre optic cabling (50 kilometres) was achieved last year.

However, optical fibre systems currently being installed, need an amplifier every 8 kilometres. In conventional coaxial cabling, amplifiers are needed every 2 kilometres.

Carr Sebag crisis denied

By Philip Robinson

Rumours of a cash crisis at stockbrokers Carr Sebag were denied yesterday and the firm's senior partners disclosed privately that the Stock Exchange was satisfied with its liquidity margin, the yardstick used as an early warning system of potential disasters.

But Carr Sebag did admit it lost money in London last year, that the substantial group profit came from the group's Far Eastern business and that the merger in 1979 between W. I. Carr and Joseph Sebag which created the new firm created more difficulties than it solved.

One of the most significant was the need for a capital injection into both its London and Far Eastern business.

Carr Sebag searched for some time for a "godfather" to provide the cash. Senior partners flew to Hongkong in an attempt to set up a holding company based there and owning the colonial business and the London broking firm as subsidiaries.

Three weeks ago, partners of the firm decided to sell its W. I. Carr (Overseas) (Wico) Far Eastern business and money brokers, Exco International, a firm which is rapidly seeing itself as a United Kingdom-based financial supermarket were approached.

Exco valued Wico at £6m. Carr Sebag's share of that figure is worth £3m which is available as fresh capital should the partners want to put it all into the business when the new capital structure is decided before April 18.

But behind what has been called the survival plan, lies a story of almost two and a half years of unwinding arbitrage deals, overstaffing, expensive computers, a sacked bank, borrowings which were once more than £16m and a plan to resolve its problems which the firm thought would never get through

China to sell more bonds

By Michael Prest, Commodities Correspondent

China is preparing to issue more yen denominated bonds on international markets, after the success of its recent placing in Japan. These issues will be in dollars, Swiss francs, and Deutsche marks, but the amount China is seeking has not been specified.

China's return to the international capital market is another sign of the government's willingness to play a direct role in the world economy. The government has also said it will issue domestic bonds to help meet its budget requirements.

Last month China placed privately Yen 10,000m ($50m) worth of bonds with 30 Japanese institutions. The bonds carry a coupon of 8.7 per cent and a maturity of 12 years.

Bankers say the next issue is likely to be in dollars, but the expectations are that it will be a small one to test the market.

UK SHARE OF WORLD MANUFACTURING EXPORTS
BY VOLUME — Source: HMSO
9.5 % / 9 / 8.5 / 8 / 7.5
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980

Treasury sees export recovery

By Melvyn Westlake

Britain's share of the world market for manufactured products has slumped heavily during the last four years, but may have begun to recover. The Treasury believes that exports continued to slide during the early months of last year, but the downward trend appears to have been arrested sinde the summer.

This supports the series of encouraging statements about exports that Mr John Biffen, the Secretary of State for Trade, and other ministers have been making since the autumn. For some months, business opinion surveys have been indicating a brighter outlook. And CBI surveys have been showing a steady recovery in the confidence of expoeters for well over a year.

But new figures published in the Treasury's monthly *Economic Progress Report* show just how much geround has to be made up if exporters are to recover the share of world manufacturing sales that they had in 1977. Since then Britain's volume share has plummeted by a fifth.

In 1980, Britain accounted for about 7.9 per cent of world manufacturing exports, by volume, compared with 9.1 per cent three years' earlier. The Treasury estimates that the figure for 1981 will show a further overall drop, in spite of the upturn in the second half of the year.

The fall in Britain's share has coincided closely with the increasing strength of the pound against other currencies. A stronger exchange rate for sterling has made exports increasingly uncompetitive, particularly when wage costs are rising faster here than overseas, as they have been until quite recently.

The pound rose steadily in 1979 and 1980 on its effectove index against a basket of currencies, reaching a peak a year ago. It has now fallen back some way and is one of the factors that has helped to restore some modest competitiveness. At its worst, the loss of competitiveness was estimated to have been in excess of 50 per cent. This loss has now been cut back to a little over 30 per cent.

By contrast with the slump in volume shares of exported goods, Britain has been obtaining a bigger slice of their total value. In 1980, the value share of world manufacturing exports was 9.7 per cent, compared with 9.0 per cent in 1977. The reason is that exporters have pushed up their prices by 30 per cent more than our main competitors. However, even this improvement in the value share only represents a small reversal of a long-run decline.

A disturbing element in recent export figres, however, is the declining proportion accounted for by manufacturing, even when oil sales are excluded.

Will Opec cut its prices?... Will Peachey beat the past?

$25 a barrel is not looking so silly now

Give a City analyst two points on a chart and he will take the trend a mile. So it has been with oil in the last few days (Sally White writes).

While Opec argues about its official price of $34 the talk among the stockbrokers has been of prices for heavy crude down at about $25 a barrel.

Today that does not look as silly as it once did. There are reports of a "distress" cargo of heavy crude being offered at $27½ a barrel, a good reflection of the amount of the stuff that there is washing around the world. The oil companies are running down stocks.

There is now speculation on the extent to which price cutting will break out among Opec. "They are not so very different to the petrol station groups," one cynical oil analyst said.

The market has not taken at all well to the $2 a barrel increase in the price of Arab light crude last year. Prices started to move down sharply last autumn, taking people by surprise. World recession has cut back industrial activity, thus reducing oil demand, while other forms of energy are being used increasingly.

Saudi Arabia is at present holding the line against an extraordinary Opec meeting.



Lord Mais, a former Lord Mayor of London, who became group chairman.

Commerce for profits

Exorcising a colourful past is never easy - espeially for companies like Peachey Property (Drew Johnstone writes). But Mr John Brown, managing director who was borought in after the boardroom row which ended the late Sir Eric Miller being dismissed as chief executive, is going the right way about it.

At the same time Lord Mais, a farmer Lord Mayor of London and a non-executive director of Peachey, he came group chairman.

Peachey has been steadily moving out of resindential property, its traditional market, into building its commercial portfolio.

Pretax income in 1981 was £4.7m and dividend yield was 4.4 per cent. Market analysts argue that the move to commmercial property and the promise of future acquisitions will improve the share's rating.

Peachey's net asset value discount, at around 40 per cent, contrasts with the sector's average discount of 31 per cent.

Stockbrokers de Zoete & Bevan see steady earnings and assets growth coming from Peachey as a result of the move to commercial property. For 1982 they see profits rising to £5.5m moving on to £6m in 1983. Gross dividend yields will rise to 4.9 per cent in 1982 5.6 per cent in 1983, they forecast.

Within the property sector generally, continuing high interest rates have inhibited share values. City opinion holds that growth of rental income from commercial property in the medium term will be small. For capital values to be rising, the general economy has to epect to. thrive, it says.

For all this Peachey is viewed as a good growth stock, persently undervalued at 143p and a price earnings ratio of 16.6

Mystery at Trident

No company can stay in business without a flow of cash — which is why Trident Television made its £14.6m bid for the Playboy gaming empire (Sally White writes). Yesterday it was announced that the Gaming Board had granted Trident certificates of consent for it to seek fresh operating licences for the Clermont and Playboy casinos. Trident bought the Clermont, Playboy and in London the Victoria plus two casinos in Portsmouth and Manchester.

The City is not sure how to read the intricate steps that Trident are taking. The group has dropped appeals over the Clermont and Playboy, and will discontinue gaming in them, even though they are reapplying for licinces. Meanwhile, the Gaming Board has withdrawn objections to the renewal of licences for the Victoria and the regional casinos. That all looks as though Trident has won the Gaming Board's confidence.

The group is still left rather lean on the operations side. The casino move itself was the first big step to assembling a business after the Independent Broadcasing Authority dictated that it cut its stakes of Yorkshire and of Tyne Tees Television.

Original plans included going into satellite and cable television and a range of ideas in the video industry. All that, particularly the television developments, is unlikely to take place before the Second half of the decade — which leaves Trident with a board, and a West End head office and staff to keep occupied.

The City is therefore expected Trident to make a bid for some other growth in activity through accquisition, probably funded by a rights issue. That sort of thing will, of course, have to wait, certainly until the casino question is settled. The fresh hearings do not take place until May.

Last year Trident made £4.7m pre-tax, a fall of 19 per cent, after a disappointing year of television. At this moment they are on a yield of 9. Analysts are not sure how to rate them this year because of the unknown quantity of earnings from the casinos.

Footwear firm strides ahead

Transformation of wellingtons, galoshes and hiking boots into desirable commodities this winter gave the hard-pressed United Kingdom footwear industry a much needed boost

As traditional United Kingdom industries go, footwear has had a rough time. The recession is only the most recent problem in a decade of decline. Now the companies which were most prepared to restrutcture are making a profits recovery.

One of these is Ward White, which markets Tuf, Rogues, Cheetah sports shoes and Kiltie children's shoes. Though 1981 figures, due in April are expected to fall short of 1980s pretax profit of £3.8m, yield of 10 per cent and p/e of 9.4, its prospects are encouraging.

Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee. the stockbrokers, are looking for profits of £5.25m in the current year, a rise in the dividiend yield to 10.7 per cent and a p/e of 7.2.

The reason for this optimism lies in the way Ward White has moved out of manufacturing — in 1972 it had 30 factories, and in 1981 it had nine — and into retailing.

INTERNATIONAL

FRANCE

European cognac connoisseurs appear to be feeling the pinch. Although world sales remained strong purchases of cognac in Europe fell sharply with sales in Britain the second largest after the United States dipping 3.7 per cent. The steepest decline was in Belgium and Luxembourg where sales fell about 13 per cent last year. Even in France, consumption fell 5.3 per cent.

● New car registrations in France totalled 144,227 in January, an increase of 6.8 per cent on the same month last year. New registrations of foreign cars in January were 9.5 per cent above their year-earlier level at 41,066, giving a market penetration of 28.5 per cent.

W GERMANY

West German bankruptcies leaped last year by 27.5 per cent to reach their highest level since the war. They totalled 11,653, and the building industry was hardest hit with 1,942 failures, a rise of 46.2 per cent in 1980. Over 6,700 cases involved companies less than eight years old.

● The European commission has approved West German state aid worth DM 210m (£47.9m) to the Roechling-Burbach steel company Saar region. The aid, in the form of loan guarantees, is to be granted on condition that the company reduces its capacity in steel wire production by 173,000 metric tons.

JAPAN

There were fewer bankruptcies in Japan in January compared with December, but the decline was merely a seasonal variation, the private credit research agency, Teikoku Data Bank said. During January, 1,239 companies went out of business, down 22.2 per cent from December and down 5.7 per cent on a year earlier. Despite the decline the number of failures was the third-largest for a January since the war.

● Victor Company of Japan (JVC) has set up a subsidiary in West Germany to assemble video cassettes. The new company is to start operation in the spring of 1983 and will turn out 3 million cassettes a year. It will be the first Japanese-owned plant in Europe established for production of video cassettes.

● Japan and South Korea will hold more talks next week on Seoul's request for economic assistance from Tokyo. South Korea needs to finance a new five-year economic development programme.

● The recent period of voluntary restraint on Japanese exports to the United States has not had the effect that was intended, Mr Philip Caldwell, Ford Motor's chairman, said. Japanese car sales accounted for 22 per cent of the total market instead of the 17 to 18 per cent expected last spring when the programme was agreed.

CANADA

Pratt and Whitney Aircraft of Canada is to lay off 550 employees at its plant at Longueiuil, Quebec because of cancelled orders for aircraft engines. The company is reducing production by 25 per cent from a year ago.

AUSTRALIA

Australia is to increase its spending on oil exploration by 80 per cent, with an investment of $25m (£13.5m).

BIDS AND DEALS

Grindlays Holdings says that Grindlays Bank, in which it has a 51 per cent interest, has entered into a conditional agreement with Hong Leong Overseas (H.K.) to sell its two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Dao Heng and Grindlays Finance, for about £100m.

Dea Heng is an authorized bank in Hongkong which provides commercial banking services to retail, commercial and industrial customers, and Brindlays Finance provides related financial services. Completion is expected to take place on March 23.

Nolton is selling its Nolton Communications subsidairy to Dynatech Corporation. On completion Dynatech will also acquire the loan due from NC to Nolton. On January 29, this loan amounted to £1,070m against which Nolton has provided £407,000. In addition, Nolton will assume the overdraft liability of NC which amounted to £66,500 on January 29. Total Consideration for both the capital and the loan will be $760,000 in Dynatech common shares.

WALL STREET

New York, Feb 10. — Prices opened higher in active trading.

The Dow jones was up by 2.09 points to 832.66.

Advances outnumbered declines by 314 to 223, among the 895 issues crossing the tape.

Early "big board" volume reached about 1.96m shares.

Analysts said the trend of the market was basically downward, although some rally attempts could be expected.

	Feb 9	Feb 8		Feb 9	Feb 8		Feb 9	Feb 8
Allied Chem	50	40½	Fst Nat Boston	40¼	40½	Proctor Gamble	83½	82¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HEELAMAT

Rail dispute hits shoe bar profits

Shoe repairer Heelamat Holdings yesterday announced it has dismissed its financial adviser, Tring Hall Securities, and that profits for the year to next April will not match the £606,000 made last time.

Fifteen months ago Heelamat was brought to the Unlisted Securities Market at 82p by Tring Hall, who also underwrote 300,000 shares of the group's £540,000 rights issue at 90p five months ago. The issue cost Heelamat £33,000 in expenses.

The group's chairman, Mr Michael Strom, says: "we parted company with Tring Hall because we don't need financial advisers. This is all a new game to us. We are a cash business".

Taking over from Tring is stockbroking firm Scrimgour Kemp-Gee, which had been responsible for introducing a number of institutional clients.

Mr Strom says trade in the second half, traditionally the period when his group earns a major part of profits, had been hit by the bad weather conditions. "This has been compounded by the continuing disruption of the railways and is a major cause for concern", he added.

YORKSHIRE BANK

Accounts switch

Yorkshire Bank, based in Leeds and owned by the clearing banks, increased pre-tax profits by 18.4 per cent to £23.4m in 1981. Although Lloyds opens the results season for the Big Four next week, Yorkshire Bank's performance is a poor guide since its 1.7 million customers are almost exclusively in the personal and small business sectors.

Mr Richard Giordano: Buoyant profits

Total resources grew by £88m to £858m, a rise of 11½ per cent or just under the rate of inflation. Customers continued to switch from current accounts where the growth was only 8½ per cent, to interest-bearing accounts where volume rose by 14 per cent. Advances to customers increased over the year by 22 per cent to £572m.

The Chancellor's windfall profits tax cost the bank £3.29m. So retained profits fell from £9.51m to £8.56m. On a current cost basis, retained profits were only £1.6m.

In 1981, five new branches were opened, bringing the totol to 203 and premises were acquired in eight other locations.

Specific provisions against bad and doubtful debts at the year end rose from £1.59m to £2.11m. General provisions which are spread over a five year rolling average grew from £4.8m to £5.5m.

The big clearers, Natwest, Barclays, Lloyds and Midland, are expected to show combined pre-tax profits of over £1,600m for 1981 compared with £1,456m in 1980.

BOC

Super gas

Just one sign of BOC International's soaring growth is that the £21.2m pretax profits earned in the first three months of this year matches full year profits of a decade ago.

Much of the credit goes to Mr Richard Giordano, now Britain's much-publicixed highest-paid executive with a profits related salary rise to £500,000 last year. After a little over two years with Mr Giordano at the helm, the group has successfully confronted many of its troubles, weeded out the poor performers and increased productivity considerably.

The first quarter results, in line with both market and BOC's own forecasts, show a 45 per cent rise from £14.6m last time. The gases group is ready to again increased profits this year and the chief executive's salary. But it is unlikely BOC can equal the £31.3m rise to £92.7m profits last year with the recession setting in overseas.

Recession in United States metal manufacturing has affected BOC's welding and carbon business whereas gases are better protected. Profits are down to £8.9m against £11m and indications are that demand will not pick up from present depressed levels over the year. Asian markets are also feeling the pinch whereas in the Pacific profits rose to £8.4m against £6.8m.

Profits earned in the UK market increased significantly due to productivity increases of between 3 and 10 per cent despite overall tough market conditions. So of the the £8m made in Europe, against £5.2m, some 90 per cent came from this country.

Total sales rose £60m to £360m and profits were favourably moved by a £2.1m gain from sterling exchange rates. Interest charges rose £700,000 to £15.6m, but borrowings are slightly down on the last year end.

The group's share price rose 5p to 172p, the year's high.

WOOD HALL TRUST

£52m Elders Bid

An agreed bid worth £52m has been made by Elders IXL, the Australian wool produce and shipping group, for Wood Hall Trust, the building and property concern which has substantial interests in Australia.

This follows Tuesday's dawn raid in which broker Fielding Newson-Smith picked up a total of 12.74 per cent of the shares as the price leapt from 156p to 205p.

Mr John Elliott, managing director of Elders IXL, said the group's advisers, Samuel Montagu, had contacted other Wood Hall shareholders who had indicated acceptance.

He said there were three areas of Wood Hall's activities which fitted in particularly well with Elders — international trading, where the group is Australia's largest trading company, pastoral trading and finance.

Other activities in Britain and Australia would be reviewed and retained if there was sufficient growth prospect, he said otherwise, they would be sold off.

But the Elders board has given an assurance that terms and conditions of employment of Wood Hall staff and subsidiaries would be at least as favourable as at present.

The terms of the offer are 215p cash for each ordinary share and 90p cash for each preference share. Elders, Australia's 16th largest company, says it will be meeting the As90m acquisition cost from unused borrowing facilities amounting to As500m.

Elders, which is listed on both the London and Australian Stock Exchanges, was the product of a merger in 1981 of Elder Smith Goldsborough Mort and Henry Jones (IXL).

CAPITAL MARKETS

Reed International says that S. G. Warburg, together with an international syndicate of banks, is making arrangements for an issue by Reed (Nederland) N. V. of £25m guaranteed bonds 1989 under the guarantee of Reed International.

The bonds are expected to bear interest at a rate of 16¾ per cent. Final terms expected to be fixed on February 17 in line with market conditions then prevailing. A purchase fund will operate from 1982 to 1984 and, if fully utilised, will give the bonds an average life of 6.4 years.

Gulf Oil Finance Corporation is floating a $300m (£160m) 10-year zero coupon Eurobond issue through a syndicate led by Dean Witter Reynolds International. Guaranteed by Gulf Oil Corporation, the bonds have been priced at 25.82 to yield 14.50 per cent at maturity on March 2 1992.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken proposes a bonus issue to raise 167m kronor (£15.9m) by a one-for-five bonus issue at 50 kronor nominal.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Peugeot's 1981 group loss is likely to total 1,300m francs, (£120m), compared with a 1,500m franc loss in 1980.

Boveri und Cie says its 1981 results were below those of 1980, because of rising personnel and material costs but gave no figures.

EUROSYNDICAT

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 134.45 on February 9 against 134.9 a week earlier.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Benn Bros (I)	7.03(6.45)	0.38(0.36)	2.1(2.9)	1.3(1.1)	7/4	—(3.8)
BOC (3 mths)	360(303.5)	21.2(14.6)	2.81(1.77)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Epicure (I)	5.83(5.45)	0.54(0.42)	2.1(1.6)	0.62(0.5)	—	—(1.5)
Heelamat (I)	2.17(—)	0.16(—)	1.5(—)	2(—)	16/4	—(5.6)
Gen Cons Inv (F)	—(—)	1.96(1.8)	6.64(6.24)	4.1(3.6)	5/4	6.4(5.9)
Gripperrods (I)	7.79(8.49)	0.4(0.55)	6.24(10.6)	1.4(1.5)	2/4	—(5.25)
Habit Precisions (F)	1.46(1.76)	0.14a(0.049)	0.61a(1.47)	—(0.55)	—	—(0.55)
Leaderflush (I)	1.08(0.95)	0.1(0.044)	—(—)	0.7(—)	10/4	—(—)
Lowland Drapery (I)	2.37(2.48)	0.05a(0.16a)	0.65a(5.1a	—(—)	—	—(—)
Securicor (F)	194(171)	9.3(7.9)	14.7(15.8)	1.2(1.1)	2/4	1.7(1.6)
Yeoman Inv (F)	—(—)	1.27(1.21)	6.91(6.69)	4.2(3.8b)	5/4	6.7(6.3b)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a Loss; b Adjusted for scrip issue.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade closed barely steady. — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £862-63.50; three months £892-92.50. Sales: 5,550 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £860-61.00; three months, £888-90.00. Sales: Nil tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £864-865.00; three months, £894-£894.50. Settlement, £865.00. Sales 11,175 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £862-863.00; three months, £891-892. Settlement, £863.00. Sales: 25 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin was steady. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £8980-90 a tonne; three months £8025-30. Sales, 2,455 tonnes. High grade, cash £8980-90; three months £8025-30. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £8990-9000; three months £8025-8030. Settlement, £9000. Sales, 460 tonnes. High grade, cash £8990-9000; three months, £8025-8030. Settlement, £9000. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M34.20 a picul.

LEAD was steady, quiet. — Afternoon. — Cash £337.50—38.50 per tonne; three months, £345 — 47.00. Sales, 1,875 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £339 — 339.50; three months £347.50 — 348. Settlement £339.50. Sales, 3,700 tonnes.

ZINC was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £461 — 62.00 per tonne; three months £465 — 65.50. Sales, 3,575 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £461 — 461.50; three months £464.50 — 465.00. Settlement. £461.50. Sales, 4,200 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £200.90 ($371.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot, 467.85p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 866.00); three months, 482.85p (897.00c); six months, 497.65p (928.50c); one year, 530.80p (996.00c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash, 465.5 — 66.0p; three months, 481.5 — 82.0p. Sales, 70 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 467 — 468p; three months, 483.5 — 484p. Settlement, 468.0p. Sales, 50 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £595-96.00 per tonne; three months, £619-19.50. Sales, 2,625 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £598-599.00; three months, £620-621. Settlement, £599.00. Sales, 3,725 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £3,085-95 per tonne; three months, £3,136-42. Sales, 144 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £3,094-3,097; three months, £3,140-3,145. Settlement, £3,097. Sales, 168 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo): Mch 47.30-47.50; Apr 48.20-48.30; Apl-Jne 49.10-49.20; Jly-Sep 52.70-52.80; Oct-Dec 56.00-56.20; Jan-Mar 59.30-59.40; Apl-Jne 62.20-62.40; Jly-Sep 65.30-65.50; Oct-Dec 68.40-68.50. Sales: 47 at five tonnes and 172 at 15 tonnes, including 14 kerbs and one option.

COFFEE: [illegible]

COCOA: [illegible]

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £1.00 lower at £168; the "whites" price was unchanged at £178. Futures (£ per tonne): March, 174.25-174.35; May, 177.15-177.25; Aug, 180.50-180.60; Oct, 183.60-183.70; Jan, 184.50-185.00; March, 188.80-188.90; May, 190.80-192.50. Sales: 2,428 lots. ISA prices (Feb 9): daily, 12.99c; 15-day average, 13.22c.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin. BARLEY: March, £107.25; May, £110.35; Sept, £102.05; Nov, £105.85; Jan, £109.70. Sales: 118 lots. WHEAT: March, £110.90; May, £114.75; July, £118.40; Sept, £106.30; Nov, £109.90; Jan, £113.80. Sales: 256 lots.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange): — Home-produced: A quiet market has developed in most areas.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
1's	7.20 to 7.40	7.20 to 7.50
2's	7.00 to 7.20	6.90 to 7.20
3's	6.80 to 7.10	6.80 to 7.00
4's	6.60 to 7.00	6.00 to 6.60
5's	5.30 to 5.80	5.00 to 5.50
6's	4.60 to 5.10	3.80 to 4.40
7's	3.80 to 4.20	3.50 to 4.20

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority. — Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£108.00	£106.40
E Mids	—	£108.80	£106.70
N East	£113.00	£108.50	£107.10
Scotland	—	£113.00	£106.40

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 11%, up to £50,000 12¼%, £50,000 and over 12¾%.

PEOPLE

Accountant who wishes he wasn't

Ralph Price is an accountant, looks like an accountant but wishes he wasn't. The chairman of ML Holdings — suppliers to the aerospace industry — deplores the fashion for accountants as chairmen. Yet he seems unchallenged for his position at the head of the ML boardroom table, despite the fact that he is 69.

This man of paradox also, in at least one area of his business, railway signalling, deplores the group's dependence on exports.

Price wants fewer accountants to get to the top but thinks that engineers have themselves to blame for their failure to do the same. Salesmen come under the same indictment.

Their problem has nothing to do with "class", or Britain's old-fashioned ways. It has, he thinks, everything to do with a willingness to be good at only one area of business, and a refusal to master the others.

Above all, Price is a learner. The Japanese learned to make better, cheaper cars by watching others make them; now ML is using Japanese knowhow to make piano frames with which it ousts German competition in Europe.

The slowdown in defence ordering bothers ML not one whit; if research and development grinds to a halt, five years from now will be the time to worry.

Kurokawa here seeking gifts

Masaki Kurokawa's return to the City as president and managing director marks a step up for the London operation of Japan's largest securities house, Nomura.

Kurokawa, who succeeds Akira Shimizu, is a main board director of the parent company in Tokyo, Nomura Securities. His appointment, or rather reappointment at the London outpost, Nomura International, is seen by some as the emergence of the London office as the most important outside Japan.

The big hello present Kurokawa would probably like to have is news that the Bank of England will agree to Nomura's request for a banking licence.

At the moment, Nomura is heavily into directing European and Middle East equity and bond investment into Japan, as well as underwriting Japanese companies' forays into Euromarkets.

Meanwhile, back in London, there should not be too much desk-clearing as Kurokawa moves in. He had this job until 1979 when Shimizu was brought in from New York.



Masaki Kurokawa

Duff stoops to Statham

While Carr Sebag has been sending shudders through the second division of the stockbroking league, things have been stirring in the lower divisions too. As from March 1 Frank Statham is linking with Duff Stoop, itself the creation of a previous marriage some years ago. Statham has also taken aboard David Linton and Michael Hicks, two emigres from Simon & Coates, which in its turn has been busy in the transfer market (Gavyn Davies and David Morrison from Phillips & Drew last autumn) to get into division one.

Statham Duff, Stoop will be strong in private clients. But its main aim will be to build up institutional business, without inflating costs. Research will concentrate on a handful of sectors, much of it done on a consultancy basis, and special situations.

Peter Wainwright

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr J. D. R. Lyon is to succeed Mr C. R. Corness as managing director of Redland. Mr Corness will continue as chairman. Mr R. S. Napier, director of finance, will be appointed to the board of Redland and Mr G. White will be resigning from the board at his own request and retiring from the company for health reasons.

Mr Frederick Reeder has been appointed director of property investment of the Post Office Staff Superannuation Fund. Mr Reeder, is currently an executive director of Commercial Union Properties and chairman of Commercial Union Properties (UK). Mr Reeder succeeds Mr David Jackson who emigrated to New Zealand.

What have the buyers of the Laker tour companies got for their money? Derek Harris reports

A brewer travels into the unknown

The track record of breweries when diversifying may be better than that of some tobacco giants. But Allied Breweries has had its share of difficulties before. the recent big profits rise. Scottish & Newcastle has also had diversification problems in several areas from British hotels to French leisure complexes.

That has to be the starting point in assessing what the North West-based Laker subsidiary Arrowsmith package holiday tours will do for Greenall Whitley, of Warrington, biggest of the regional brewers. Greenalls yesterday agreed, after all-night talks, to buying the Laker subsidiary from Mr Bill Mackey, the receiver, for £4m, subject to the brewers getting tour operators' licences.

Greenall's best known for their Lancashire-distilled vodka Vladivar — dubbed the "Wodka from Varrington" — faces a sticky first six months with Arrowsmith, admits Mr Michael Davis, the group finance and planning manager. This is partly because custom over the past few days since the Laker crash has been increasingly switched to rival package tour operators.

Nobody is saying how much holiday bookings for the late winter and next summer have been eroded. Even though some of these holidays may be expected to come back — because travel agents in many cases have merely taken options on alternative holiday packages — bookings may be well below 100,000 when Greenall gets to grips with the figures after the drama of the past 48 hours.

Arrowsmith, with flights from Manchester, has solid following in the industrial belt of south Lancashire and north Cheshire, edging west into N Wales and east into Yorkshire. That is considerable goodwill value. Last year Arrowsmith's turnover was £36m with a pre-tax profit described by Mr Davis as into seven figures. Pre-tax at around £1.1m may not be off the mark.

Nevertheless, £4m seems a high price to pay for Arrowsmith. One of the big tour operators which seriously considered bidding for Arrowsmith put a £1m tag on the company.

British Caledonian, which made a bid for Arrowsmith to dovetail with its Blue Sky package tour operation, patently was not near to making as large a bid as Greenalls.

At Greenalls, whose chairman is Mr Christopher Hatton, the explanation was that Arrowsmith was too good to miss because it fitted so well with a strategy being developed by Greenalls. The 200-year-old company is a high performer in the brewery sector with a near £200m turnover and pre-tax profits of £22.4m, but its growth has been slowing and it has been looking for investments offering a more immediate return.

The leisure sector became Greenall's new target area to add to interests like its 30 GW hotels whih have 1,500 bedrooms.

Of Arrowsmith Mr Davis said: "We had identified travel business as one possible route to take in a major study of the leisure industry which we have just completed.

He is confident that the profit potential can be fully exploited. There is some hint of what that might mean at the bottom line from benchmarks used elsewhere in the travel business, where pre-tax profit per holiday is expected to be from £10 to £20 (in the case of at least one big operator).

If Arrowsmith was geared up to around 200,000 holidays a year it could mean pre-tax profits after this current year moving towards at least £2m — and possibly more. That would depend a great deal on pricing policies, although Greenalls would not be tied to a Laker-style bargain-basement image. The level of deals possible at Arrowsmith's current size with airlines for seats and hoteliers for beds would also be a potent factor.

Will Greenalls expand further now into the travel business? "We have various ideas on the table but not yet for public discussion", said Mr Davis.



Now Saga goes for the jet-set

There was no mistaking the euphoria when the executive team from Folkestone-based Saga Holidays ended a sleepless night's negotiation at 8.15 am yesterday by paying £500,000 for Laker Travel, the package tours subsidiary of the crashed group. It was a "Laker lives again" celebration.

Saga, which has specialised in holidays for the over-60s, plans to keep the Laker Travel name going as a separate division. But once the champagne corks have stopped popping, what will be left as of real commercial value?

No real doubts are harboured by Mr Sidney de Haan, Saga's chairman, a one-time hotelier who went into the travel business 31 years ago and is 63. His son, Roger, is managing director.

Saga's chairman said: "It is unfortunate about the airline side but Laker Travel is a lovely company." He approved of the paternalistic way Laker Travel had been run; Mr de Haan is popular with his own staff for his avuncular ways.

He admitted that nobody knew how many of 160,000 firm Laker Travel bookings which apparently existed at the time of last Friday's Laker collapse had survived. There has been massive switching of bookings to other package operators.

But when Laker Travel offices in London resumed business at 11 o'clock yesterday morning under Saga ownership, bookings started to come in, said Mr de Haan. Every holiday maker who has cancelled with Laker Travel will be getting letter encouraging them to switch back.

The travel trade was in no doubt that Laker Travel represented a lesser buy than the Arrowsmith operation which has traded on its own rather than Laker's name, with its public attraction. Saga has also bought at a much lower price a company whose £40m turnover to the end of March last year was greater than that of Arrowsmith. The Arrowsmith price, at £4m, was eight times what Saga paid.

Profits before tax of Laker Travel were £532,000 but Saga's argument is that this, affected by being part of a bigger operation, understates Laker Travel's profit potential. There is also potential in the way Laker Travel, appealing to a wide range of holidaymakers with the emphasis on summer holidays, complements Saga's winter-orientated trade among the over-60s.

Saga can now go to its suppliers, particularly overseas hoteliers, with round-the-year guarantees of travel demand almost equally balanced.

Business Editor

The selling of System X

The conclusion of a government report that the British-designed electronic telephone exchange, System X, may find more lucrative markets in the United States and Europe than in the Third World is, to say the least, unexpected.

It has long been thought that European markets have been controlled by the respective telecommunication authorities, similar to British Telecom, and that to compete with them on an equal footing was virtually impossible. It has also been accepted that to succeed in the lucrative telecommunications market of North America requires marketing skills which the British have yet to prove that they possess.

But the complexion of the world telecommunications market has changed. The Third World countries which have been wooed by European and American telecommunication manufacturers are at various stages of development and more interested in aid than trade. Deals successfully concluded with a number of Third World countries can often depend on the finance which is provided for the purchase. In the end the technology is but one ingredient in the entire package.

In theory at least this type of funding would not be required if the product could be sold in the European or the American markets.

But the American market would bring the British technology into head-on competition with the best in the world. Can the British products match those of the Americans, the Japanese and the other European manufacturers? And, equally important, can the British sell it?

At the moment the technology of System X is marketed by a company called British Telecommunications Systems Ltd, jointly owned by the inventors of the technology — British Telecom, GEC, Plessey and STC. However, the brief of BTS is to sell System X in all markets around the world except in the EEC and in the United States. To date none has been sold.

A new marketing company would need to be formed to sell the system in Europe or America if it were decided to compete in these markets. It would not be sufficient to alter the brief of BTS, since in both Europe and in the United States the company could be viewed as a cartel. It may be that one of the partners of BTS capable of selling in the United States should be responsible for the marketing operation.

The report, which was prepared for the government by Communication Studies and Planning of London, also concluded that the £16m of funding requested by the System X designers to adapt it for the export market be granted provided the government was satisfied of the potential market in the United States.

However tackling the European market may be easier initially. Viscount Davignone, the European Industry Minister, has been pushing for a more liberal attitude to foreign competition in telecommunications.

Albright For sale

Speculation that Tenneco might be looking for a buyer for its British chemical subsidiary Albright and Wilson has been rife for several months. The reasons have less to do with Albright and Wilson's performance than with Tenneco's overall strategy.

The British company's last full year results were pretty depressing, with pretax profits slashed from £18.9m to £1.8m. But it staged a good recovery in the first half of 1981, with pretax profits of £6.8m, and its full year results to be published at the end of this month are expected to confirm that improvement.

Having cut its workforce by 17 per cent last year, and survived the worst effects of the strong pound and the slump in home demand, Albright and Wilson could hardly be described as an albatross round Tenneco's neck. Its overseas operations are particularly profitable.

But the chemicals business offers nothing like the same growth prospects as Tenneco's energy operations. In 1980 the oil business grew 21 per cent compared with a 9 per cent growth in chemicals.

Mr James Ketelsen, the Tenneco chairman, said last November that he would like to spend $8,400m — 60 per cent of Tenneco's expected cash flow — over the next five years exploring for and producing oil and gas. President Reagan's plans to deregulate gas prices will make potential revenues even greater.

To finance investment on that scale, Tenneco needs to raise money by selling off some of its other operations. Mr Ketelsen's own rather disparaging phrase was "weeding out".

The only problem is that recession has hit the chemical industry so hard that it may be difficult to find a buyer.

Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker's testimony to Congress confirms that the target range for M1 growth this year will be 2½-5½ per cent. More important there is no real attempt to allow compensation for last year's undershoot in M1 growth. There has been no fiddling with the base for this year's target and the only concession, if one can call it that, appears to be the acceptance that growth this year may well be towards the top end of the target range. Over the short term, however, Volcker has once again hinted that he is not unduly worried by the degree of excessive growth seen in recent weeks. Even so, the figures need to start coming right very soon.

The crisis facing Western banks

PERSPECTIVE: INTERNATIONAL DEBT

By Melvyn Westlake

World interest rates may have reached crippling levels, but the queue of countries anxiously seeking loans from the big banks is not getting any shorter. Hit by recession in the West and soaring interest charges on their existing huge debts, Third World nations must either borrow more money or slash imports and reduce living standards.

Borrowing, however, is a gamble. If the combination of high interest rates and recession continues for long, several developing countries could be headed for a severe economic crunch. The number of countries effectively bankrupt and unable to pay their foreign debts is already rising. Since the first big oil price increase in 1973, some 21 states in the Third World and Eastern Europe have had to have their debts rescheduled — nine of them in the last two years alone. Poland, owing an estimated $27,000m (£14,600m) abroad, is just the most spectacular case.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the total debt of developing countries rose by 15 per cent last year to a massive $524,000m. This is almost double the level at which debts stood only four years ago and six times the level of 1971. On average, these debts have been growing by about 20 per cent a year for a decade although, after allowing for inflation, the "real" growth has probably been nearer 5 per cent. The main reason for this explosion of debt has been the large balance of payments deficits which the developing countries have experienced as a result of the oil price rise.

Part of the corresponding surplus earnt by Middle East oil exporters has been deposited with the big banks. They, in turn, have lent it back to the deficit countries in the Third World to help them pay for their imports. In this way the "petrodollars" have been recycled, but only at the price of ever greater indebtedness among those developing contries with big oil bills.

The Third World nations now owe more than $200,000m to banks and private bond holders, and another large sum to exporters in the West who sell them goods on credit. The remainder of the developing countries' debt is mostly owed to Western governments and international agencies like the World Bank who have provided aid on easy repayment terms.

Apart from the rate at which total debt has grown, the most significant development during the last decade, has been the change in its composition. Ten years ago, private lending accounted for less than half of all the money owed by the Third World. But aid has increased much more slowly than lending by banks and othe. commercial bodies, with the result that private debt now represents two-thirds of the total.

The seriousness of the debt problem is a matter of considerable disagreement among bankers and economists. A recent study by the OECD concluded that the situation should give rise to neither complacency nor alarm. There was, it added, "no generalized debt problem calling for generalized solutions".

World Bank economists have arrived at similar conclusions. They accept that some countries will encounter problems, but see no "systematic deterioration" in the Third World's debt position, according to an internal study.

Bankers have taken a generally sanguine view of the debt situation, particularly those in the United States and Britain, although in Germany prominent bankers have been urging greater caution. But expressions of concern have come from those responsible for supervising the banking system. Henry Wallich, a United States Federal Reserve Board governor, recently described the present level of borrowing by developing countries as unsustainable. What worries people like Wallich is that a wave of debt defaults could trigger off a banking collapse. As banks lend large sums to each other in the Eurocurrency market, the insolvency of one could have a "domino effect" on others.

Some 24 large banks account for over four-fifths of the $100,000m owed by the Third World to American banks. For these two dozen banks such lending is now equivalent to about 10 per cent of total assets and 180 per cent of capital funds.

If the developing countries have been using all this money to support productive investment and economic growth, there would not be much of a problem. The investment would generate new earnings out of which to repay loans. But bankers have no control over the way that the money is used. There is little doubt that some developing countries have spent their loans on the vital imports needed to maintain existing levels of production and barely adequate levels of consumption.

With the rise in world interest rates, the screw has been turned even further. A one percentage point increase in interest rates is reckoned to raise interest charges on bank loans by $2,000m. Last year developing countries paid out almost $50,000m in interest charges alone.

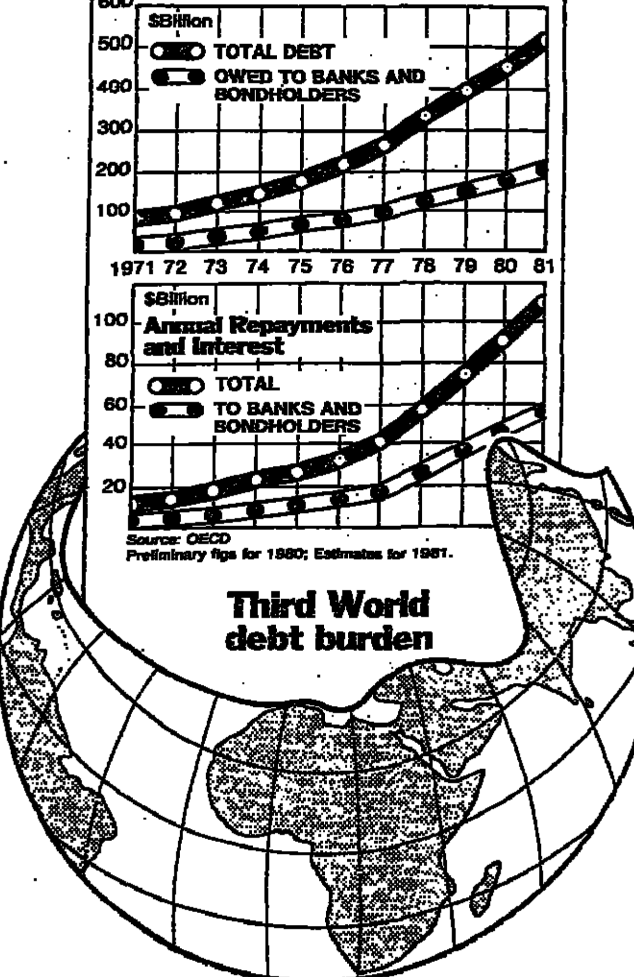
What has made the situation worse is the weakness of Third World exports. Developing countries were able to support a large increase in debts in the 1970s because they had benefited from the commodity boom between 1972 and 1974. The situation is different now.

Commodity prices have been declining. Some are now at their lowest levels, in real terms, since 1950.

Economists at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) believe the debt situation to be much more serious than do those at either the OECD or World Bank. Dragoslav Avramovic, adviser to the secretary general of UNCTAD, discerns several signs of financial distress and impending liquidity difficulties among Third World countries. He believes that the situation is deteriorating quite rapidly and that the international liquidity squeeze contains dangers for the whole credit system.

Perhaps the most worrying sign of trouble ahead is that developing countries are now borrowing simply to meet the interest charges on existing debts. Almost 80 per cent of all new loans in 1980 were used to either repay old debt or meet interest charges.

Many countries must be nearing the point where the receive no benefit from new loans because the proceeds go straight back to the lenders. When this point is reached, some developing countries may feel that they have nothing to lose by defaulting.



Third World debt burden

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End Feb 12. § Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



T — Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	20	..	..e	..	6.0
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	88	..	10.0	11.4	4.8
257¼	109¼	Takeda BDR	£249⅛	..	17.6	0.7	26.6
6½	3½	Talbex Grp	4½				
440	318	Tarmac Ltd	430	+2	23.3	5.4	7.4
250	136	Tate & Lyle	218	+8	16.4	7.5	5.9
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	580		19.0	3.3	10.3
400	259	Telephone Rent	355	+2	14.6	4.1	17.7

M — N (partial)

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
185	56	Macpherson D.	80	..	6.0	7.5	30.2
174	108	Magnet & S'thns	152	• ..	7.1	4.7	10.9
217	97	Man Agcy Music	115	..	12.5	10.9	9.8
203	100	Man Ship Canal	103	−2	..e	..	..
35	21	Mang Bronze	30	..	3.1	10.3	..
154	73	Marchwiel	136	+1	8.6	6.3	..
145	106	Marks & Spencer	142	+4	5.8	4.1	19.3
51	33½	Marley Ltd	44½	..	3.2	7.2	[illegible]
37	14½	Marling Ind	36	..	1.4	3.9	25.2
50	32	Marshall T Lox	50	..	4.0	7.9	4.5
48	21	Do A	48	..	4.0	8.3	4.3
298	178	Martin News	298	+3	13.9	4.7	6.4
270	209	Martonair	221	..	10.9	4.9	12.9
74	48	Medminster	68	..	5.3	7.8	7.3
250	140	Menzies J.	238	+3	5.6	2.4	11.9
224	128	Metal Box	186	+4	16.5	8.9	16.3
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	42	−1	3.1	7.4	6.9
25	12	Mettoy	14	..	0.1	1.0	..

TEA

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
213	178	Assam Frontier	205	+2	14.5	7.0	..
480	415	Camellia Inv	450	..	7.1	1.6	..
380	230	McLeod Russel	373	..	11.8	3.2	..
153	132	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	143	..	12.0	8.4	..
295	255	Moran	285	..	7.1	2.5	..
128	93	Surmah Valley	128	..	1.4	1.1	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	27½	Calcutta Elec	43	..	8.8	20.4	..
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33	..	500	15.2	..
34	20	Gt Nthn Tele	£33	..	150	4.5	12.4
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	203	−1	11.9	5.8	12.9
158	93	Milford Docks	156	..	0.7	0.5	..
193	122	Nesco Inv	135	..	10.0	7.4	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33	..	500	15.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	81
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	96
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	30
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	239
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	84+1
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	69
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	97−1
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	160
Hayters £1 Ord (150a)	105
Moray Firth Exp	270
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	170−5
Nimslo Int 0.20 Ord (54.25a)	18½
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	13½+1½
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	53
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	129
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	34
Television South 10p Ord NV (ak)	130
Do 14/20% 1968-88 Ln (ak)	£104¼
Treasury 3% 1987	£89½
Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (†1)	

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Davy Corp (140‡)	Mar 19	24 prem+4
Glass Glover (53‡)	Mar 3	41 prem
Lovell Y. J. (220‡)		46 prem+1
MEPC (188‡)	Mar 29	22
Smith St. Aubyn (25‡)	..	13 prem+2

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £59 paid. i £35 paid. j £25 paid. k issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 10	Market rates (close) February 10	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8440-8525	$1.8470-8480	0.20-0.30c disc	0.74-0.84c disc
Montreal	$2.2400-2485	$2.2415-2425	0.10-0.20c disc	0.60-0.75c disc
Amsterdam	4.78½-82½fl	4.79-80fl	1⅝-1⅛c prem	5⅛-4⅝c prem
Brussels	74.30-80f	74.40-50f	13-33c disc	60-90c disc
Copenhagen	14.30-37k	14.31-32k	180-270ore disc	605-749ore disc
Dublin	1.2390-2460p	1.2415-2430p	35-50p disc	120-140p disc
Frankfurt	4.36½-39½m	4.37-38m	1⅝-1⅛pf prem	4½-4⅛pf prem
Lisbon	127.40-128.40e	127.45-75e	50-170c disc	160-430c disc
Madrid	184.75-185.50p	184.80-185.00p	par-25c disc	60-95c disc
Milan	2335-40lr	2335-37lr	1½-14½lr disc	43-46lr disc
Oslo	10.99-11.05k	11.00¾-01¾k	230-120ore prem	225-115ore prem
Paris	11.08-13f	11.09-10f	⅞ prem-⅝c disc	1½-2½c disc
Stockholm	10.63-67k	10.64¾-65¾k	45 prem-5ore disc	360-290ore prem
Tokyo	434-40y	436-37y	2.85-2.50y prem	8.75-8.40y prem
Vienna	30.60-75sch	30.65-70sch	15-10gro prem	45-35gro prem
Zurich	3.50-53½f	3.51¼-52¼f	2-1½c prem	5¼-4¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 at 91.6

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 14 Low 12

Week Fixed: 14-13⅞

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13²⁵⁄₃₂	2 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	13¹³⁄₁₆	3 months	13⅝

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	137/32-137/32	1 month	14⅞
2 months	137/32-13¾	2 months	14¼
3 months	13⅞-1325/32	3 months	14½
6 months	1321/32-13¾	6 months	14¼

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15¼-14⅞	7 months	15-14¾
2 months	15-14¾	8 months	15-14¾
3 months	15-14¾	9 months	14⅞-14⅝
4 months	15-14¾	10 months	14⅞-14⅝
5 months	14¾-14½	11 months	14⅞-14⅝
6 months	14⅞-14¾	12 months	14⅞-14⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14½-14⅜	6 months	14⅝-14½
3 months	14⅝-14⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	14⅝-14½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14⅛	3 months	14½
7 days	14¾	6 months	14½
1 month	14⅜	1 year	14⁷⁄₁₆

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight, Open 14¾ Close 16

1 week	14½-14¼	6 months	14¾-14¹¹⁄₁₆
1 month	14⅝-14½	9 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	14¾-14⅝	12 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15¾ 6 months 15¾

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6905-1.7055
Bahrein	0.6946-0.6975
Finland	8.2990-8.3390
Greece	111.85-113.85
Hongkong	10.8265-10.8665
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5250-0.5290
Malaysia	4.2550-4.2850
Mexico	48.65-50.15
New Zealand	2.32-2.34
Saudi Arabia	6.3015-6.3315
Singapore	3.8695-3.9195
South Africa	1.8145-1.8295

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4860-1.4880
† Canada	1.2140-1.2142
Netherlands	2.5940-2.5970
Belgium	40.32-40.36
Denmark	7.78-7.7830
West Germany	2.3655-2.3665
Portugal	69.20-69.40
Spain	100.05-100.15
Italy	1263.50-1264.50
Norway	5.96-5.97
France	6.0050-6.0100
Sweden	5.7650-5.7750
Japan	236.25-236.35
Austria	16.59-16.61
Switzerland	1.9030-1.9050

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8230-0.8232

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¼-15¼; seven days, 15⅝-15⅞; one month, 15¹⁵⁄₁₆-16⁵⁄₁₆; three months, 16⁵⁄₁₆-16⁷⁄₁₆; six months, 16⁵⁄₁₆-16⁷⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $382.60 (an ounce); pm, $382.15 close, $381.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $393-395 (£212.5-213.50).
Sovereigns (new): $93-94 (£50.25-50.75).

FA Cup winners return to Wembley and League champions return to form

Running a risk with Hazard pays

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Tottenham H 1 West Bromwich 0

Tottenham Hotspur are to return to Wembley nine months after winning the FA Cup. On March 13 they will meet Liverpool in the League Cup Final, a match that pits against each other perhaps the two most attractive sides in the country. Spurs go there after scoring the only goal in the two semi-final ties against West Bromwich Albion at White Hart Lane last night. Their twenty-second successive victory in cup competitions, it was witnessed by 47,241 people, their largest crowd of the season.

Those who expected the unpleasantries from the first leg to continue without hesitation were mercifully disappointed. A week ago seven players were booked and the only ugly skirmish in the first half here involved the two players sent off at the Hawthorns, the ebullient Jol and Galvin. On this occasion they escaped punishment.

In contrast, Hoddle and Ardiles, like sofe feather-dusters, tickled West Bromwich's middle, inviting some reaction. That is not unusual and few have been able to contain Spurs recently, particularly Wolverhampton Wanderers, the last visitors to White Hart Lane last Saturday. But Villa, inspired by thoughts of appearing for Argentina in the World Cup and scoring goals to prove it, was missing, having pulled a muscle during training in the morning.

Hazard came in, bringing his impudent trickery with him, but the absence of Villa as well as the inhibiting importance of the occasion checked their confident stride. Some of their moves, though, still flowed like quicksilver. After a quarter of an hour, Perryman's delicate chip was flicked on by Hazard's head into the path of Crooks. His deflected volley was collected by Grew.

A fierce drive from Galvin and the sweetest of 25-yard volleys from Hoddle landed in the same vicinity, Grew's midriff, as did another of Hoddle's deflected efforts. West Bromwich, for their part missing the injured Batson, were content to hold Tottenham's initial threat. With only Regis and Summerfield left upfield, they disturbed Clemence only twice and then from long range before the interval.

All that was to change within five minutes of the restart. MacKenzie was twice involved. First he received a rolled free kick from Statham and, with a 30-yd drive, forced the diving Clemence to save at the foot of a post. Then from the corner he saw Tottenham's goalkeeper parry his volley and Perryman block Summerfield's prod on the line.

West Bromwich paid dearly for their adventure, and within another five minutes were behind. Hoddle floated yet another delightfully teasing lob on to the penalty spot and Falco climbed to head it down to the unmarked Hazard. To an explosion of noise the youngster sidefooted home his third goal in the competition.

The huge crowd, largely muted, had been chanting for Archibald, the Scottish international striker held in reserve in spite of his success in the reserves. Now they changed their tune and called for Keith Burkinshaw, the manager, who had instead decided to give Hazard the benefit of the doubt. He had been justly rewarded.

Hazard, swaggering with joy, jinked his way past four sprawling men dressed in green and yellow and the audience stood to applaud their new hero. But anxiety was to come in through the turnstiles before the end, particularly after Crooks had missed two opportunities and Grew had denied Galvin and Falco.

King came on to replace the anonymous Owen as West Bromwich threw off their cloak of caution and left only three defenders at the back. The nearest they came to rescuing the tie came again from the boot of MacKenzie but Clemence, who has yet to be beaten in the League Cup, was not to be denied now.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, P Miller, P Price, M Hazard, S Perryman, O Ardiles, M Falco, A Galvin, G Hoddle, G Crooks.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: M Grew; D Arthur, D Statham, A Robertson, J Wile, M Bennett, M Jol, K Summerfield, C Regis, G Owen, S MacKenzie.

Referee: N Ashley (Cheshire).



It is anybody's race to get there first. Galvin (right) at full gallop after the ball

Night Villa's appetite for the game returned

By Nicholas Harling

Aston Villa 1 Southampton 1

With a performance that would have brought a glow to the heart of Ron Saunders, Aston Villa last night put a temporary brake on Southampton's pursuit of the first division title. Had the manager who announced his resignation on Tuesday delayed his decision by 24 hours, he might have been persuaded to stay on seeing the return of much of the commitment and passion to the side who won the championship under him last season.

Had he been pressed, Mr Saunders, whose name was chanted periodically by supporters also demanding the resignation of the club's chairman, Ron Bendall, might have wondered where the appetites for the game of individuals such as Withe, Geddis and Mortimer had been for so long.

If Southampton had been expecting an easy passage to a fourth successive victory Villa's early bombardment must have dispelled such thoughts. When Keegan scored his twentieth goal of the season almost on the stroke of half-time, Villa were punished for failing to capitalize on their possession, but they deservedly drew level through Withe after 67 minutes.

Had they held on, Southampton would probably have gained more points than friends, for in attempting to extend their lead at the top to four points they were at their most stubborn. They were pushed so far back in the first half that with only Hebberd and Keegan operating up front, McNaught, back in the centre of Villa's defence, was allowed just the comfortable start that he must have wanted after a five-month absence through injury.

The first real chance of the match fell to Geddis, from Withe's downward header, but Katalinic blocked the shot with his legs.

Armstrong eased some of the pressure on Southampton with accurate probing passes out of defence, but it was an uncharacteristically sweetly flowing move linking Hebberd, Ball and Golac that created the goal, with a little assistance from Evans. He scuffed his clearance from the Yugoslav's cross to present Keegan with the kind of chance he does not miss.

Katalinic almost carried Cowan's corner over the line on the restart and then saved courageously at the feet of Withe. As the temperature increased, Waldron, who had been involved in some acrimony with Withe, was cautioned for upending Geddis. It was Waldron's centrale defensive partner, Nichol, who then made the crucial mistake, feebly clearing a shot by Bremner straight to Withe, who responded with a carbon copy of Keegan's goal.

Thus inspired, Bremner resorted to shooting from long range every time he had the whites of the woodwork in his sights. With no further rebounds from Nichol to help him, Southampton managed to cling on for their point.

ASTON VILLA: J Rimmer, K Swain, C Williams, A Evans, K McNaught, D Mortimer, D Bremner, D Geddis, P Withe, G Cowans, A Blair.

SOUTHAMPTON: I Katalinic, I Golac, N Holmes, G Baker, C Nicholl, M Waldron, K Keegan, M Channon, I Hebberd, D Armstrong, A Ball.

Referee: H Taylor (Oadby).

☐ Sammy McIlroy, signed for £350,000 from Manchester United earlier in the week, inspired Stoke City to a 2—0 victory over Sunderland last night. He scored a magnificent opportunist goal in the 72nd minute to kill off any hopes of a comeback by the home side. Six minutes earlier O'Callaghan had put Stoke aheao.

Rugby Union

Mission accomplished as Durham go to town

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Durham Univ 35 Man Univ 12

Beginning with a flourish, and finishing with another, the UAU champions reached the final again through beating Manchester on the York University ground yesterday by two goals, a dropped goal, three penalty goals and two tries to four penalties.

In the central exchanges of a hard game, the Durham forwards were hustled out of a stride by a wholly committed Manchester pack in which the No 8, Emeruwa, played an outstanding part. Durham will be looking for a more consistent, controlled performance up front when they meet Exeter at Twickenham on March 10.

Manchester in their centenary season have little cause to reproach themselves, for they entered this game with six of their first choice players on the injured list, and without an acknowledged goal kicker. Their scrum half, Worrall, managed to pop over three simple penalties as well as another, more taxing off a post, but they could not score a try in spite of all their best efforts … [illegible] and a rolling maul, if the final pass had been accurate. They came close again when Jones sailed through behind a flat, dummying run by the stand-off Morgan.

At that time, also Worrall hit a post with another penalty kick, but with less happy results. Midway through the second period, the flanker, Stripe, all but scored with a charge from a swiftly taken lineout. But Manchester threatened at no stage to put sustained attacks together with he sweep and imagination of their opponents. With a combination of peace and strength, the Durham wings, Griffiths and Bailey, each scored tries to crown some long flowing movements in the second half.

The first Durham try was executed slickly enough when Halsey (a wing in last year's final but now a distinctly quick full back) shot through an inviting gap to score wide out on the left. The third, touched down by the powerful centre, Bruce-Lockhart, was the result of an accommodating bounce at the end of a pinpoint high kick from Chesworth.

The Durham stand-off notched all of his side's goals, including a drop shot direct from drop-out by Manchester, with a cultured left foot. There was a confident and accurate rhythm to his passing, and his judgement was sound. It is always a pleasure to see a player able to kick tactically and to the line off either foot.

For Durham, no doubt, it was a case of mission accomplished comfortably enough, without being able or inspired to thread the whole act together over 80 minutes.

The referee Mr Metcalfe, remained impervious to all the catcalls and abuse cheerfully directed at him by some of the Manchester supporters in tasteless disregard for the ethos of the game. Moreover, he made the best remark of the afternoon when, returning to a heap of forwards still battling it out many metres from the action. "*We're* scrumming over there. What are *you* lot doing?" he said.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY: G Halsey (rep. T Curtis); M Bailey, D Bruce-Lockhart, G Gordon, T Griffiths; N Chesworth, C Whetman; C Alcock, F Timmons, S Henderson, J Phelan, H Nicholson, C Godwin, D Rose, S Ellison, capt.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY: M Jones; A Reid, C Barr, A Ayin, R Payne; C Morgan, D Worrall; G Buchan, capt., M Conlon, P Owens, V Saunders, T Hamilton (rep. J Idehen), A Hetherington, A Stripe, F Emeruwa.

Referee: K Metcalfe (Yorkshire).

Bristol too blustery for big guns of Navy

By Alan Gibson

Bristol 21 Royal Navy 6

The Navy are always welcome guests at Bristol, a city proud of its maritime history. Services' rugby is not what it was even 20 years ago, for understandable reasons, but Bristol paid the Navy the compliment of fielding a strong side. Bristol duly won, by three tries, three penalty goals to two penalty goals, but the Navy made them work for it.

It was a chilly, blowy evening. Bristol had the wind behind them in the first half, and Hesford scored a try after a couple of minutes, the Navy forwards taken aback by the face of both the wind and their opponents. After seven minutes, Cue kicked a penalty goal for Bristol.

The Navy then began to tack and luff, so far as I understand these terms, while still making the occasional dash to leeward, and got three points back after half an hour, when Tomlin kicked long penalty goal. This stirred Bristol into several attractive attacking moves, but the Navy defence was swift and resolute. All Bristol had got by half-time was a further penalty by Cue.

However, in the second half, the wind fluctuated, sometimes coming across the field in sudden bursts which did not help anybody. Stiff kicked a penalty for Bristol, and Tomlin (who had a good game) his second for the Navy.

But the Bristol pack, with their greater weight and experience, were gradually getting on top. There came a try on the left by Carr, after Morley had fielded, on the right, and on the ground, a kick from defence which fell short of touch. With a long, almost miraculous pass, he sent his line away, and was able to watch and applaud as the defence was at last outrun.

There followed a series of scrums near the Navy line. Bristol could not quite manage to push over, but in the end heeled, and Morley himself slipped over for the last try.

BRISTOL: G Kouzarts; A Morley (captain), J Carr, J Watson, A Rudd; P Cue, L Yandell; J Doubleday, K Bogira, A Sheppard, N Pomphrey, P Stiff, W Hone, R Hesford, M Nutbeen, G H Fabian (captain), Lpt R M

ROYAL NAVY: LPT R D Tomlin; Lt T B Newson, Lt G Blackett, Lt Cdr G H Fabian (captain), LPT R M Penfold; MEN G Price, CPO C Youdon; L/WRTR J Hurst, AB R Joy, Lt J C Ackerman, PO P Davies, PO C Folland, AEM G Woods, WEA M Sheldon, PO M Connolly.

Referee: R Plummer (Bristol).

Staffs provide surprise packet

By a Special Correspondent

Wales, the holders, advanced to their fourth successive final when defeating Leeds, 25—9 in the semi-final of the British Polytechnic Cup yesterday at Sutton Coldfield. They will meet North Staffordshire who surprisingly beat Bristol 13—12.

Wales led only 9—0 at half time when turning to face a strong wind but a magnificent effort by their forwards, with the props Peters and Gilson outstanding, set up a convincing win.

The last three finals of the Polytechnic Cup, which is sponsored by *Rugby World*, have all been between Wales and Bristol.

However, a breakaway try for North Staffordshire by Griffiths, converted by Johnstone, and a last-minute penalty by Teasdale took North Staffordshire into a 13—12 lead at the whistle.

Fashanu up for auction in Forest sale

By Norman Fox

Needing money and fresh players to restore themselves, former European champions Nottingham Forest yesterday placed Justin Fashanu, Ian Wallace and the club captain, John McGovern, on the transfer list. Only last September Brian Clough admitted he had to sell Trevor Francis to Manchester City for £1m "to balance the books".

Ironically, it was the purchase of Fashanu from Norwich City for £1m last August which was one of the causes of Forest's present financial embarrassment. They were believed to have agreed that the balance of the fee would be paid to Norwich within a year. Mr Clough's decision to buy Fashanu was controversial and has not proved one of his more astute transfer deals.

In an unwitting condemnation of a transfer system that grotesquely inflates the value of young, promising but inexperienced players, Fashanu said yesterday, "I have lost a bit of confidence lately and I have not scored many goals for the club, but make no mistake, I am determined to work at my game and become a first class footballer.

Fashanu, who is an England under-21 international has scored only four goals in his last 25 games for Forest. Wallace, bought for £1.25m from Coventry City in July 1980 scored 13 goals last season and has eleven this term. He was substituted during last weekend's defeat by West Bromwich Albion.

Continuity man becomes severed head

By Stuart Jones

When Ron Saunders received his award as manager of the year at the end of last season he delivered a stark warning. "The standing of League managers is very low", he said. "The freedom of contract for players has created so many problems that unless directors back managers through thick as well as thin the game as we know it is finished. Continuity at clubs is necessary to keep British football the best in the world."

Yet he himself severed the line of continuity at Aston Villa when after seven years he resigned from his post on Tuesday night. His troubled relationship with the board steadily deteriorated and came to a head last Friday.

His contract had stipulated that three years' notice be given and the board decided effectively to give him that notice by changing it to an ordinary three-year contract. Mr Saunders, feeling his support had been withdrawn, took it as a vote of no confidence. "There is no place for bitterness", he said yesterday. "Life is hard enough already."

The board, surprised by his decision, stated that he had always had complete control over the playing side of the club. "Contrary to reports", they added, "we have never attempted to select the team and differences arose when the manager wanted to be responsible for the complete control of the club, to which the board could not agree."

Mr Saunders described this claim as ludicrous. "The comments about my wanting control are completely misleading. I was manager, not team manager, but at no time have I endeavoured to seek a responsibility above that which I have had since I have been here".

Bournemouth heard yesterday that their manager, David Webb, had also resigned over differences of opinion. After Bournemouth had beaten York City 5—1 in front of 4,373 people on Tuesday, Harold Walker, the chairman, said that the club could not survive on gate receipts of only £5,000.

Mr Webb described the comment as disgraceful and idiotic. "The public deserve better than they are getting", he added. "I have been trying to sign players (such as George and Garland) for months but have been constantly frustrated by the board. All directors can talk about is surviving until the end of the month."

Yesterday's results

League Cup
Semi-final round
Tottenham (0) 1 Hazard — West Brom (0) 0 47,241
Tottenhma win 1—0 on aggregate

First division
Aston Villa (0) 1 Withe 24,287 — Southmptn (1) 1 Keegan
Sunderland (0) 0 14,317 — Stoke City (0) 2 O'Calaghan, McIlroy

Fourth division
Blackpool (1) 1 Entwistle 3,294 — Rochdale (1) 1 Hilditch
Hartlepool (1) 3 Houchen (pen), Johnson 2 3,001 — Scunthorpe (2) 3 Telfer, Stewart, Moss (pen)
Peterbrgh (1) 3 Cooke (pen), Clarke, Chard — Hull City (0) 0 5,161
Torquay U (1) 1 Winn 1,914 — Hereford U (0) 2 Harvey, Dobson

Scottish first division
Dunfermln (0) 1 McNaughton — Hamilton (2) 3 Wright, Donnelly, McDowell
E Stirling (1) 2 McCaig, Blair — Ayr (0) 1

Scottish second division
Albion R (0) 0 — Clyde (1) 1 Nevin
Brechin C (0) 1 Campbell — Stenhsmuir (0) 1 Jenkins
East Fife (0) 0 — Montrose (1) 1

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy, third round, second leg: Weymouth 2, Gravesend 0 (Weymouth win 3—0 on aggregate).
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern: Addlestone and Weybridge 2, Folkestone 1.
SOUTH EAST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Division 1: Norwich City 2, Orient 0.
FA TROPHY: Second round replay: Mossley 5, Woking 0.
ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Semi-final round: Rainham Town 1, Colchester United 2.
ESSEX SENIOR LEAGUE: Eton Manor 1, Canvey Island 0.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware 2, Marlow 0.
FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Wolverhampton 1, Charlton 0.
SCHOOLS: Brentwood 0, Cambridge Univ Falcons 4; Dover 0, Oratory 6; Herschel 2, Langley GS 1; Penrith 1, Falmouth 0.
BERGER ISTHMIAN YOUTH CUP: Southall 6, Hendon 2.
GILLETTE ESFA TROPHY: Sixth round: High Wycombe 2, Brent 2 (aet).

Rugby Union
CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon 14, Tala Mear (Romania) 10; Abertillery 4, South Glamorgan Institute 9; Bristol 21, Royal Navy 6; Pontypool 17, Pontypridd 6.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: United Banks 19, Surrey 29; Kent Clubs 22, Combined London OB 6.
SCHOOLS' MATCHES: Brockenhurst VI Form 17, Farnborough VI Form 9; Cockermouth GS 3, Austin Friars 15; Lichfield Friary 16, Princethorpe 8; OMCS Walsall 16; North Leamington 3; St Joseph's Academy 31, Emanuel 8.

Exeter forwards roll on

By John Clemison

Exeter Univ 21 Lancaster Univ 4

An impressive show of forward power at Wast Hill, Birmingham, yesterday took Exeter University comfortably through to the final of the UAU championship. Their semi-final victory over Lancaster was by two goals, two penalty goals and a dropped goal to a try, and brought their points total in this season's competition to 270.

Even so, it took Exeter 30 minutes to score the opening try through Lynch, and until then, some expert foiling by Weston and Jumeau had made them look relatively ordinary, hardly a side that had scored so many points in the earlier rounds.

Exeter's main weakness looked to be at half-back, where Hill provided Thomas with an erratic service.

Marment produced a classic performance at full back; he even managed "half" a mark, while lying on his back, a new experience even for the referee Mr Parker. It seems that provided the feet are still and the catch clean, a free-kick will be awarded. Drewett scored a further try, Hogg added two conversions and the penalties and Thomas dropped a goal. Lancaster's try came from Elliott.

EXETER UNIVERSITY: M Marment; R Sumner, S Bailey, S Hogg (captain), P Drewett, V Thomas, R Hill; D Sole, S Everall, N Walker, C Pinnegar, M Sambrook, D Mumby, P Thornley, M Lynch.

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY: G Lane; C Ewer, C Rose, S Smith, D Brand; F Dawes, P Holmes; C Elliott, D Harrison (captain), M Jeffreys, C Andry, J K Roberts, M Weston, M Halama, P Jumeau.

Referee: N R Parker (North Midlands).

London's kicks off target

By Peter Marson

Westminster 6 London 6

The first Hospitals' Cup semi-final match was drawn at Roehampton yesterday, two dropped goals by Macaulay for Westminster being matched by Lamminan's two penalty goals for The London.

A rash of penalties gave London's captain, Lamminan, the chance to clinch victory, but, in the space of six minutes, his kicks at goal from 40 metres, 35 metres and from a manageable angle on the left along the 22 all flew wide of the target.

Both sides fielded players of some substance at stand-off. The running of the London Irishman, Condon, and his garryowens could well have turned the match London's way in the second period.

Westminster's admirable line-out forwards plied Brown with possession aplenty and Macaulay could only benefit from Brown's exemplary service. He began with a long, effortless kick to touch, one of many, but with two minutes gone London had put three points on the board through a well judged left-footed penalty goal by Lamminan.

In the next quarter of an hour the scoring had been completed: Brown's pass gave Macaulay the briefest opportunity to drop the sweetest of goals; Lamminan then landed a second penalty goal, and Macaulay, under pressure, dropped his second goal, an outstanding effort from a wide angle 30 metres out.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL: S Gwyther; P Pritchard, C Hammersley, P Sharples (capt), A Bunting; J Macaulay, J Brown; R Hannam, V Nichols, C Wilson, P Davies, R Thomas, R Bolton, A Stephenson, R McNabb.

THE LONDON: M Benson; R Holman, W Barker, C Lamminan (capt), M Gibbon; H Condon, C Roome; R Kerr, D Cussen, A Murday, T Briggs, I Basnett, R Baker, A Taylor, A de Belder.

Referee: R C Quittenton (London).

Table tennis

Douglas gains revenge with style

By a Special Correspondent

England's European Superleague campaign, on the retreat after defats by Germany and Yugoslavia, all of a sudden is advancing at a charge. A splendid 5—2 win over Sweden at Macclesfield yesterday, means that for the second successive season, all may depend upon the last match against the holders, Hungary.

Enggland have never won the Superleague but last night their national champion Desmond Douglas beat both the new European Top 12 champion, Mikael Appelgren and the former world champion, Stellan Bengtsson. Not even the Hungarians can fell safe when Dougglas, unbeaten in the Superleague this season, plays like this.

He despatched Appelgren, table tennis's man of the moment, 21—10, 21—13 with something to spare, lending support to England captain Peter Simpson's belief that over three games Douglas is playing better than anyone.

In the Top 12 over five games, Douglas won the first two against Appelgren and still lost. Last night, he played as though, had they played five more, he would have won all five, getting in quicker and quicker with scything foreband loops as the match wore on. From 7—7 in the second game, he cut Appelgren to pieces.

Douglas was clearly in the mood for revenge from the moment he took all five points on Appelgren's first service sequence. There was a characteristic menacing jiggle of the bat as he received, which might discipline itself into the deftest touch over the net or unleash itself into a stream of sudden violence. At 17—11 Douglas attacked with increasing lack of caution. Appelgren got back to 19 all and there was a moment of worry.

England's other national champion, Jill Hammersley, won more easily against Marie Lindblad than in the corresponding match last year, reinforcing the belief that her new combination bat is helping her greatly. But the victory which ended Swedish hopes was that of young Graham Sandley and Douggie Johnson, both unranked in Europe in their doubles against Bengtsson and Ulf Carlsson, both in Europe's Top 12.

MATCH DETAILS (English names first): D Douglas beat M Appelgren, 21—10, 21—13; G Sandley lost to S Bengtsson 21—23, 16—21; J Hammersley beat M Lindblad, 21—13, 21—17; D Johnson and Sandley beat U Carlsson and Bengtsson, 21—16, 16—21, 21—11; Douglas and L Jarvis beat Appelgren and Miss Lindblad 21—17, 21—18; Douglass beat Bengtsson 21—12, 17—21, 21—11; Sandley lost to Appelgren 14—21, 17—21.

OTHER RESULTS: Czechoslovakia 3, Hungary 4; West Germany 3, Poland 4.

Athletics

Williamson lifts the roof with new record

By Cliff Temple

Graham Williamson, so often overshadowed in the past by names like Coe, Ovett and Cram, moved nearer the centre-stage by improving his own United Kingdom 1,500m indoor best to 3min 38.28secs at RAF Cosford last night.

With another splendid display of front-running, Williamson easily won the event to help Britain to a crushing 83½ to 46½ match win over Belgium in this Philips-sponsored match. The British women defeated the Netherlands by 64 to 35.

Last year, while Coe and Ovett were setting world records, Williamson, from Glasgow, was sitting on the sdelines recovering from a stress fracture. But now, with a new training regime under the Loughborough coach, George Gandy, he is recording times which were previously reserved by British athletes for running outdoors.

His split time at 800 million last night was 1min 56.5secs and at 1,200 million he was maintaining the pace, at 2min 55.3sec. In his easy victory he improved his own "record" of 3 min 40.7sec. set at the national indoor championships last month.

The lanky Williamson has no plans to compete in the European indoor championship in Milan next month. He will finish examinations at college and get his sights on the outdoor person.

Last night's run was the fastest 1,500 metre indoors in the world this year. "But that doesn't mean much", Williamson said. "All I wanted to do was to experiment with my strength and weaknesses. I'll probably use different tactics against the West Germans".

The only unhappy incident of the meeting for Britain was the accident to Keith Stock, the Commonwealth polevault record hero.

He ruptured his Archilles' tendon during the competition, and will probably be out of action for at least three months. With the Commonwealth Games and European championships later in the summer, the injury could not have come at a worst time.

MEN: 60m: 1, H King (GB) 6.77 secs; 2, S Clarke (GB) 6.85. 200m: 1, M Powell (GB) 21.88 secs; 2, L Christie (GB) 21.93. 400m: 1, T Bennett (GB) 48.32 secs; 3, P Dunn (GB) 49.3. 800m: 1, C McGeorge (GB) 1min 50.50secs; 2, M Whittingham (GB) 1min 51.3.

Triple Jump: 1, A Moore (GB) 16.37m (53ft 8¼in); 3, J Herbert (GB) 15.17m (49ft 9¼in). Shot: 1, S Rodhouse (GB) 18.03m (59ft 1¾in); 2, N Tabor (GB) 17.11m (56ft 1¾in). High Jump: 3, A Kruger (GB), 2.10m (6ft 10¾in); 4, R Charles (GB) 2m (6ft 6¾in).

1500m: 1, G Williamson (GB) 3min 38.28sec; 2, A Salter (GB) 3:45.18. 3000m: 1, R Callan (GB) 7:55.73; 2, K Newton (GB) 7:54.34. Pole Vault: 1, J Gutteridge (GB) 5.05m (16ft 6¾in). Long Jump: 3, W Kirkpatrick (GB) 7.37m (24ft 2¼in); 3, T Henry (GB) 7.14 (23:5¼).

WOMEN: 60m, 1, W Hoyte (GB) 7.38sec; 4, J Baptiste (GB) 7.51. 400m: 1, V Elder (GB) 53.7sec; 2, L Forsythe (GB) 54.1. 800m: 1, J Marlow (GB) 2min 6.0sec; 3, J Asgill (GB) 2:9.6. 1500m: 1, C Bradford (GB) 4min 19.81sec; 2, J Laughton (G) 4:23.08. 3,000m: 1, P Fudge (GB) 9min 11.58sec; 4, J Rose (GB) 9:51.7.

High jump: 1, A M Cording (GB), 1.86m (6ft 1¼in); 2, D Elliott (GB), 1.83m (6ft).

Long jump: 1, B Kinch (GB), 6.24m (20ft 5¾in); 2, G Regan (GB), 6.03m (19ft 9¼in).

Match Result: Men: GB 83½; Belgium 46½. Women: GB 65; Netherlands 34.

Squash rackets

Army give the Navy a thorough carpeting

By Rex Bellamy

The Army beat the Royal Navy 5—0 on the first day of the Inter-Services tournament, which has briefly invaded the Lakeside Country Club, Frimley Green. In terms of squash, there can be little doubt that for three days the Army must assume starring roles in premises currently embellished by such entertainers as Wayne Fontana and the Mind Benders, Bruce Forsyth and Mike Yarwood.

Lakeside seems to be all background music and carpeted comfort, and there were times yesterday when the perspiring Navy must have wished that the carpeting had been extended on to the courts, to make the pace of the rallies more tolerable. This seemed particularly relevant half way through the first and longest match, between the fifth strings, when little Clive Bell suddenly began to find Clark Adam's remorselessly tight length too much for him.

A newcomer to this level of competition, Adam took some time to settle down against an opponent who provoked images of a tattooed cork bobbing about on a heavy swell. Bell was the only Navy player to win a game, but Adam beat him 7—9, 9—10, 9—0, 9—3, 9—1.

This was the first match to start, but not the first to finish. On the next court, Chris Wilson won 9—1, 9—7, 9—1, against Philip Pool, who had some cause to feel that the fates had diddled him. After all, Wilson was Scotland's first string in last year's world team championship but was playing only third string for the enviably strong Army team.

Robbie Robinson made it 3—0 when he won 9—1, 9—3, 9—4 against that once formidable player, Robin Bawtree, who is on leave from a ship now in Norway. Playing at first string seemed an unreasonably severe task for Bawtree, who will soon be a veteran. The loose ends were neatly tied up when Neil Stewart beat Geoff Huggins 9—3, 9—1, 9—2 at second string and Dick Sharkey beat Frank Smith 9—4, 9—3, 9—1 at four.

This tournament, one of the oldest in the calendar, is a reminder that the Services were the chief export agents for squash, late in the 19th and early in the 20th centuries. Britain's overseas commitments demanded garrisons. The Services followed the merchants and, together with settlers and civil administrators, put down the first fragile roots for what is now a worldwide game.

Dittmar better

Singapore, Fab 10.—Australia's top-ranking player, Christopher Dittmar, was released from hospital today in time for the final stages of the world junior team championship. Dittmar was admitted to hospital two days ago with suspected appendicitis and doctors said that he had been suffering from a stomach problem caused by a change of diet.

The tournament resumes tomorrow with Australia, the holders, Wales, England and Sweden competing in one semi-final group, and top-seeded Pakistan, New Zealand, Ireland and Scotland in the other.

SINGAPORE: World junior team championship: Singapore 3, Malaysia 0; Canada 2, West Germany 1.

Bowls

Watson comes good after dark

By Gordon Allan

Pat O'Brien, a Welsh-born bowler from Zimbabwe, became the fifth overseas competitor to lose in the world indoor championship, sponsored by Embassy, at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, yesterday. In a match which was closer than at one time seemed likely, John Watson, of Scotland, beat him 21—12.

The start was delayed by half-an-hour when the television lights failed. Watson emerged from the dark to establish an early lead, and built steadily on it until he was 16—3 to the good. A four and a three were a big help. But O'Brien is nothing if not a fighter, and pegged away until it was 18—12. After that, Watson moved quietly to victory.

Watson bowled depressingly well at times from O'Brien's point of view. O'Brien would lie apparently safe shots, only for Watson to draw the winner. Pressure of that kind is bound to tell in the final analysis. O'Brien bowled many woods that, as the saying in the game goes, deserved a better fate.

In the morning, Jim Baker, from Belfast, the British Isles champion, beat Skippy Arculli, from Nutley, New Jersey, 21—10. The score does less than justice to Arculli. In a match played in an exemplary spirit, the luck ran against him. Baker led 5—0 after two ends and Arculli could never catch up.

It was 14—5 to Baker towards the finish. With a hint of desperation, Arculli then started playing the drive, and playing it well, even to narrow targets. He gathered a shot or two, but singles were not what he wanted at that stage. Baker's length was almost flawless, and it is length bowling, first and foremost, that wins matches. In short, a fine contest, whatever the score.

FIRST ROUND: J Baker (Ireland) 21, S Arculli (United States) 10; J Watson (Scotland) 21, P O'Brien (Zimbabwe) 12; P Bryant (NZ) beat D Teo (Hongkong), 21—17.

Finnish skier banned

Helsinki, Feb 10.—Finland's ski federation have banned Pertti Teurajaervi, one of the country's leading skiers, for allegedly being doped during the recent national championships.

Biathlon

RAUBICHI (USSR): World championships. 20km: 1, F Ulrich (EG), 1hr 7min 17.03sec (2 penalty mins); 3, E Kvalfoss (Norway), 1:07:50.39 (3); 3, T Kroksład (Norway), 1:10:48.60 (5).

Golf

US professional climate right for Faldo

From John Ballantine
Honolulu, Feb 10

Nothing could seem more unlike the wintry golfing scene on most European courses than this aspect in Hawaii. The Hawaii Open begins tomorrow with £180,000 prize money at stake, including a first prize of £32,000. Nick Faldo will be hoping to repeat his record 62 of last year, and finish higher than he did.

Last year, I arrived at the club to be told the British Empire is taking over. It was true, Faldo was eight under par, and I hurried out ot watch him pick up another couple of birdies and become the hero of the second round at 10 under par. "True Brit says record 62 was just jolly good show" trumpeted the daily newspaper. But, alas, the magic mood did not last and the PGA champion finished 72, 77, to tie for 40th place, 16 shots behind the winner, Hale Irwin, who matched his 62 in his third round and finished with 69 to win by six strokes from the veteran Don January.

Faldo is plugging away determinedly at the tour, intent on staying right through the Masters in an obvious attempt to make sure of finishing among the leading 125 money winners who, along with the all time greats, will go into each tournament next season, when Monday pre-qualifying competitions.

Faldo was so successful on his United States debut last year, finishing third at Greensboro and ninth at Los Angeles, that one hopes he did not get a wrong idea of American standards. Playing alongside Nicklaus and Andy Bean in San Diego must have given him a rather shattering impression of what champions are up against in the white heat of competition.

Mosey hit by lightning

Johannesburg, Feb 10.—Ian Mosey and Tony Bennett, of Britain, were struck by lightning during an international golf tournament today. Mosey on the fourteenth fairway, and Bennett, on the tenth green, escaped injury: A local amateur, Paul van Zyl, held the lead after the first round, the fifth on the sunshine circuit, with a 65, seven under par. Mike King (Britain) was second on 66, with the South Africans Phil Simmons and John Bland one stroke farther back.

For the record

Basketball
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Los Angeles Lakers 130, Atlanta Hawks 117; Milwaukee Bucks 108, Indiana Pacers 101; Detroit Pistons 128, Chicago Bulls 125; Washington Bullets 112, San Antonio Spurs 110; Utah Jazz 123, Golden State Warriors 107; Houston Rockets 129, San Diego Clippers 121; Seattle Supersonics 114, New York Knicks 105.

Ice hockey
NATIONAL LEAGUE: All-star game: Wales Conference 4, Campbell Conference 2.

Football
EUROPEAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP: France 0, West Germany 2.
INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Greece 0, East Germany 1.
VIAREGGIO: Junior tournament: Roma 0, Napoli 0.

Cresta run
ST MORITZ: Aris Vatimbella Challenge Cup (handicap): 1, R C Meyerhofer (Switzerland), handicap 4.0, net 163.81; 2, J R A Freeland (GB), 3.90, 163.96; 3, K Pabst (Switzerland), 6.40, 164.27.

Cricket

Cook's century enhances his claim for an overdue first cap

From Richard Streeton
Kandy, Feb 10

England batted with much more purposefulness than they had shown earlier with the ball on the second day of the game with the Board President's XI here today. Cook scored a splendid hundred and a far bigger crowd than yesterday were given good value. England had reached 265 for four by close in reply to the home team's 273 for five declared.

Whether Cook will now be given his first England cap in next week's Test match depends on everyone else's fitness and on whether it is felt necessary to include five bowlers, or four with Gooch to help. But Cook, in keeping with his behaviour as a good team man on this tour, gave his wicket away to allow others a chance as soon as he reached what was his second successive three-figure score in a first class match.

As 17 days ago in Indore, India, when Cook staked his previous claim for Test selection, his chief rival, Gatting, again did nothing wrong. Gatting and Cook shared a fourth wicket stand of 120 in 25 overs after England lost three wickets in rapid succession. Before the end, Gatting hit Wijesuriya, a promising, young slow left arm bowler, for a huge straight six and five fours.

The feature of a fairly straight erratic bounce was a lengthy spell by Ratnayake, a 21-year-old medium fast bowler. He is tall, slim and bowled consistently straight from none too long a run and usually obtained some movement from the pitch. He was kept on too long but began with a three for 30 spell and looks as if he might develop into a useful performer. John, a large, strongly built fast bowler, was mercilessly hammered by Gooch. Jeganathan and Wijesuriya, both slow left arm, did little to present too many problems when England began batting.

Gooch hit seven fours in his first 34 runs when England began lunch, but was bowled when he played back to a ball which kept dreadfully low. Fletcher was caught off the bat's shoulder in the gully as he played forward and Gower was caught by the wicket keeper on the leg side as he tried to glance. Cook stayed unperturbed and scored at an increasingly fast pace all round the wicket without giving a chance.

Cook reached 100 out of 233 in the 46th over from 127 balls. He swung Wijesuriya in the next over from his 17th four, then moved out and hit across the line and was bowled. He really does deserve a Test match opportunity but circumstances are likely to be against him. Dilley is nursing a sore foot, though an X-ray examination has shown nothing seriously wrong. Even if Dilley misses the Test, Lever would probably be brought in.

England failed to take another wicket during the 80 minutes the President's side batted before declaring. Allott obtained some lift and a new ball slowed things down, but Madugalle again looked a fine player and batted in all for five and a half hours and hit 21 fours. Two of England's chastened bowlers agreed over dinner last night that Madugalle's hundred followed Kapil Dev's at Kanpur as the second best century scored against England on the tour, a generous tribute to a highly promising 22-year-old.



Geoff Cook: an aggressive innings which was his second successive three-figure score

PRESIDENT'S XI: First Innings
S R De Weerdt c Gower b Allott ... 12
S Warnakulasuriya, b Lever ... [illegible]
R S A Jayasekera, b Lever ... [illegible]
R S Madugalle, not out ... 142
[illegible] ... [illegible]
A Ranatunga, c Fletcher b Emburey ... [illegible]
B Perera, not out ... [illegible]
Extras [illegible] ... [illegible]
Total (5 wkts dec) ... 273
R G C E Wijesuriya, S Jeganathan, J R Ratnayake and V John did not bat
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-17, 3-33, 4-87, 5-108.
BOWLING: Lever, 18-4-45-2; Allott, 21-4-70-2; Underwood, 18-6-37-0; Dilley, 7-1-26-0; Emburey, 18-3-81-0.

ENGLAND: First Innings
G A Gooch, b Ratnayake ... 47
G Cook, b Wijesuriya ... 104
K W R Fletcher c sub b Ratnayake ... [illegible]
D I Gower, c [illegible] b Ratnayake ... [illegible]
M W Gatting, not out ... 51
C J Richards, not out ... [illegible]
Extras (b 12, l-b 5, n-b 9) ... 26
Total (4 wkts) ... 265
G R Dilley, J E Emburey, D L Underwood, P J W Allott and J K Lever to bat
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-77, 2-105, 3-123, 4-243
BOWLING (to date): John, 14-0-73-0; Ratnayake, 18-3-87-3, Jeganathan, 8-2-36-0, Wijesuriya, 11-4-41-1
Umpires E Seneviratne and S Ponnadurai

Chappell prepared for hostile reception

Auckland, Feb 10.—Greg Chappell, the captain of the Austrlian team which arrived here today for an 11-match tour of New Zealand, said he expected some reaction to the 'underarm incident' during his side's visit.

Eleven months ago, in Melbourne, Chappell directed Trevor, his brother to bowl an underarm delivery to prevent New Zealand scoring the six runs which would have given them a tie in an important one-day game. It was an action that brought widespread criticism. Chappell said at a press conference today that he accepted the incident was likely to be fresh in the memory of the New Zealand spectators.

He added:"On previous tours here, with the friendly rivalry between Australia and New Zealand, we've always taken quite a bit of stick over the fence, anyway." But he said that as he believed the incident was forgotten as far as both the Australian and New Zealand players were concerned.

Cappell said the the selection of a strong Australian team for the six-week tour was a compliment to New Zealand cricket. "New Zealand have done particularly well in International cricket in recent years and we rate them very highly. We respect them as a cricket playing country and for that reason we have gone for all the experienced players and haven't added a number of young players who possibly could have been looked at for selection", he said.

New Zealand prepared for the three Test matches against Australia with a fine win over the Rest in a three-day trial in Wellington today. New Zealand scored 422 with the opener, Bruce Edgar, hitting 143, and then dismissed the Rest for 80 and 182 to win by an innings and 160 runs.—Reuter.

No fresh warnings

The Test and County Cricket Board do not plan to issue fresh warnings to counties about the consequences of appearing in international matches in South Africa after reports that Geoff Boycott was considering appearing for an England XI against South Africa in Johannesburg later this month. A board spokesman said: "They are all fully aware of the consequences of playing in South Africa at representative level."

HOBART: Second under-19 international: Australia 213 and 338 for 9 dec (P Bowler 128, G Trimble 118); Pakistan 162 and 26 for

New LPGA head

Houston, Texas,—Ray Volpe, commissioner of the Ladies Professional Golf Association for the past seven years, has resigned. John Laupheimer, aged 51, who joined the LPGA as executive director in October last year is named as his successor.—Reuter.

Bumpy ride ahead for Britain in world bobsleigh championships

Bottoms in seats at St Moritz

St Moritz, Feb 10

Where the Swiss ever to begin training for naval warfare, they would suffer some of the handicaps at present besetting the British bobsleigh team in St Moritz. Switzerland is as empty of oceans as Britain is of bob runs, and a lack of native ice for British bobbers to thunder down was plainly felt in the world two-man championships last weekend.

The teams are now preparing for the world four-man championships to be held on the same tortuous track on Saturday and Sunday. Mo Hammond, the British manager, was satisfied with the starts being achieved by the British pairs, who were able to cover the first crucial 50 metres with an explosive burst of power rivalling that of Alpine nations who enjoy the luxury of their own bob runs.

It was when the bob accelerated down the track that the lack of fine touch which comes through constant practice, showed. The objective for the drive is to select the optimum line for speed, to enter the vertically banked bends at an exact point so the exit is clean and avoids either any banging against the track walls or any sharp corrections on the control ropes that might fractionally slow the run.

The Olympic champion, Erich Schärer, and his compatriot Hans Hilterbrand were the two Swiss drivers who came first and second in the world two-man, and they made superbly precise runs that could only leave the lowland nations glum with envy. But both drivers have been on the ice since October, adding a fine edge to their natural ability.

When Schärer came to Britain last autumn for the opening of the new training facilities at the National Bob centre near Chertsey he casually disclosed that he had already made 600 practice starts on a simulator that summer. But the British team has improved its start performance; as a rule of thumb, a tenth of a second lost during the push from the starting point equals three tenths at the end of the run — important in a sport where hundreths of a second may separate champions from the rest.

Now it is hoped that the new centre, along with BOBS (British Olympic Bobsleigh Supporters) will widen the interest in the sport and attract more civilian, rather than forces talent. Significantly, both brakemen in the British two-man team, Paddy Breedin and Peter Brugnani, were civilians and both decathletes. But the Alpine nations not only have their own runs but a large pool of high quality winter sportsmen and interested sponsors to provide finance.



The British four-man bob team, driven by Jonathan Woodall (front)

The British team, on the other hand, is supported by sponsorship without which they would run into severe financial problems because of the cost of using the runs and the outrageous prices charged by hotels in St Moritz.

Jonathan Woodall, an army officer and one of the nmost experienced British drivers, with three British championships to his credit, calculated that the cost of running one four-man team was about £1,000 a week. Providing the training time and facilities to give the British a chance of repeating the Nash-Dixon victory in the world and Olympic championships, would require a huge incresase in sponsorship, he said. On the continent and in East Germany there were over a dozen artificial tracks to give teams constant training like this but building such a facility in Britain would cost at least £1m.

Other nations without full training facilities have additional problems. The Chinese, for example, had the finer points of techniques and strategy explained to them by their Australian coach in sign writing.

According to Woodall, the sport extends far beyond the physical and into a mental dimension; the bob at St Moritz reached 80 mph, and in the steep right angle bends the gravitational stress was fourfold. Another British driver said: "It is brutally exhilarating, physically and bruising if it has been a rough ride. Mistakes compound themselves".

And yet Jonathan Woodall does not consider it a dangerous sport."In fact St Moritz is easier this year than I can remember", he says. "You have to get things terribly wrong to flip, and there are no survival corners". That is unlike last year's world competition at Cortina where one driver died after colliding with a metal fence and many bobs either overturned or hammered into the trackside so violently that the riders were knocked unconscious.

It is hard to appreciate that this most rugged sport was begun by invalids sent to the Alps by their doctors. The Cresta Run, which winds down the same hillside as the bobsleigh track, still has the air of a British institution about it.

Digby Willoughby provides a commentary in best Queen's English as competitors hurtle down the ice like human bullets. A sensitive man Mr Willoughby, who guards his run with a sharp tongue. Echoing across the Engadine went the warning: "Madam, you have a delightful bottom but please don't present it to my runners. Get off the track".

Ronald Faux

Racing

Concussed O'Neill misses Schweppes

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Falls for John O'Neill and John Francome; disappointing performances by Little Owl and Aldaniti and yet another big-race triumph for Michael Dickinson were the features of an eventful day's racing at Ascot yesterday.

When O'Neill fell with Davey View in the Reynoldstown Novices Steeplechase, it looked very much as though he might have aggravated the leg injury that kept him out of the saddle for 13 months. However, mercifully that was not the case, and it transpired that O'Neill was suffering from concussion.

Nevertheless, it will certainly prevent him from race riding for at least seven days. He was to have schooled his Triumph Hurdle hope, Royal Vulcan, at Newmarket this morning before going on to Huntingdon. He was also due to ride Apple Wine, one of the leading fancies for this year's Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury an Saturday. But now those plans have gone up in smoke.

As far as Francome was concerned, the day could hardly have begun more disastrously but, at least, unlike poor O'Neill, he escaped unscathed. Francome appeared cerain to win the first two races, on Oscar Wilde and Fifty Dollars More, only to have his hopes dashed when they fell at the second-last hurdle and the last fence, respectively. Oscar Wilde certainly had the measure of Champagne Charlie when the second-last flight of the Datchet Novices Hurdle brought about his downfall.

It was impossible to be quite so dogmatic as the Sapling Novices Steeplechase came to the boil, but I believe that Fifty Dollars More would have beaten Sailor's Return had he not chested the last fence and paid for his flippancy.

Although he did not actually win the big race, on Grittar, Francome, at least, had the consolation of enjoying an excellent ride. Afterwards, he made no bones about the fact that he thought that Grittar was an ideal Aintree horse.

Michael Dickinson's stable is rather like a steamroller at present. His horses are virtually carrying all before them, and following in the wake of Bregawn and Political Pop, Cavity Hunter was their latest big winner when he romped away with the Whitbread Trial Steeplechase.

If the Grand National winner was among yesterday's field, I am more inclined to think that it was neither Cavity Hunter nor Aldaniti, but Grittar, who ran on superbly well, even though he was carrying 5lb overweight.

All that came about because his regular rider, the amateur Dick Saunders, could not even begin to get down to 10st 3lb so, in the absence of Grittar's owner and trainer, Frank Gilman, who is currently on holiday in Tenerife, Saunders called upon Francome.

What then do we make of Little Owl and Aldaniti. To be frank, I was disappointed by both of them, even though their respective connections admitted afterwards to being satisfed. Little Owl blew hard, but still, bearing in mind his performances, he ran a lack-lustre race.

As far as Aldaniti is concerned, his trainer, Josh Gifford, cannot have it both ways. Beforehand, he said openly that the horse was well, that he was well, that he was fit and that Richard Rowe was riding him, instead of Bob Champion, because he had a chance of winning a good prize, carrying the correct weight.

Yet afterwards, the report was that Aldaniti was obviously more backward than he was when he won this same race 12 months ago. Rowe said that Aldaniti gave him a good feel until the water jump, but that is a long way from home.

There is some competitive racing at Huntingdon this afternoon when Half Free and Angelo Salvini head a good field for the Sidney Banks Memorial Novices Hurdle. Angelo Salvini was successful at Wetherby and Cheltenham towards the end of last year, but I prefer Half Free, who impressed me as a very promising young jumper when he won his first race in this country at Ascot in November, and again when he won at Cheltenham on New Year's Day.

Significantly, in my opinion, Fred Winter decided against running Half Free in the first race at Ascot yesterday, favouring today's more valuable event.

Easter Eel (2.00) looks another likely winner for Winter, and his stable jockey, John Francome, at Huntingdon. He runs in the Ely Handicap Steeplechase, instead of the Wincanton Challenge Cup Steeplechase.

Michael Dickinson continues to send his horses far and wide from their base in the heart of Yorkshire. Tommy Joe, who ran away with a similar race at Wetherby only last Saturday, is preferred to Roadhead for the Charles Townsend Memorial Hunters Steeplechase.



Michael Dickinson's Grand National hope, Cavity Hunter, clear in the Whitbread Trial Steeplechase

Ascot results

Going: GOOD

1 30 (1 35) DATCHET HURDLE (novices. £2,715: 2m)
CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE br h by Charlietown — The Guzzler (H Thomson) 5-11-3 S Keightley (10-1) 1
Valesco ... Steve Knight (8-1) 2
Broadheath ... P Scudamore (14-1) 3
TOTE WIN £1 02; places 26p, 21p, 47p Dual F: £5.79 C.S.F. £8.55 P. Taylor at Upper Lambourn. 3l, 6l. Oscar Wilde 100-30 fav. Master Andrew (9-2) 4th. 16 ran.

2 00 (2.03) SAPLING CHASE (novices. £5184: 2m)
SAILOR'S RETURN b g by Harwell — Luisiana (mrs S Tainton) 6-11-3 P Scudamore (4-1) 1
Run Hard ... Steve Knight (9-2) 2
Fifty Dollars More ... J Francome (11-10 fav) 3
TOTE WIN: 52p; Dual F: 64p, C.S.F. £2 13 D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold 1½l 5 ran, only three finished.

2 30 (2.34) FERNBANK HURDLE (£4,049: 3m)
CRIMSON EMBERS, b g. by Cheval — Flaming View (Mrs S Smart), 7-11-5 bl S Shilston (7-4 fav) 1
Hill of Slane ... J O'Neill (16-1) 2
Mayotte ... P Richards (2-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 44p; places: 19p, 20p, 12p' Dual F: £2.73. CSF: £3.02. F Walwyn at, Lambourn, 2l, 8l. Farmer (25-1) 4th. 8 ran. Nr: Spirit of Derwent.

3.0 (3 6) WHITBREAD TRIAL CHASE (Handicap £9,614. 3m)
CAVITY HUNTER, b g, by Above Suspicion — Vulvic (F Tyldesley), 9-10-3 R Earnshaw (5-1) 1
Grittar ... J Francome (5-1) 2
Sugarally ... R Lamb (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 53p; places, 19p, 20p, 15p. Dual F: £1.08. CSF: £2.97 M Dickinson at Harewood. 2½l, nk. Little Owl 9-4 fav. Two Swallows (33-1) 4th. 9 ran.

3 30 (3 45) REYNOLDSTOWN CHASE (Novices. £7,869: 3m)
RICHDEE, ch g, by Richboy — Sugardee (Miss D Dalzell) 6-11-10 C Hawkins (3-1) 1
Drumlargan ... T J Ryan (11-4) 2
Star Member ... E Waite (50-1) 3
TOTE. Win, 35p; places, 14p, 15p, 55p Dual F: 46p. CSF. £1 12 N Crump, at Middleham. 3l, 20l. Seamus O'Flynn 5-2 fav. Drumcondra (66-1) 4th 12 ran

4 10 (4.18) KILFANE HURDLE (Amateurs Handicap £2,203: 2½m)
BRANDO, ch h by Busted — Cafe au Lait (J Sheppard) 5-10-10 T Thomson Jones (11-1) 1
Blake ... O Sherwood (9-2) 2
Southdown Spirit ... P Webber (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.09; places, 18p, 15p, 20p, £1 22 Dual F: £1 27. CSF: £6.65 Tricast: £26.05. G. Thorner, at Letcombe Regis 2½l, hd. Tangle Briar 9-4 fav. Lady Sweetapples (33-1) 4th. 26 ran

TOTE DOUBLE: Crimson Embers & Richdee. £12.15. TREBLE: Sailors Return, Cavity Hunter & Brando, £138 35. PLACEPOT £149 95. JACKPOT Not won.

Huntingdon programme

1.30 GLATTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,076: 2m 200yd) (19 runners)
1 242011 KINTBURY (Miss Gray) D Nicholson 7-11-13 ... P Scudamore
3 1/040- GHAZAL (J Hardy) J Hardy 6-11-10 ... S Johnson 4
5 3000- IVAREEN (S Powell) D Kent 9-11-7 ... P Haynes
6 /0300- ALASKAN PRINCE (D) (D Mond) A Jarvis 6-11-6 ... A Webb
7 00303 PRINCE BAL (K Hunt) A Jarvis 6-11-6 ... J Burke
14 409-12 ORIENTAL PRINCE (CD) (Mrs J Lawrence) M Ryan 8-10-11 ... J McLaughlin 4
16 100000 GALA LAD (Independent Twine) N Bycroft 8-10-10 ... C Kinane
19 0331-f HYDE (Hyde Industrial Holdings) M W Easterby 5-10-5 ... P Tuck
21 000000 MANDY'S TIME (CD) (Miss J Wood) J Harris 6-10-4 ... J A Harris 4
22 00/0-0 MASTERS (CD) (Sir P Crossman) D Ringer 6-10-3 ... S McNeill
23 1320-p DUGALD (A Duffield) J FitzGerald 5-10-0 ... P Charlton
26 42004f DOONALLY (MRS B Wilson) P Mitchell 6-10-0 ... R G Hughes
29 3/0-01 KESWICK (G CLARKE) N Gallaghan 7-10-0 (7 ex) ... —
30 001- PHILNORM (P Boggis) D Gandolfo 5-10-0 ... P Barton
32 1-p0f0 ALBANY VICTOR (R Taylor) G Fletcher 6-10-0 ... G Fletcher 4
33 fp0p-0 SANDOR (Mrs R Brew) Miss C Brew 7-10-0 ... C Brew 4
34 100030 WALDUCK (T Hodkins) M Chapman 5-10-0 ... P Dever 7
35 2/00-0 HOPE GAP (Mrs J Scarle) B Wise 6-10-0 ... R Rowell
36 000-04 WINKING FIELDS (A Cope) A Cope 6-10-0 ... K Townend 7
7-2 Oriental Prince, 4 Kintbury, 5 Prince Bal, 6 Keswick, 8 Hyde, 12 Doonally, 14 Ghazal, Ivareen, Dugald, 16 others

2.00 ELY CHASE (Handicap: £1,755: 2½m) (8)
2 14-0443 EASTER EEL (D) (J Mulch) F Winter 11-11-10 ... J Francome
5 1f1301 CONNA VALLEY (D) (Quayle Carpets) D Nicholson 7-10-5 (4 ex) ... P Scudamore
7 p-22f13 PROFESSOR PLUM (Mrs C Matheson) T Forster 9-10-1 ... H Davies
9 0103-0u PIZZA (D) (Mrs S Green) N Gaselee 11-10-0 ... R Linley
14 310p-p0 LINARTO (D) (F Colon) F Coton 11-10-0 ... Mrs Lucy Gibbon 4
15 444032 GLISSANDO (M Bevan) B Wise 9-10-0 ... R Rowell
16 1u0-pf3 RUBBER LEGS (K Read) W Marshall 6-10-0 ... —
17 pp3u GRANGE PRINCE (Mrs J Lee) C Lee 10-10-0 ... G Graham
5-4 Easter Eel, 5-2 Professor Plum, Conna Valley, 7 Pizza, 15 others

2.30 SIDNEY BANKS HURDLE (novices: £5,829: 2½m) (18)
2 110 ANGELO SALVINI (D) (H Joel) M H Easterby 6-11-4 ... —
3 0-02001 CORDUROY (CD) (A Westmorland) H Beasley 6-11-4 ... —
5 230-11 HALF FREE (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) F Winter 6-11-4 ... J Francome
6 010 JOLLIFFE'S DOUBLE (Peter Jolliffe Bookmaker) A Bailey 6-11-4 ... J Smith
7 143 MON'S BEAU (M Vine) D Grissell 7-11-4 ... R Linley
9 02-2003 SIR MICHAEL (M Mouskos) D Thom 6-11-4 ... H Davies
10 00f STREAMLINER (P. H. Botts 'Holdings') J Gifford 6-114 ... C Kinane
11 122222 ANOTHER GENERATION (J Dunsdon) J Gifford 5-11-2 ... R Champion
13 03 FLYING VIGINIAN (M Roche) G Fletcher 5-11-2 ... G Fletcher
14 0p GATHER NO MOSS (P Griffith) E Beeson 5-11-2 ... D Dutton
18 0111 PHOENIX PRINCE (Phoenix Waterproofing) J FitzGerald 5-11-2 ... P Charlton
19 f0110 SALTHOUSE (M Tabor) N Callaghan 5-11-2 ... P Scudamore
20 00 SMOKEY SHADOW (S Liem) E Eldin 5-11-2 ... A Codgan
21 3-3u000 TRAMPLER (Miss E Aldous) J Scallan 5-11-2 ... J Barlow
23 20022 ABO ACE (Mrs J Lawrence) M Ryan 4-10-4 ... J McLaughlin
24 031020 BRASS CHANGE (N Goodliff) I Dudgeon 4-10-4 ... G McCourt
25 00 CORNISHMAN (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 4-10-4 ... C Astbury
29 0 HOLLOW LAUGH (Exors of late Mrs H Banks) M Banks 4-10-4 ... —
5-2 Half Free, 3 Angelo Salvini, 5 Another Generation, 6 Salthouse, 7 Phoenix Prince, 8 Corduroy, 12 Sir Michael, 14 others.

3.00 MAJOR CHARLES TOWNSEND CHASE (Hunters: £573: 2½m) (5)
1 11123-2 ROADHEAD (CD) (J Wilson) J Gifford 9-12-9 ... Miss M Wilson 7
3 03-0121 TOMMY JOE (D) (M Goddard) M Dickinson 12-12-5 ... Mr D Browne 4
4 2442/2- COOCH BEHAR (Mrs P Harris) P Harris 10-12-0 ... Mr N Babbage 4
5 0/00p-p HELLO LUNA (Mrs T Palmer) T Palmer 13-12-0 ... Mrs Pat Palmer 7
6 00 MIRAQUEST (P Bowlby) P Bowlby 6-12-0 ... Mr M Bowlby 7
8-11 Tommy Joe, 5-4 Roadhead, 10 Cooch Behar, 33 others

3.30 WHITTLESEY CHASE (Handicap: £1,822: 3m 100yd) (8)
1 p03-p00 TRAGUS (Ld Hartington) D Morley 10-12-4 ... P Scudamore
3 f0000-0 FORT FOX (T Naughton) M Ryan 13-10-12 ... G McCourt
6 f3-0133 VERY LIGHT (Ld Chelsea) T Forster 8-10-7 ... H Davies
8 p12000 CHINA COTTAGE (B) (B Peppiatt) P Bailey 9-10-5 ... R Linley
10 f-2u1u2 PRIDE OF TENNESSEE (CD) (G Strawbridge) J Gifford 9-10-3 ... C Kinane
12 r-0f303 AUCKLAND JACK (Mrs D Plunkett) R Armytage 8-10-0 ... A Webber
15 403p-p0 RIGHT TACTICS (CD) (Mrs R Brew) Miss C Brew 11-10-0 ... Miss C Brew 4
17 000004 FOOLISH HERO (Mrs J Wakely) K Bailey 6-10-0 ... A Webb
13-8 Very Light, 7-2 Pride of Tennessee, 4 Tragus, 5 Auckland Jack, 7 China Cottage, 14 others

4.0 LONG STANTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,110: 3m) (24)
1 200f40 GOING FOR GOLD (CD) (S Powell) D Kent 7-12-1 ... J Lovejoy 7
2 f3-3pf0 MENALY (E May) D Kent 10-11-13 ... P Haynes
3 3p-0040 TOYCO (C) (Miss W Dadswell) E Beeson 7-11-7 ... D Dutton 4
5 044100 MERCILESS KING (Brig C Harvey) D Nicholson 5-11-3 ... P Scudamore
6 0114-01 BALLY-GO (C Bell) M W Easterby 5-11-3 (5ex) ... P Tuck
7 21304/0 AUGUST MOON (D) (N Holdsworth) N Henderson 7-11-0 ... B R Davies
10 0211-pp ANKUS (Sir K Butt) T Forster 6-10-10 ... H Davies
12 0204-04 GOLD CASTE (P Quinn) P O'Connor 5-10-8 ... —
13 4up-012 CONSTITUTION HILL (Mrs P Brady) K Bailey 9-10-8 ... A Webb
15 f3000-2 FEARLESS SEAL (Sir G Glover) R Hollinshead 5-10-4 ... C Astbury
17 00/4-p0 DUKERY (D Scott) K Morgan 8-10-3 ... —
19 0-03020 JACKSTONES (D) (Mrs R Heathcote) J Spearing 11-10-0 ... R Dickin
20 14-0000 GLEANING (D) (E Rollinson) P Felgate 7-10-0 ... P Carroll 4
21 3100-00 WILTON BEACON (B Ingamells) J Harris 6-10-0 ... —
22 f002-00 FOSSEWAY FROLIC (L Glover) J Harris 7-10-0 ... J Harris 4
25 003-040 MATRA HUL (D) (A Tmbull) A Jarvis 10-10-0 ... J Burke
26 4200-00 PROMINETTO (Mrs J Hughes) M Delahooke 6-10-0 ... A Webber
29 000400 GRECIAN FIGHTER (B) (Mrs J Hall) (B Richmond) 10-10-0 ... —
32 0-40130 MOONVAIN (M Roche) G Fletcher 5-10-0 ... G Fletcher 4
33 33-0030 HEADSTONE (B) (Vencer Ceilings) P Burgoyne 5-10-0 ... S Keightley 4
36 f003/f0 WILLOW BROOK (R Pike) J Gifford 8-10-0 ... C Kinane
37 44040u JULARD (H Pickering) J Leigh 6-10-0 ... P Blackburn 7
38 000/p-p TEMOKE (A Hutley) H O' Neill 7-10-0 ... M Hammond 7
39 000fp/0 KARAMIST (Mrs J Blatherwick) J Harris 10-10-0 ... Cathy Foster 7
3 Bally-Go, 9-2 Merciless King, 5 Fearless Seal, Constitution Hill, 12 Going For Gold, Menaly, 14 Moonvain, 16 August Moon, Jackstones, Ankus, 20 others.

Huntingdon selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.30 Kintbury. 2.0 Easter Eel. 2.30 Half Free. 3.0 Tommy Joe. 3.30 Very Light. 4.0 Bally-Go.

Wincanton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
12.45 Robin Wonder. 1.15 Lawn Meet. 1.45 Tudor Road. 2.15 Lord Greystoke. 2.45 Wellands Gorse. 3.15 Weavers Point. 3.45 Jade And Diamond.

Wincanton programme

12.45 NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £682: 2m) (23 runners)
1 0p A TUNEFUL SONG (S J Shipping) S Pattemore 6-11-7 ... W Smith
8 000 EL CITO (G Balding) G Balding 5-11-7 ... M Lynn 7
10 p- HAPPY MANEQUIN (T Smith) T H Smith 5-11-7 ... Mr P Nicholls 7
11 00/0 HARVEST SUPPER (P Hopkins) J Gifford 7-11-7 ... R Rowe
12 op HATHMOOR BRANDY (P Tucker) M Stephens 7-11-7 ... S May
13 f- HAZELWAIN (Mrs P Bain) Mrs P Bain 5-11-7 ... R Kington
14 HILL LAUGH (Mrs H Bruford) F Muggeridge 5-11-7 ... R Muggeridge 7
15 pp4pp/0 JUBILEE PRINCE (G Hubbard) J Gifford 7-11-7 ... R Rowe
18 00- MELCHESTER (J Waters) R Hodges 5-11-7 ... S G Knight
19 00- MIDINETTE (L Merson) G merson 5-11-7 ... Mr Peter Hobbs
21 0 MY FRIEND GEORGE (D Baker) Mrs E Hardon 7-11-7 ... Mr R Treloggen 7
23 p-3 QUEBIR CELTICE (R Barton) R Barton 6-11-7 ... M Floyd
24 0 RUSHOWEN (B Dukes) Mrs B Dukes 5-11-7 ... Mr P Dukes 7
25 * SIMETTE (Mrs J Browne) C James 5-11-7 ... G McNally
26 fp SKIN DEEP (A Baxter) N Mitchell 9-11-7 ... Mr O Sherwood
29 13 ROBIN WONDER (F Hunt) D Elsworth 4-11-0 ... C Brown
30 0 AKRAM (Mrs S Pattemore) S Pattemore 4-10-7 ... K Mooney
31 004 APRIL BELLE (A Selway) R Dimond 4-10-7 ... C Mann
33 BRONZE MEDAL (A Whetham) J Old 4-10-7 ... Mr E Whetham
35 00 GOLDEN GINGER (Mrs M Masten) M Madgwick 4-10-7 ... A Madgwick 7
37 0 HIGH BONNIE (D Elsworth) D Elsworth 4-10-7 ... J Davies 7
38 004 HIS MASTER'S VOICE (M Popham) P Bailey 4-10-7 ... —
41 WAVERLEY HALL (D Larke) Mrs N Smith 4-10-7 ... S Shilston
13-8 Robin Wonder, 11-4 Bronze Medal, 9-2 His Masters Voice, 9 Akram, 10 High Bonnie, 14 Waveley Hall, 16 Others.

1.15 CORTON DENHAM CHASE (Handicap: £1,641: 3m 1f) (19)
1 p4020-f LOCHAGE (R Steed) T Forster 11-12-3 ... D Jackson
5 041200 TARAMEA BAY (P Oram) N Gaselee 10-11-5 ... V McKevitt
6 0rpp00- BRYAN BORU (CD/B) (S Degg) D Gandolfo 11-11-5 ... M Richards
8 000p AM FREE AT LAST (K Hutt) D Wilson 11-11-1 ... K J Cuddin
9 0-30f20 CAPTAIN CLOVER (CD) (G Ham) G Ham 12-11-0 ... R Muggeridge
10 021343 LAWN MEET (Mrs D Henderson) N Henderson 7-10-13 ... C Mann
12 p-uppp0 SUNDAY EVENING (T Pocock) K Bishop 11-10-11 ... P Double
13 00f0-04 DRUMWYNK (D (Mrs H Powell) D Hanley 13-10-9 ... —
14 03p-000 THIS WAY (B) (Mrs J George) J George 11-10-8 ... R Dennis
15 0102p3 GENERAL ROCK (D) (I Adams) M Stephens 7-10-7 ... M Perrott
16 000041- ORMONDE TUDOR (J Kelly) A Andrews 13-10-5 ... C Bourne
17 bpp ICED LOLLY (Mrs J Kempe) Mrs J Kempe 8-10-5 ... R Millman
18 08-000u SWALLOW PRINCE (G Pike) G Pike 8-10-5 ... D Hyde
19 p0p0-2f ALPENSTOCK (H Thomson) P M Taylor 15-10-5 ... R Strange
20 p0pr0-p ROSAKET (Mrs J Proudman) J Roberts 9-10-5 ... —
21 4-00050 YARDES (K Britton) J Old 8-10-5 ... C McIlatrick
23 40200p- WILD CHORUS (M Wilesmith) M Wilesmith 12-10-5 ... N Coleman
24 0/04440- KILLULAGH JACK (G Newman) N Kernick 11-10-5 ... J Davies
25 u40/040- MOONEE RIVER (Mrs E Selwyn) Mrs K Wallace 14-10-5 ... Jessica Wallace
3 Lawn Meet, 7-2 General Rock, 9-2 Lochage, 5-4 Taramea Bay, 7 Captain Clover, 8 Drumwynk, 12 Bryan Boru, 14 others

1.45 GILLINGHAM HURDLE (Handicap: £1,752: 2m) (20)
3 21/04b- CROWN MATRIMONIAL (F Drury) A Barrow 10-11-7 ... R Hoare
4 0114-C0 IRISH RIFLE (D) (Mrs A Giacobbi) D Laing 5-11-7 ... M Bastard
7 042024- MEMBRIDGE (P Dulosse) P Dulosse 7-11-3 ... Mr Peter Hobbs
9 431200- JADE'S DOUBLE (CD) (T McCarthy) Mrs B Waring 5-11-1 ... J Suthern
10 0330p-0 FRENCH CHARISMA (H Sugheyer) G Kindersley 6-10-12 ... —
12 0244-00 HAZELDEAN (D) (R Bacci) D Nicholson 5-10-11 ... —
13 342200 RUN TO ME (CD) (J Keogh) N Mitchell 7-10-9 ... Mr N Mitchell
14 440-000 CALINAGO (CD) (D Russell) S Pattemore 8-10-9 ... K Mooney
15 30-3103 VERAMENTE (D) (S Powell) S Mellor 7-10-8 ... P Blacker
19 0100f-0 STONE MIST (D) (G Williams) G Williams 6-10-4 ... Mr M Low 7
20 01102-0 LIQUIDATE (D) (N Prestwood) W Turner 6-10-4 ... M O Halloran
21 000000 POLLY'S OWEN (D) (Mrs M Barton) R Barton 7-10-1 ... M Floyd
22 000031 TUDOR ROAD (D) (A Stoddart) L Kennard 7-10-1 (7ex) ... Mr P Nicholls 7
24 0400-pp CARRONADE (D) (W Williams) R Blakeney 6-10-1 ... C Brown
25 303-12 LATIN AMERICAN (G Lugo) T Forster 5-10-0 ... P Hobbs
26 0/00p00 SPACE LEADER (CD) (H Burridge) B Palling 10-10-0 ... C Candy
27 02201-0 THE STIRRER (CD) (Mrs T Mullins) S Pattemore 6-10-0 ... W Smith
28 24p-000 FREEZE FRAME (D) (M Bosno) M Stephens 5-10-0 ... C Gray 4
29 000/0-0 WOVOKA (B) (Mrs M House) A House 11-10-0 ... R Floyd
30 p0/0004 MERCI (Mrs S Clapp) J Cann 7-10-0 ... S G Knight
7-2 Veramente, 9-2 Tudor Road, 6 Latin American, 7 Hazeldean, 8 Irish Rifle, 10 Run To Me, 12 The Stirrer, 14 Liquidate, 16 Jade s Double, 20 others

2.15 WINCANTON CHASE. (£2,473: 2m 5f) (6)
1 OP/1P00- BALMERS COOMBE (Mrs S Kent) Mrs S Kent, 10-11-11 ... Mr O Sherwood
4 013-013 LORD GREYSTOKE (E Etherington jun) M W Dickinson, 11-11-11 ... R Earnshaw
6 1-00PP0 HARRIBINI (D) (S Mitchell) N Mitchell, 10-11-11 ... Mr N Mitchell
8 2-22211 SWEEPING ALONG (Mrs M Stade) J Gifford, 9-11-11 ... R Rowe
12 300000 CUTTING CEMENT (J Harrison) M James, 7-11-3 ... P Caldwell 7
13 000F- MY ALWAYS (Miss Brander-Dunbar) N Kernick, 7-11-3 ... M Barrett
4-5 Sweeping Along, 11-8 Lord Greystoke, 16-1 Balmers Coombe, 25-1 Harribini, 50-1 others

2.45 BRUTON CHASE (Hunters: £694: 2m 5f) (16)
1 up1 LUCKY FRIDAY (A Congdon) A Congdon 7-12-7 ... J Frost 7
2 33u0-1 WELLANDS COPSE (C Nash) C Nash 9-12-7 ... M Wilkinson 7
3 102/10p WOODHAY (C) (H Butt) H Butt 11-12-7 ... R Alner
4 403420- ALBA LE (I Jones) I Jones 8-12-0 ... M Williams 7
5 13/u- BARADEN (Mrs R Fell) Mrs R Fell 8-12-0 ... Mrs N Fell 7
6 p- BEAU VITE (Mrs P Glenn) Mrs P Glenn 7-12-0 ... J Chung 7
7 002420 BUCK AND WING (Capt A Pratt) A Pratt 7-12-0 ... P Webber
8 u- BUCKMASTER (W Prichard) J Edwards 7-12-0 ... J Bryan 7
9 0/3fp GLANVILLE PRINCE (S Mitchell) S Mitchell 12-12-0 ... C Mitchell 7
10 004f-p0 GOLD CHIEF (Lt-Col J Deacon) K Bailey 8-12-0 ... Maj R Faulkner 4
11 f0-0 HAPPY KLONDYKE (H Williams) H Williams 10-12-0 ... H Williams 7
13 00034-0 LEGANES (K Smith) K Smith 7-12-0 ... K Smith 7
14 LONDON APPRENTICE (Mrs L Bizley) Mrs L Bizley 7-12-0 ... N Dunn 7
15 00/10f- RIDGEMAN (R Phillips) R Phillips 8-12-0 ... M Wilding 7
17 THE SHERIFF (P Purdy) P Purdy 11-12-0 ... P Purdy 7
18 f TYPHONIC (G Wagstaff) G Wagstaff 9-12-0 ... G Wagstaff 7
13-3 Lucky Friday, 2 Wellands Copse, 5 Woodhay, 10 Buck And Wing, 12 Leganes, 16 Typhonic, 20 others.

3.15 NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £677: 2m) (23)
2 1b0000 LYNWOOD LADY (B) (D Lee) F Muggeridge 5-12-0 ... T Muggeridge 7
4 021432 ST WILLIAM (D) (W Morecombe) Mrs R Lomax 5-12-0 ... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
5 34f210 THE COUNTRY STONE (D) (Mrs A Taylor) J Thorne 5-12-0 ... R Hoare
7 p BALLYSHOES (Mrs B Dukes) Mrs B Dukes 5-11-7 ... Mr P Dukes 7
8 0 BELOW THE SALT (M Allsop) T Forster 6-11-7 ... —
13 f/b0 CAVEMAN (Mrs J Ollivant) J Webber 8-11-7 ... P Webber
16 0-02 CORBENSON (J Tucker) Mrs D Tucker 6-11-7 ... P Hobbs
17 00 FLYING FISHNET (Mrs J George) J George 6-11-7 ... C Candy
19 HURRICANE HILL (Mrs H Bruford) F Muggeridge 5-11-7 ... R Muggeridge 7
23 0f MIDNIGHT LILY (R Brazington) R Brazington 5-11-7 ... C Jones
24 0 NOBLE PATROL (Mrs J Browne) C James 8-11-7 ... G McNally
25 00- POMPOSITY (J Smith) R J Smith 5-11-7 ... P Warner
26 0 REVEREND GREEN (Mrs I Cameron) T Forster 5-11-7 ... Mr T Thomson Jones
27 30 SHADY NOOK (Mrs S Pattemore) S Pattemore 7-11-7 ... K Mooney
29 00 SPRING BIRD (G Potter) R Kenner 5-11-7 ... A Walton 7
31 0242 TE KENAWA (C St George) F Winter 6-11-7 ... B De Haan
34 013 MISHOU L'AMOUR (Mrs D Payne) R Hodges 4-11-0 ... M O'Halloran
35 31 WEAVERS POINT (D) (B Arnold) Mrs J Pitman 4-11-0 ... P Blacker
38 f DOCTOR FAUSTAS (G Hill) Mrs J Pitman 4-11-0 ... C Brown
39 00 FIRE CHIEFTAIN (M Madgwick) M Madgwick 4-10-7 ... A Madgwick 7
42 0 ONLY A SHANTY (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) L Kennard 4-10-7 ... —
43 pp RAPID ROCKET (P Todd) S Mellor 4-10-7 ... J Nolan
46 0 THE VAGRANT (D Tucker) D Tucker 4-10-7 ... S G Knight
9-4 Weavers Point, 11-4 Te Kenawa, 5 Shady Nook, 7 St William, 10 The County Stone, Corbenson, 14 Reverend Green, 16 thers.

3.45 NOVICE HURDLE (Div III. £898: 2m) (23)
2 10 GOD'S FRESH AIR (Miss R Hunter) J Webber, 5-12-0 ... Mr P Webber
3 020001 STORMY SPRING (D) (Mrs S Tainton) D Nicholson, 5-12-0 ... —
4 0- ARAMOSS (Mrs D Fletcher) N Gaselee, 5-11-7 ... V McKevitt 7
7 F400- CROYDON HALL (A Hobbs) A Hobbs, 7-11-7 ... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
8 DOUBLE PAST (Mrs P Mitford-Slade) T Forster, 5-11-7 ... Mr T Thomson Jones
9 P DUKE OF YORK (G Williams) G Williams, 11-11-7 ... Mr M Low 7
10 0 ETONIAN (P Ritchie) Mrs K Wallace, 7-11-7 ... Jessica Wallace 7
11 0- GREATEST HITS (W Gaff) D Laing, 5-11-7 ... M Bastard
14 MICKEY TIM (J Baker) J Baker, 5-11-7 ... J Williams
17 000 PORT WING (G Maundrell) G Maundrell, 6-11-7 ... Mr G Maundrell
18 P00-0 REALERT (R Eavis) M Stephens, 6-11-7 ... —
19 RIGHT DIAMOND (R Holter) G Balding, 5-11-7 ... B Reilly
22 05F-000 THE FALLEN KNIGHT (B) (Mrs R Penfold) J Roberts, 6-11-7 ... S May
23 0P0- TRIBAL PATH (R Ridout) R Dimond, 5-11-7 ... G McNally
24 P TRIPLE FLIGHT (W Hawke) W G Turner, 7-11-7 ... Mr W Turner
26 00 WATCHET (Miss J Millar) W Fisher, 6-11-7 ... Steve Knight
28 0421 JADE AND DIAMOND (D) (C Freud) D Elsworth, 4-11-0 ... C Brown
32 00 EDGEDALE (R Weller) T Marshall, 4-10-7 ... M O'Halloran
33 000 HENRY'S WISH (D Atkins) R Atkins, 4-10-7 ... R Rowe
34 40 MOUNT IRVINE BAY (D Tucker) D Tucker, 4-10-7 ... C Hopwood 7
38 00 SILVER KETTLE (Dame E Casky) G Balding, 4-10-7 ... M Chilton 7
39 00000 SUPER SHOT (A Strange) L Kennard, 4-10-7 ... R Dennis 7
42 P WYKE (K Whaldon) J King, 4-10-7 ... —
2-1 Jade And Diamond, 11-4 Stormy Spring, 4-1 God's Fresh Air, 7-1 Right Diamond, 8-1 Double Past, 12-1 Greatest Hits, 14-1 others

Ludlow results

Going Good to soft

1 15 (1 16) BULL RING HURDLE (Div I: novices £345: 2m)
PETER ANTHONY BG by Owen Anthony-Hergas Tangle (H Nicholson) 4-10-4 S Smith-Eccles (16-1) 1
Lifestyle ... R Crank (11-4) 2
Crackaway ... R F Davies (14-1) 3
Tote win: £1 04 Places 20p, 19p, 32p; Dual Forecast: Winner or 2nd with any other horse 13p CSF £6.01 D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. 3l, 1½l Top Reef (5-2 fav) 4th 18 Ran.

1 45 (1 47) NEENTON HURDLE (Selling Handicap: £634 2m)
THE SURVEYOR br g by Goldhill-Shortino (Mrs M Power) 6-9-8 ... D Carcary (6-1) 1
Budda ... M Harrington (16-1) 2
Maurice's Trip ... G Enright (6-1) 3
Tote win 71p Places: 12p, 88p, 16p, 57p. Dual forecast £9.48. CSF £10.25. Tricast. £56 06 R Hollinshead at Upper Longdon 1½l, 1½l. Indian Pool, Nunswalk 5-1 jt-favs Pauw (14-1) 4th. 19 ran.

2 15 (2 16) OTELY CHASE (Hunters: £884: 3m)
SA BA BELLE, ch. m by Petit Instant — Conchita II (R Nicholls) 7-11-7 A Walter (33-1) 1
Ballytartan ... R Alner (6-1) 2
Lonesome Park ... R Wooley (33-1) 3
TOTE Win £3 05 places. 99p, 40p, £2 58 Dual F: Winner or 2nd with any other horse 30p CSF £19 53 R Nicholls at Crickham Nr, 20l. Little Bilsham 9-4 fav. Bauneen Oge (33-1) 4th. 20 ran.

2 45 (2.47) BULL RING HURDLE (Div II: novices £345 2m)
COMEDIAN b g. by Comedy Star — Rueting (The Lady Vestey) 4-10-4 S Smith Eccles (4-1) 1
Motivate ... B McCormick (13-2) 2
Broad Principle ... H Davies (4-1) 3
TOTE Win. 74p places. 27p. 20p. 24p Dual F: £2 36 CSF £3 06. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold, 1½l, 7l. Cumberland Basin [illegible] fav. Harlow (16-1) 4th. 17 ran. NR Last mountain. Motivate finished 1st but after a stewards inquiry and objection, was placed 2nd

3 15 (3 16) TENBURY CHASE (novice handicap £898 2½m)
FURRY ROCK ch g, by Mon Capitaine — Somo Fury (R McAlpine) 8-11-12 P Blacker (3-1 fav) 1
Hardy Glen ... Mr J Weston (14-1) 2
Micheltham Lad ... P Hobbs (16-1) 3
TOTE Win 30p places 16p, 21p, 37p Dual F £3 53, CSF £4 75 Tricast £54 87 J Edwards at Ross-on-Wye 7l, 4l. Royal Archer (20-1) 4th. 14 ran

3 45 (3 46) KNIGHTON CHASE (Handicap £1,341 2m)
HENLOW GAMBLE, b g, by Lauree — Keryl (A. Gurvis Ltd) 7-10-5 T Wall (11-2) 1
Great Ravan ... V McKevitt (8-1) 2
Rag Time Band ... C Mann (14-1) 3
TOTE Win 68p, 16p, 25p, 22p Dual F £3 70, CSF £5 35 Tricast £63 27 R Juckes at Abberley 15l, 4l. Master Sport 2-1 fav. Rosu Lee (33-1) 4th 12 ran NR Bittermore.

4 15 (4 16) BULL RING HURDLE (Div III. Novices £345 2m)
LE FORBIN, ch h, by Margouillat-La Tempeste (A Thompson) 5-11-5 Mr J R Weston (8-1) 1
Syncopate ... A Cackman (12-1) 2
Barley Brake ... H Davies (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win 35p places 13p 18p, 21p Dual F £1 04 CSF £3 15 M Oliver at Droitwich sh hd, 1l Golden Elder 2-1 fav Lorwax (50-1) 4th, 13 ran.

PLACEPOT: Not Won.

Big-race entries

WATERFORD CRYSTAL CHAMPION HURDLE, March 16 Another Story 6, Badsworth Boy 7, Baron Blakeney 5, Batchacre Hall 8, Bobsline 6, Bredsword 5, Can-Do-More 5, Connaught Ranger 8, Corduroy 6, Daring Run 7, Dasman 7, Derring Rose 7, Donegal Prince 8, Double Wrapped 6, Ekbalco 6, Fane Ranger 5, For Auction 8, Gaye Chance 7, Gay George, 6 Heighlin 8, Heros Why 5, High Old Time 6, Holemoor Star 5, Homeson 5, Istimewa 5, Lumen 7, Majestic Nurse 7, Mayotte 7, Migrator 6, Mr Moonraker 5, No Bombs 7, Orient Sunset 7, Pacang Parade 6, Path Of Peace 6, Pearlstone 6, Pollardstown 7, Potato Merchant 7, Prince Rowan 6, Raga 6, Right Regent 4, Royal Fair 5, Royal Vulcan 4, Sea Pigeon 12, Secret Ballot 8, The Tsarevich 6, Twinburn 7. 1st acceptance — February 23.

TOTE CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP. March 18 Again The Same 9, Aldaniti 12, Anaglogs Daughter 9, Artifice 11, Bold Argument 9, Border Incident 12, Bregawn 8, Captain John 8, Chinrullah 10, Choreli 9, Colonel Heather 7, Deep Gale 9, Diamond Edge 11, Drumroan 14, Drusus 8, Earthstopper 8, Fairy King 9, Fighting Fit 10, Flatar Gun 10, Fort Fox 13, Forbury 9, Gay Spartan 11, Gaffney 3, Grittar 9, Henry Bishop 9, Henry Kissinger 8, Kingnaste 9, King Spruce 8, Lesson 10, Lesley Ann 8, Little Owl 8, Master Smudge 10, Megan's Boy 9, Midnight Court 11, Night Nurse 11, No Hill 10, Old Society 6, Oliver News 9, Owen's Image 7, Pretty Fandy [illegible], Political Pop 8, Royal Bond 9, Royal Judgement 9, Silent Valley 9, Silver Buck 10, Snow Flyer 11, [illegible] Boy 7, Straight Jocelyn 10, Sugaraly 9, Sunset Cristo 9, Tacroy 8, The Mighty Mac 7, Tied Cottage 14, Two Swallows 9, Venture To Cognac 9, Wansford Boy 10, Wayward Lad 7, Winter Goo 10. 1st acceptance stage February 23.

STATE OF GOING (official): Wincanton: Good to soft. Huntingdon: Good. Tomorrow: Ayr: Chase, Good to soft; Hurdle, soft. Newbury, Good.

Boxing

Edwards crosses his fingers that the glove will be on the other hand

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Cornelius Boza-Edwards, who surprisingly lost his world junior lightweight title last August to a late substitute, Rolando Navarette, of the Philippines, may find himself in the substitute's role against the champion.

Navarette is due to defend his title in Manila in April against Rafael Limon, the man from whom Boza-Edwards took the crown; but Boza-Edwards's manager, Mickey Duff, has discovered that for the past nine title bouts Limon has not kept to the original date.

If the Mexican seeks a postponement this time Mr Duff believes that his man will be called up. "Manila wanted Boza in the first place but Limon was forced upon them by the World Boxing Council. They will not object if they get Boza at short notice", he said. Boza-Edwards will be ready.

Boza-Edwards, who is fourth in the rankings, can count himself lucky if he gets the chance to meet Navarette. Mr Duff says "I will certainly get him back there for the title by the end of the year. I was impressed with him against Leon. He threw good punches and did not get hit in return".

The 33-year-old Leon did not look on Tuesday night like the man who has faced five world champions. He was an easy target for Boza-Edwards. So often a right to the stomach doubled him up and left to the head sent the alarm bells ringing. It was a pity that the American retired after the fourth round with a pulled deltoid in his right arm. He might have got going and so would have Boza-Edwards.

But the Harrow boxer will see action soon when he challenges for the European junior lightweight title on March 17 at the Albert Hall. That will give him added muscle to twist the arm of the WBC. If Boza-Edwards does win back the world title he should be in for a lucrative defence against the brilliant young Puerto Rican, Edwin Rosario, number three in the rankings.

Kirkland Laing, who was unlucky not to get the decision against Reg Ford, of Guyana, is begging Mr Duff, his manager, for a return. But Mr Duff, who was not pleased with Laing's work, has told him: "Win a few bouts and I will think about it". Laing should not be too depressed about his defeat for he was meeting an established light-middle and there were not many ringside observers who agreed with the referee Sid Nathan's view.

As for his future, it all depends on Colin Jones's plans. If the Welshman wins the European welterweight title this month he may well give up his British title and leave the way clear for Laing.



On his guard: Boza-Edwards waiting for the next move.

Vintage Mattioli in veteran battle

The former World Boxing Council light-middleweight champion Rocky Mattioli, of Italy, stopped the veteran Rudi Barro in 2 min 40 sec of the second round of a scheduled 10-round bout in Las Vegas.

The 28-year-old Italian battered Barro's body with hooks in the first, then moved to the head with uppercuts and combinations in the second. There were no knockdowns, but Barro was bleeding from the mouth when the bout was stopped.

Kim Chul-Hoe, of South Korea, the WBC super-flyweight champion, survived an early knockdown to stop the Japanese challenger Koki Ishii in the eighth round of their title bout in Taegu, South Korea. In a punishing contest, Kim was down in the third round and Ishii was floored twice, in the sixth and seventh rounds, before being knocked out by a right to the head in the eighth round.

It was Kim's fourth defence of the title which he won by knocking out the Venezuelan Rafael Orono in January last year. He has now won 19 bouts—nine inside the distance—drawn one and lost one. This was Ishii's first defeat after nine victories, including five inside the distance.—Reuter.

Badminton

Hectic season continues for Scotland

By Iain Mackenzie

Scotland's busy season at international level is continuing with two more matches scheduled in the next eight days. The first is today at Sittard in the Netherlands where the Dutch hope to gain revenge for their 9—0 Thomas Cup defeat by Scotland several weeks ago. Next Thursday Scotland will travel in the opposite direction to Dublin for a game against Ireland.

The coaching director, Allan Campbell, who, astonishingly, was forbidden at first to accompany the team to Sittard because of a shortage of funds, travelled after all last night and he will stay on to watch his players compete in the Dutch Open which starts tomorrow.

The two licensed players Billy Gilliland and Dan Travers, will not be eligible for the game and with the need to find another doubles partnership, the selectors have asked Charlie Gallagher and Alistair Baker to play against Holland as the second pair to Gilliland and Travers.

There are also lingering doubts about the best partner for Gilliland in the mixed doubles and so Linda Gardner will join him on court in the Netherlands and Christine Heatly in Ireland. Otherwise the teams for both events are as expected with White playing international singles for the first time in Dublin.

TEAMS: v Netherlands: singles, men: C Gallagher, D Travers; women, P Hamilton. Doubles, men: Gilliland and Travers, Gallagher and Baker; women: Miss Hamilton and A Fulton. Mixed doubles: Gilliland and L Gardner. v Ireland: Singles, men: Gallagher, A White; women: Miss Hamilton. Doubles, men: Gilliland and Travers, White and D. Shaylor; women: Miss Hamilton and Mrs Fulton. Mixed doubles: Gilliland and C Heatly.

The spin-serve, or the S-serve, as it is frequently known, may soon be a thing of the past in top-level Badminton. The Scottish Badminton Union has revealed that one of its leading players Billy Gilliland, now living in Rumford, has written a formal letter asking the union to try to have the method banned at the International Badminton Federation meeting in London in May.

Last summer the IBF rejected an approach along similar lines by several national organizations, but on this occasion it will come under heavy pressure from England, Indonesia, Denmark and Sweden, as well as Scotland, and may be forced to take a different view.

The matter came to a head at the Indian Open in December when a number of top-class players were beaten by lesser opponents who use the S-serve to full advantage. Gilliland decided then to contact the FBU; he has now done so and the Union will add its voice to the clamour which is bound to take place at the IBF meeting.

There are several refinements possible in the S-serve but, at its simplest, the player strikes the feathers instead of the cork end of the shuttle. This results in a reverse spin and the shuttle's flight path for the receiving player is at best unpredictable and at worst unplayable.

Tennis

MEMPHIS: US indoor professional championship, first round: J McEnroe beat T Wilkison, 7—6, 7—5; V Gerulaitis beat B Manson, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 7—6, 6—0; E Teltscher beat A Israeli, 6—0, 6—5, 7—5. Second round: S Giammalva beat N Saviano, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; E Teltscher beat A Giammalva, 6—4, 6—2; A Gomez (Ecuador) beat C Mayotte, 5—7, 7—6, 6—1; J Kriek (S A) beat Tim Gullikson, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; C Mottram (GB) beat Y Noah (France), 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; T Moor beat H Solomon, 6—1, 6—3; R Tanner beat Tom Gullikson, 6—1, 7—5.

RICHMOND (Virginia): WCT tournament, first round: W Fibak (Poland) beat V Amritraj (India), 6—2, 7—6; F Buehning (US) beat I Nastase (Romania), 5—5, 6—4; J Edmondson (Australia) beat R Gehring (WG), 6—2, 6—3; T Cain (US) beat J-L Damiani (Uruguay), 6—7, 6—1.

KANSAS CITY: Women's tournament, first round: V Ruzici (Romania) beat S Barker (GB), 7—6, 4—6, 6—3; A Smith (US) beat I Budarova (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 7—5.

CARACAS: First round: E Dibbs (US) beat D Schneider (Israel), 7—6, 7—6; H Pfister (US) beat F Segarceanu (Romania), 6—2, 6—1; C Wittus (US) beat S Meister (US), 6—2, 6—2.

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS (after six tournaments, US unless stated): 1, I Lendl, 310 pts; 2, J McEnroe, 300; 3, A Gomez (Ecuador), 235; 4, J Connors, 210; 5, A Mayer, 160; 6, V Gerulaitis, 130; 7, C Hooper, 120.

Hockey

Old Kingstonians pushed into deeper trouble

By Sydney Friskin

O Kingstonians 0 — Cambridge Univ 2

Two late goals by Cambridge University gave them full points from this London League match at Hampton Wick yesterday, but it was a disappointing game of lost opportunities. It was also a disappointment for Old Kingstonians who are trying desperately to lift themselves up from the lower regions of the table.

This is only the Old Kingstonians' second season as an open club, but they have not been able to recruit talented young players, who naturally flock to the more fashionable teams to gain recognition. Every member of the side who played yesterday was an old pupil of the school. The side were also without three regular players, Rees the goalkeeper, Reston and Hopkins.

Cambridge, too, were a little below strength. Atkinson, the captain, was nursing an ankle injury and watched the match from the sidelines, and Lewis, one of the best forwards, was not available, which accounted for Gregory being switched from outside left to outside right.

It was through Gregory that Cambridge launched most of their attacks, which in the first half alone brought them six short corners. They were unable to do anything with them, however, for the ball in most cases was picked off the stick of the prospective striker as Cambridge failed to vary their tactics. One of the shots by Dodds got through a packed defence, but it was saved by the goalkeeper.

Playing with five forwards, Old Kingstonians had a more balanced attack and created more chances from open play. A terrible mix up in the Cambridge defence nearly cost them a goal in the twenty-second minute, but although Eyles and Pearson fired shots at goal the ball was somehow cleared by the desperate Cambridge defence, in which Locke was once again the mainstay.

Towards the end of the first half Old Kingstonians nearly scored, Vosser shooting as he finished an attack which he himself had begun. Cambridge raised their game in the second half and had much the better of the first 15 minutes of this period. Gregory had a shot saved by the goalkeeper and in the tenth minute had the misfortune to shoot wide of an open goal. Eyles and Neil MacIntosh tried to get Old Kingstonians back into the game and Eyles once had a shot from a short corner well saved by Farr.

Cambridge were rewarded in the end however, when Cass sent Walker through a gap in the defence to score in the thirty-first minute. Just before the end, Machin's stick was held down in front of goal and Mitchell converted the penalty stroke.

OLD KINGSTONIANS: H Iverson, J Stainer, N MacIntosh, T Foster, H Bartlett, R Vosser, C Biscuit, E Vickery, G Eyles (captain), K Macdonough, K Pearson.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: R Farr (Kingston GS and Ridley Hall), *A C Locke (captain, Burnham GS and St Catharine's), N Mitchell (Felsted and St John's), N Dodds (Millfield and St John's), *T J Walker (Stewart Melville's and Pembroke), R Miles (Kingston GS and Trinity), *N D Gregory (King Edward VII, King's Lynn and St Catharine's), R J Scott (Kingston GS and St Catharine's), C Machin (Appleton GS and Fitzwilliam), J Cass (King Edward VI, Chelmsford, and Fitzwilliam), J I M Bausor (Haberdashers' Aske's and St John's).
Umpires: F Lockhart (Eastern counties) and C Brine (Southern counties).
UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round: Leeds 1, Durham 4; Loughborough 3, Exeter 5 (after extra time).
LONDON LEAGUE: Guildford 0, Oxford University 1; Old Kingstonians 0, Cambridge University 2.

Motor racing

Jarama takes the wheel

Paris, Feb 10.—The International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) will decide next month on an application to stage a formula one grand prix at Jarama, near Madrid on June 27. FISA have formally confirmed cancellation of the Argentine Grand Prix, which was scheduled for March 7. The organizers called it off because they had lost sponsors owing to uncertainty caused by a drivers' strike before the South African Grand Prix.

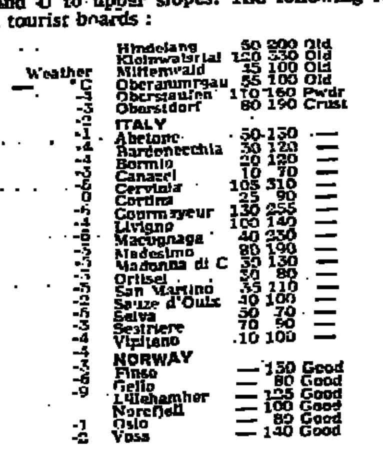
Argentina had asked FISA in vain for a date later in the year. The Jarama proposal has been given preliminary approval by FISA's executive committee, officials here said. A final decision has to be made by the formula one committee.

June 27 would clash with the World Cup football finals in Spain.—Reuter.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Davos	140	250	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-2
Ideal skiing conditions							
Flaine	130	430	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	4
A few bare patches on south-facing pistes							
Kitzbühel	90	200	Good	Heavy	Fair	Fine	1
Pistes good but crowded							
Niederau	80	210	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Fine	8
Weather warm, runs slushy							
Saas-Fee	60	160	Fair	Crusty	Poor	Fine	-3
All pistes worn							
St Moritz	70	100	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	2
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Val d'Isère	140	225	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-2
All pistes in good state							
Wengen	50	140	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	3
Upper pistes remain good							

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from tourist boards:



	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	50	190	—		-4
Axamer-Lizum	—	105	—		-3
Badgastein	40	230	—		-2
Brand	80	250	—		-1
Hochsölden	50	220	—		-4
Igls	40	120	—		-4
Ischgl	150	240	—		-3
Kaprun	—	250	—		-6
Kitzbühel	95	225	—		0
Lech	310	310	—		-5
Lermoos	80	560	—		-4
Lienz	15	80	—		-6
Mayrhofen	10	110	—		-3
Mitterndorf	100	360	—		-3
Obergurgl	165	220	—		-3
Obertauern	260	290	—		-5
Saalbach	90	180	—		-2
St Anton	135	470	—		-5
Schruns	30	280	—		-3
Seefeld	150	200	—		-4
Serfaus	90	250	—		-4
Söll	90	180	—		-3
Wildschönau	—	210	—		-6
Zürs	265	345	—		-9
GERMANY					
Berchtesgaden	50	120	Pwdr		-1
Garmisch	40	120	Crust		-2
Hindelang	50	200	Old		-2
Kleinwalsertal	120	330	Old		-2
Mittenwald	35	100	Old		-3
Oberammergau	55	100	Old		-2
Oberstaufen	110	160	Pwdr		-7
Oberstdorf	80	190	Crust		-2
ITALY					
Abetone	50	150	—		—
Bardonecchia	30	120	—		—
Bormio	20	120	—		—
Canazei	10	70	—		—
Cervinia	105	310	—		—
Cortina	25	90	—		—
Courmayeur	130	255	—		—
Livigno	100	140	—		—
Macugnaga	40	230	—		—
Madesimo	80	190	—		—
Madonna di C	30	130	—		—
Ortisei	30	80	—		—
San Martino	35	110	—		—
Sauze d'Oulx	40	100	—		—
Selva	50	70	—		—
Sestriere	70	90	—		—
Vipiteno	10	100	—		—
NORWAY					
Finse	—	150	Good		-4
Geilo	—	80	Good		-2
Lillehammer	—	125	Good		-3
Norefjell	—	100	Good		-7
Oslo	—	80	Good		-2
Voss	—	140	Good		-2

Educational, Careers and Re-training

Technician Education Council



Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Officer is due to retire from the Technician Education Council in 1982 and his successor is now being sought for this important position. The Chief Officer, as Chief Executive, will work closely with the part-time Chairman.

The successful candidate will be an individual of natural authority and integrity with a comprehensive knowledge of the educational system in this country and a well developed political sense and a good understanding of Government and experience of industry.

The position ranks for salary at the level of Under Secretary of State in the Civil Service. Replies, both from applicants and others who may wish to nominate suitable candidates, should be addressed to Christopher Wysock Wright, Chairman.

Wrightson Wood
12 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HJ.

---

ilea Inner London Education Authority

The Education Officer

£29,334 – £32,472

The ILEA's Education Officer, Mr Peter Newsam, is to become Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality from 1 September 1982. The Authority now seeks applications for appointment as his successor.

This is the top job in the country's largest education authority.

Closing date for applications is 3 March 1982.

Application forms and details of the post are obtainable from the Clerk to the ILEA (DG/E), The County Hall, London SE1 7PB, telephone 01-633 3252.

USPG

THE UNITED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL

seeks

DIVISIONAL SECRETARY

for

EDUCATION AND RESOURCES IN MISSION

This post is a key one in the developing role and life of the Society. The successful candidate will work directly to the Secretary of the Society leading a varied team—lay and ordained—who present the challenge of world mission to Church and Community, in order to call out commitment in understanding, action, prayer, personal service and giving

The demanding character of the post offers an opportunity for service to those who can bring the gift of vision to the work, combined with speaking ability and managerial experience.

Salary within range £8,580-£9,460; usual conditions including pension, free season ticket, car, help with housing and removal.

Write for details and application form to Secretary for Staffing (A. G. Finch), within five days:

15 TUFTON STREET, LONDON, SW1P 3QQ

Nominations also welcome

(This is a re-advertisement: previous respondents need not re-apply)

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC

Owing to the retirement of Dr L E Lawley applications are invited for the post of

DIRECTOR

which will fall vacant on 1st September 1982
Salary approximately £26,000 p.a.

Full details will be sent on 15th February 1982 to anyone who writes to The Clerk to the Governors Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE

Application forms should be returned by 8th March 1982.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

Due to the sudden death of Air Commodore Kenneth Stevens the post of

BURSAR

has become vacant. Applications are invited from persons under the age of 55. The salary, with the possibility of living accommodation being provided by the School, will be in the region of £13,000 per annum.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the School Solicitor: A. St. J. Davies Esq., 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, SW1P 3JT, to whom completed applications should be submitted by 15th March 1982.

CHAPLAIN

RENDCOMB COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER
(HMS Independent, 250 pupils Co-educational VIth Form)

Applications are invited for the above post in September, 1982. Candidates should be in Holy Orders and graduates of a University in the United Kingdom. They will be required to teach Religious Studies throughout the School

The present Chaplain is also Priest in Charge of the small parish of Rendcomb (about 100).

An attractive Cotswold House is available and salary is Burnham Scale 2 or 3 according to age and experience.

Applications, with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, as soon as possible to the Headmaster, from whom further details may be obtained.

University of York

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND RELATED STUDIES

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

Applications are invited for a temporary post as Lecturer in Economics and Finance in the Department of Economics and Related Studies from as early a date as possible. The person appointed should be interested in the general area of economic and financial appraisal in resource allocation decisions. These interests might take a variety of forms but should be susceptible to comparative analysis of the problems as generated in the public and private sectors. Although the post will include responsibility for teaching at undergraduate (and possibly also graduate) level in this and related areas of economics, a principal task will be the development of research work in this area. Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience and will be within the first three points of the Lecturers' scale, currently £6,070-£6,880, with USS.

Six copies of applications (one only from overseas candidates) including full curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by Monday, 15 March to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, from whom further details may be obtained. Please quote reference 1/3175.

North-Western Universities Consortium for Marine Technology

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the Consortium, which is an association for marine technology research of the Universities of Liverpool, Manchester and Salford, U.C.N.W. Bangor and U.M.I.S.T., with support from the S.E.R.C Marine Technology Directorate. The central administration for the Consortium is based in the University of Manchester.

The successful applicant will be expected to direct a programme of collaborative research within the Consortium and to establish links with industry and with other external organisations leading to support for, and exploitation of, the Centre's research activities. Applicants should have technical knowledge and research interests in fields related to marine technology and substantial experience at a senior level.

Appointment to June 30th, 1985, in the first instance. Salary negotiable, but not less than £18,000 per annum. Superannuation and other conditions negotiable.

Applications (one copy suitable for photocopying) giving full details of qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent not later than March 5th, 1982, to the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. 12/82/T.

University of Kent at Canterbury

SPACE SCIENCE LABORATORY

EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Experimental Officer in a research team developing instrumentation for the Giotto Comet Halley Mission under the direction of Dr J A M McDonnell. The appointment, funded by the Science & Engineering Research Council and tenable from 1 April 1982 initially for a period of two years, will be concerned with the development, testing and evaluation of digital and analogue instrumentation at the University but will also involve the supervision of tests at the Rutherford and Appleton Laboratory (Chilton) and at the European Space Agency (Holland). Salary scale £5,285-£8,925. Applicants with technical or scientific qualifications appropriate to the lower part of the range should apply for application forms and particulars to the Senior Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Chemical Laboratory, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NH. Closing date for applications 5 March 1982. Please quote ref: A4/82/T.

Stonyhurst College, LANCASHIRE

Roman Catholic boarding school for 500 boys

TEACHER OF ART

required to teach Art at all levels and to develop three-dimensional work in the Department.

An enthusiastic and energetic person who is willing to develop interest in the subject outside the teaching schedule and who can see his own specialism within a broadly-based approach to the subject.

The post will also involve work with the College's museum and painting collection.

Applications with Curriculum Vitae and the names and addresses of two referees should be made to the Headmaster, Stonyhurst College, Nr Blackburn, Lancashire, BB6 9PZ.

University of Edinburgh

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

DIRECTOR OF CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT

Applications are invited for the post of Director of a new Cancer Epidemiology Unit to be established at the University of Edinburgh under the sponsorship of the Cancer Research Campaign.

The appointment will be full-time and on a limited-term basis, initially for up to ten years, with salary in the professorial range. The Director will be eligible for consideration for the conferment of an appropriate personal academic title. An appropriately qualified candidate will be eligible for consideration for an Honorary Appointment to the Lothian Health Board.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the University, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL, with whom fifteen copies of the application should be lodged not later than 5th April, 1982. Overseas applicants need supply only one copy of the application. Please quote reference 1/82.

University of Nottingham

MEDICAL SCHOOL

CHAIR OF ANAESTHESIA

The University of Nottingham invites applications from registered medical practitioners for the Chair of Anaesthesia which has been established in the Medical School. Facilities for clinical sessions will be made available in the Nottingham Hospitals and the Professor will be accorded Honorary Consultant status in the National Health Service.

The salary will be within the appropriate professorial range with membership of the Universities Superannuation scheme.

Full particulars of the appointment, together with copies of relevant documents concerning the Medical School and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, Medical School, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham NG7 2UH. Applications should be returned by the 8th March, 1982.

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited for the

CHAIR OF MICROBIOLOGY

The salary will be within the Professorial range. Duties to commence on 1st October, 1982.

Applications (2 copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date: 26 Feb. 82. Ref: 2355.

Durham University

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

SUB-REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT DECLINE IN THE UK, 1976-81 with particular reference to the role of the "corporate sector".

Applications are invited from candidates with research experience preferably in regional economic change or industrial location for an SSRC funded

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

tenable for two years from 1 May, 1982, or as soon as possible to work on a project directed by A. R. Townsend. Initial salary in the range £6,070—£7,700 p.a.

Applications (3 copies) naming three referees should be sent by 15 March, 1982, to the Registrar, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Oxford University

EXETER COLLEGE

MURRAY FELLOWSHIP AND SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN HISTORY

Applications are invited for this appointment tenable for 3-5 years and limited by trust to graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Trinity College Dublin and Queens' Belfast, between the ages of 25 and 29 on 30th June next. Stipend £6,070-£6,880 plus accommodation. Details obtainable from the Administrative Secretary, Modern History Faculty Library, Broad Street, Oxford OX1 3BD, who will receive applications (6 copies but one from those abroad) up to March 1, 1982.

Sibton Park School

SCHOLARSHIPS

Sibton Park have pleasure in announcing that we are offering two scholarships of £900 per annum from September, 1982, and a third for Music. Parents of girls wishing to be considered should contact the principals, Mr. and Mrs. Hew Service at Sibton Park, Lyminge, Kent, CT18 8HA, by 25th February. Interviews and tests will be held on the 10th March and candidates should be under nine at the time.

University of Edinburgh

LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY

Applications are invited for the above post. Full details can be obtained from the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH8 9YL. Closing date for applications is 31 March 1982. Please quote Reference 1001.

SPEND NEXT SUMMER IN AMERICA—ALL EXPENSES PAID

CAMP AMERICA offers teachers, nurses and students over 18 a job for 9 weeks in an American summer camp teaching sports, arts and crafts. FREE return flight, FREE board, pocket money and 2 weeks free time. Write NOW to CAMP AMERICA, Dept. TA46, 37 Queen's Gate, London SW7 or call 01-589 3223.

University of Essex

CHAIR IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Chair in Economics to be filled in any area of Theoretical or Applied Economics from 1st October 1982 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Applications (12 copies please) including curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three referees should reach the Registrar (C/7/T), University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained by 12th March 1982.

TOTAL IMMERSION LANGUAGE LEARNING WEEKENDS

Small groups. All levels. Fully residential. £49. Write for details: Business Manager, UMIST, P.O. Box 88, Manchester M60 1QD, or phone: 061-236 3311.

EARLS COURT SCHOOL.—English for foreigners. Italian. Bookkeeping and Accounts up to Trial Balance. day/evening courses. New term 4th January, 1982. Please telephone 01-370 4755.

QUALIFIED teacher offers tuition in English and History.—Phone 659 8206.

RICHMOND Tutorial College, 'O', 'A' level retakes.—948 2269.

PRIVATE TUITION. English, Japanese, French, German. Tuition in your home, office, hotel and at St. Giles' College in Highgate. Telephone Anne Price, St Giles' College, 01-340 0828/9207.

LYONS, University W.E.A. summer School, 24th July-7th August, 1982. Excellent tuition, good food, time to explore. Details from W.E.A., 4-11 Digbeth, Birmingham B5 6BH.

QUALIFIED ENGLISH TEACHER required by London based foreign businessman to give daily tuition in English. Ring: 723 0077.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of Journalism requires part-time tutor for correspondence students. Possible opportunity later for conducting personal tutorials at the School.—Write, giving experience and age, to: LSJ, 19 Hertford Street, Park Lane, W.1.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH. Trinity College Perrott studentship research grant. Applications before 31st March, 1982. Particulars from: Professor West, 32 Fen Road, Milton, Cambridge CB4 4AD.

ST. GODRIC'S COLLEGE. Secretarial, Business Studies and Liberal Arts Courses, Languages. Resident and day students.—01-435 9831: 2 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD.

MODERN Tutorial College. Tuition for GCE 960 5899.

LANGUAGES, Audio-visual/self study.—Stillitron 01-493 1177.

KING TUTORS. Tuition, all subjects. All London. 904 3853.

HORIZONS

The Times guide to careers training

More late developers

34,000 mature students applied successfully last year for places at institutes of higher education. What are their chances for 1982/83?

Since the Open University created the possibility of taking a degree without prior qualifications, the demand for courses of higher education specifically designed for adults has mushroomed, and can only continue to grow as flexible working arrangements allow more people to make fulfilling use of their leisure.

Nevertheless, many older students view higher education with trepidation, particularly if they have not studied for some time. Some consider they are academically or intellectually inferior to younger students and feel unable to cope with the work or the organization of their study time.

To provide the necessary self-confidence and academic grounding, many local colleges of further education and adult education institutes now offer "Return to Study", "Fresh Horizons" and "Alternatives to GCEs" courses. These teach mature students how to use libraries and reference material, take notes, plan and organize study, write and construct essays and improve their concentration.

Progress towards a more open system of higher education has also influenced those institutes of higher education which offer degree or degree-level courses. All universities have special policies towards mature students, accepting 5,500 applicants over the age of 21 and a further 4,000 over the age of 25 in the last academic year.

Members of the Joint Matriculation Board have a mature entry examination (details can be found in their leaflet, A University Degree — a Second Chance at 21+), and formal systems of entry exist at the University of Sussex and the new University of Ulster.

The remainder vary in the way they consider mature applications. Most officially require evidence of recent study (for example the preparatory courses offered by colleges of further education), and will take professional or occupational qualifications or experience into account.

A few, notably Birkbeck and Goldsmiths in London, offer part-time degree courses and will accept mature students without GCEs provided they have other qualifications or can show evidence of academic potential. Other universities which regularly accept applications from mature students include East Anglia, Durham, Keele, Hull, Warwick, Lancaster and Essex.

Polytechnics have gone even further in the facilities they offer. The City of London Poly offers modular degree courses which allow mature students to combine elements of different courses into one qualification. Hatfield Poly in Hertfordshire offers nursery facilities to student mothers, shortened day courses (10 am to 3 pm) and an associate student scheme which enables mature students to study individual elements of a degree without having to take the whole course.

The North East London Polytechnic offers one of the most open courses in Britain, a diploma in higher education by independent study. This allows students to decide which skills and knowledge they wish to acquire and how they wish to be assessed at the end of the course. Most polytechnics recognize preparatory courses taken at neighbouring colleges of further education, and a growing number are likely to follow their example.

While competition for places on their courses will obviously increase as the cuts take their toll, few institutes of higher education are likely to discriminate against mature students and most will try to find places for them wherever possible. As Sheila Millard, acting academic registrar for the North East London Polytechnic, explained: "Most universities and polytechnics welcome a regular intake of mature students, and are consistently impressed by their capability and commitment."

Further information from local education authorities; the Joint Matriculation Board, Manchester, M15 6EU (telephone 061-273 2565); the University Central Council on Admissions, PO Box 28, Cheltenham, GL50 1H7 (telephone 0242 519091).

The National Union of Students can advise on the mature student unions now in existence (write to NUS, 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1 HODU). A good book on the subject is Second Chances for Adults, *by Andrew Potes and Martin Good* (Papermac, £3.95).

Michael Syrett

A system for bookworms

Libraries

Librarianship has always suffered from its undeserved image as the ideal career for the introverted bookworm. In fact, a chartered librarian is at the same time an organizer, manager and communicator. All libraries—specialist, academic or public—are services providing information, whether this takes the form of locating books, answering questions on local amenities or aiding research.

Librarians are not so much keepers of books as organizers of sophisticated resource centres, handling various kinds of information retrieval and storage systems. Some small specialist libraries may not even stock books, since in some areas of science and technology information held in this way dates very quickly.

As in all jobs, new technology is having its effect. Routine is now removed from cataloguing with data held on microfilm; many lending libraries have computerized systems recording the names of borrowers.

More exciting, however, is the expansion in the type of services which libraries can provide. All libraries are increasing their range of information services. Even in the public libraries, where money is in short supply, the beginnings of mechanization are to be found. Many have installed Prestel or Ceefax.

In the foreseeable future most libraries will have a computerized bibliographical data base, enabling staff to do a complete search of titles on a particular topic and present a reader with an immediate availability print-out. Librarians are having to familiarize themselves with such tools and to be aware of their applications.

The prospective librarian requires a flexible approach to his or her employment—no one should decide firmly to work in only one type of library. It is possible and often desirable to move from academic to public to industrial library, developing different expertise en route. Librarianship training courses prepare for this by offering a thorough general grounding.

Not all chartered librarians work in traditional libraries. Many use their training to enter other areas of information retrieval and dissemination: computing, research work, journalism, consumer advisory work or public relations.

This increase in the range of professional functions has led to a restructuring of training courses. Librarianship is now an entirely graduate profession, with two methods of entry: a first degree in librarianship or a degree in an academic subject followed by a post-graduate training course.

The decision on which route to take requires careful thought. Whereas grants for degrees in libraries are mandatory, those for post-graduate courses are not. The allocation of DES bursaries awarded for the latter was cut last year from 260 to 225.

As Mr D. E. Davinson, head of the school of librarianship at Leeds Polytechnic, which receives one of the largest allocations of bursaries, points out, "the warning cannot be made strongly enough that with a thousand applicants for twenty places the going cannot be anything other than tough."

Graduates who cannot obtain bursaries must either finance themselves or hope to find employment and take the course at a school which allows them to do so on a two-year part-time basis.

In the face of such competition, graduates in a science or social science subject have an edge. Both Mr Davinson and the Library Association agree that English and history graduates are "two a penny, and in the main indistinguishable from one another". To gain a place on a course, students must demonstrate a proven interest in librarianship and be able to sell themselves at interview: in other words to stand out above the rest.

The graduate in librarianship, by contrast, has a marketable vocational qualification, and those who in recent years have looked outside the profession for employment have found no difficulty in using their degree as a foundation for other careers. A sixth former with a definite commitment to librarianship would well be advised to consider reading for a librarianship degree. A student opting for another degree should start as early as possible to acquire vacation experience in a library and to develop expertise in self-presentation and job hunting techniques.

There is a third option for a sixth former reluctant to give up the study of a favourite subject — to take one of the joint honours courses which combine the study of professional librarianship with an academic discipline chosen from a wide range. Graduates of these courses have the best of both worlds.

For further information, contact The Library Association, 7 Ridgmount Street, WC1E 7AG (01-636 7543).

Beryl Dixon

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

The University invites applications for the post of

LECTURER

in Mechanical Engineering in the field of Fluid Mechanics and Thermodynamics. Candidates should have a good Honours degree in Mechanical Engineering or in a related field, with subsequent industrial experience. In addition to undergraduate teaching the successful applicant will be encouraged to develop special interests in research and to help with the direction of postgraduate teaching and research in the fields of Fluid Mechanics and Thermodynamics.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale: £6,070—£12,860 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar (F.P.), The University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (three copies) together with the names and addresses of three referees should be lodged not later than 31st March, 1982. Please quote reference T.

THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

has vacant posts for interested (male/female) academic researchers having the following qualifications:

1. A Ph. D. from a well-known university in Science, Arts or Education.
2. Academic experience in a well-well-known university.
3. Administrative experience in a well-known university.
4. Particular experience in graduate studies.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and relevant experience credentials and a recent photograph of the applicant, should be mailed within one month from this date to: Dean, School of Graduate Studies, University of Riyadh, P.O. Box 1241, Riyadh Saudi Arabia.

The application should include the applicant's address and phone number (if available) so that selected candidates could be duly notified.

CAMBRIDGE SECRETARIAL COURSES

3 months intensive incl. Word Processing Also 6/9 months. Commencing 19th April, 20th September, and 5th January.

BROOKSIDE COLLEGE
3 BROOKSIDE
CAMBRIDGE
Telephone: 0223 64639

WORD PROCESSING BRITISH AIRWAYS

Fares and Ticketing courses open to all students. Also Computer training for career opportunities in Hotels. Free prospectus.

BELAIR EDUCATION CENTRE, DEPT. T515, 10 DENMARK ST, LONDON, WC2. 01-836 1316. TX 27775.

CHEMISTRY GRADUATE

London Tutorial School seeks enthusiastic graduate to run seminars in "A" level chemistry. Start March. Telephone: 01-584 9039 for application.

COURSES

INTENSIVE SECRETARIAL COURSES. Two or One Term.—Mrs. Thomsett's, 1 Ewert Place, Oxford Tel. 514718.

LUCIE CLAYTON Secretarial College. Pitman and RSA exam centre, includes Cordon Bleu cookery and Good Grooming. Recognised as efficient. Also world famous Schools of Fashion Designing, Modelling and Grooming. 168 Brompton Rd., London, SW3 1HW. 01-581 0024.

ST. JAMES'S Secretarial College. Full and refresher students. Word processing. Prospectus: Mrs. Haig, 4 Wetherby Gardens, S.W.5. 01-373 3852.

ASHBOURNE TUTORS. Individual tuition in O & A level subjects and common entrance. Telephone 937 3858 after 2.15.

Durham University

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN ENGINEERING

tenable from 1 January, 1983, or a date to be arranged. The lectureship will replace a temporary post and the person appointed will contribute to undergraduate teaching and to research in thermodynamics and fluid mechanics. Preference will be given to candidates with research or professional experience in thermodynamics, combustion, heat transfer or fluid mechanics. Salary on the scale £6,070-£12,860 plus superannuation. Applications (5 copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 28 February, 1982, to the Registrar, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The University of Lancaster

CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for a Junior Research Fellowship from persons interested in any area of arms control or international security. The appointment will be for a period of two years from 1 October 1982, and will be made at a point within the annual salary scale £5,285-£6,070. Persons intending to read for an advanced research degree at the University are encouraged to apply.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L222) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies) naming three referees should be sent not later than 8 March 1982.

PROFESSIONAL EXAM COURSES

Tuition by post
Free prospectus.

Ronald Ind BA FCA.
Dept 5AJ.
METROPOLITAN COLLEGE
Oxford OX2 6PR.
Tel. 0865 54231, 24 hours.
Accredited CACC.

MATHEMATICS—SCALE 1 POST

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL

East Dulwich Grove, SE22

Required for September 1982 a mistress to share in the teaching of Mathematics throughout the school to G.C.E. Advanced Level.

Salary: James Allen's Girls' School Scale (i.e. Burnham plus) with Inner London Addition (A higher scale would be considered for a suitably qualified and experienced candidate).

Apply with testimonials and the name of two referees to the Head Mistress.

LYCEE FRANCAIS CHARLES DE GAULLE

The English sixth form of this school can accept a limited number of boys or girls for the two year "A" level course starting in September, 1982. Present basic fee £271 per term.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND APPLICATION FORMS APPLY TO THE HEADMASTER, 35 CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON SW7 2DG.

TUTOR REQUIRED

Tutor required for private student in Saudi Arabia. Qualified to teach advanced level English, history, geography. Knowledge of French an advantage.

Telephone: 727 9130/9183

GABBITAS—THRING. Tel: 01-734 0161.

Which school for your child?

Our expert counselling covers every aspect of education, from preparatory to finishing school, from finance to educational psychologists.

We counsel parents on a personal basis—our advice is free and objective.

Truman & Knightley

THE TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 78 (TT1) NOTTING HILL GATE, LONDON W11. TELEPHONE: 01-727 1242.

SUMMER ART WINCHESTER

We offer painting, drawing, photography plus the allied skills, in exceptional custom built studio facility. History of Art is also offered. Tuition will be by internationally exhibiting tutors. The course is fully residential, and offers swimming, tennis etc. for relaxation in the evening. There will be visits by leading Artists during the course.

Only a few places can be offered due to the high standard of tutelage.

In the first instance write for full details to:

THE BURSAR, St. Swithuns School, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 1HA

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?

Professional Guidance and Assessment for all ages.

15–24 yrs: Courses, Careers
25–34 yrs: Improvement, Changes
35–54 yrs: Progress, 2nd careers.

Full details in free brochure:—

CAREER ANALYSTS
90 Gloucester Place, W1.
01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

LONDON COLLEGE OF SECRETARIES

Comprehensive secretarial training Resident and Day Students.

COURSE COMMENCES 14th SEPTEMBER, 1982

8 PARK CRESCENT
PORTLAND PLACE
LONDON W1N 4DB
01-580 8769

SCHILLER International University

(American) London-Paris Madrid-Heidelberg
Business Admin. Programme: ABA/BA/BBA/MA/MBA/MIM (Full time & evenings)
AA/BA/MBA Arts, Languages, Law, Public Administration, Economics, Physics, etc.
College Preparatory Programme
Intercampus & US transfer
Schiller International University
51 Waterloo Road, London SE1
Telephone: 01-928 1372

MARC-HENRI SENARD

School of Languages Ltd

FRENCH TUITION

Learn French in the comfort of your own office without the trouble of transport before your lesson.

For further details contact: M. H. Senard, School of Languages on 01-221 2595.

Wanted

Qualified English teacher for Japanese children.

Please ring 01-485 0061.

The Japanese School Ltd

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

SOLICITOR/BARRISTER TRAINEE

KING'S LYNN AREA MAGISTRATES' COURTS

A vacancy arises in the Justices Clerks Office for four Divisions in North West Norfolk and offers an excellent opportunity to a [illegible]

LEGAL VACANCY IN THE TIMES COSTS ONLY £3.25 per line or £20 pscc

Simply complete the coupon below with details of your vacancy, together with your name and address and telephone number, and we will telephone you with a quotation before we insert your advertisement.

Advertisement ....

....

....

....

Name .... Address ....

....

.... Telephone ....

Post this coupon to Mari Cogger, The Times, Classified Advertising Dept, 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8EZ.

هكذا من الأصل

Recruitment Opportunities

Fire Service College
DIRECTOR OF STUDIES
Up to £18,630

The College at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, is the sole institution concerned with fire service training at the national level, and covers technical and command training for all officers in the UK fire service, for certain overseas officers and for industry.

The Director, as a member of the management team led by the College Commandant, will act in a functional role advising on the design of courses and on academic and educational aspects of College work. Other responsibilities will include: advising on the employment of civilian directing staff (and acting as their professional head); directing heads of study groups in relation to teaching methods and course content; monitoring teaching standards; managing the College library. Liaison with training officers in fire brigades and with outside educational bodies will be necessary in order to ensure an effective training system which is in touch with current practice and future needs.

We are therefore seeking a highly qualified, experienced and motivated senior educationalist.

Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or an equivalent qualification in a relevant subject. Possession of additional relevant post-graduate or professional qualifications an advantage. Wide and successful experience of teaching and administration at a very senior level in further education highly desirable.

SALARY: As Head of Department Grade VI £16,895-£18,630. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Single and married accommodation is likely to be available on a long or short term basis.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 24 February 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/5704/6.

Home Office

GENERAL MANAGER
HK$500,000.00-HK$1,000,000.00 + housing & car

A major financial organization in Hong Kong invites applications for the above position. Applicants preferably be current/retired General Manager or officer of equivalent ranking in international bank or large financial organization. Salary will be negotiable according to qualifications and experience.

All applications will be treated in strictest confidence.

Please send applications to:
General Post Office,
P.O. Box 11188,
Hong Kong.

The Goldsmiths' Company

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DESIGN
Design and Technology Department

An Assistant Director, Design is required in this new department which has been formed to promote good design, craftsmanship and technology in the production of silver and jewellery.

Candidates should be aged between 30 and 50 and should preferably have had art school training and experience in the trade. The successful candidate will be primarily concerned with liaison between educational establishments, the trade and the Goldsmiths' Company in order to further the aims of the department.

Salary will depend upon age and experience. Further details are available from The Clerk of The Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, EC2V 6BN.

CJA
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

Three year contract with prospects of renewal. Opportunity to accrue capital.

CORPORATE RELATIONS MANAGER

CJA

MIDDLE EAST—GULF £18,000-£20,000 TAX FREE

MAJOR PROCESS INDUSTRY IN PLEASANT, STABLE LOCATION

This new appointment calls for high calibre PR professionals, preferably qualified MIPR, aged 30-40, with journalistic flair and not less than three years in control of the corporate relations function of a major industrial production unit. Previous overseas experience is desirable. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Administration Manager for the creative development of overall PR policy and practices and the implementation, with a small team, of a wide range of activities designed to project a positive, progressive and responsible image, locally and world-wide. A comprehensive understanding of modern media facilities and techniques is essential plus an ability to communicate and influence opinions at all levels. A willingness for total involvement is required including the development of local management and staff. Initial salary negotiable £18,000—£20,000 tax free, accommodation, provident fund, free life assurance, leave passages, family medical cover, children's educational allowance and relocation expenses. Applications in strict confidence under reference CRM 4083/TT, to the Managing Director:

An interesting and responsible appointment with scope to become Personnel Manager

PERSONNEL OFFICER—BANKING

CJA

LONDON EC2 £9,000—£13,000

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANK

We invite applications from candidates, aged 28-38, who are IPM qualified with at least four years' personnel experience, ideally in banking. The successful candidate, reporting to the Director responsible for Operations, will have overall responsibility for personnel administration, all recruitment, benefits, welfare, salary reviews, annual appraisals and pay roll. A good working knowledge of current employment legislation is essential, as is the ability to deal with a variety of matters methodically, with patience and good humour. Initial salary negotiable £9,000-£13,000 + generous benefits to include mortgage subsidy, non-contributory pension, free life assurance, free BUPA. Applications in strict confidence under reference PO 4084/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374.

★ *Unless you are applying for one of the above positions, please do not write to us.*

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
WREST PARK
SILSOE
BEDFORD MK45 4HS
Telephone: Silsoe (0525) 60000

HEAD OF INFORMATION SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The NIAE is seeking a Head for a newly-created Department, which will be responsible for all aspects of public relations and scientific information at the Institute.

The new Department Head will be expected to lead a team of twenty-one staff and to develop the work of this team with energy and imagination. He or she will become the Institute's primary contact with the Press and other media and will also have an important role to play in fostering the Institute's relationships with the UK agricultural engineering industry.

The post is graded Principal Information Officer, with a salary scale of £11,372-£15,010 p.a.

Qualifications required are a degree, or equivalent, in a relevant subject and at least ten years' relevant post-graduate experience.

There is a non-contributory superannuation scheme.

Application forms obtainable from The Secretary to be returned not later than 26th February 1982. Ref: GSID/82/79.

SALES MANAGER

International Oriental carpet company seeks experienced Sales Manager for their London branch. He/she must have good knowledge and selling experience of oriental carpets. Good salary offered. Please send full details of experience which will be treated in strict confidence to Box 1481 G, The Times.

IMAGINATIVE FUND RAISER

A fast growing and ambitious medical charity requires an aggressive imaginative organiser to arrange charity dinners in London and New York. This is a full time position and will require extensive research into different industries in U.K. and U.S.A., and an ability to deal directly with their directors. The applicant must have drive, initiative and humour. Previous experience of top level fund raising essential. Salary negotiable. Please send c.v. and relevant details to A. Levy, 66 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. 01-637 9711.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL

Graduate with innovative ideas to teach

CHEMISTRY

at all levels in this independent boarding school (13-18) from September 1982; approximately 70 Sixth Form boys and girls study Chemistry. An outstanding candidate would be appointed to further responsibilities, but recent graduates should not be discouraged from applying. Assistance with games welcomed.

Apply, with full CV, to: The Headmaster, Cranleigh School, Surrey.

CoSIRA
SENIOR INFORMATION OFFICER

The Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA) helps small businesses in the English countryside by providing a local source of advice backed up by technical and management services, specialized training and loans.

CoSIRA requires a Press and Publicity Officer to head its Information Section based in Salisbury. He or she will be responsible for managing a supporting staff of six/seven people. Applicants must be able to motivate and organize a lively team and to advise senior colleagues on all matters relating to the presentation of CoSIRA's wide range of activities. He or she will report direct to the Chief Executive.

The post calls for someone with ideas backed by the initiative to carry them out. The successful candidate is likely to have had experience in the production of publicity material and in organizing promotional activities including exhibitions and seminars. The work entails close contact with the media in order to ensure good coverage of CoSIRA's activities and with local and national advisory bodies and organizations.

The appointment will initially be for between three and five years subject to negotiation.

Salary range: £9,232-£11,265.

For further details and application form please contact Roger Whitmore, CoSIRA, 141 Castle Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 3TP.

STATISTICIAN CLINICAL RESEARCH

Pharmaceuticals **Based Taplow, Berks**

Wyeth Europa is the European coordination group of Wyeth International, a major contributor to world-wide health care. It's operating companies are responsible for the research, development, registration, manufacture and marketing of a wide range of ethical, pharmaceutical and nutritional products with an unbroken record of success.

A statistician is being sought to join the Project Coordination and Systems section of the Research and Development Division of Wyeth Europa. This new professional appointment is designed to strengthen the data handling associated with our European clinical trial programmes.

Preference will be given to candidates with experience in the conduct of clinical trials with formal qualifications (at least to degree level) in statistics. A competitive salary and benefits are offered with excellent working conditions. Relocation expenses will be given if necessary.

Please write giving full details of career and salary progression to:

Miss M. O'Shea,
Personnel Manager,
Wyeth Europa Limited
Remax House
31/32 Alfred Place, London WC1E 7DS

English National Opera — The London Coliseum

Invites Applications for

HOUSE MANAGER
(MALE/FEMALE)

This key management position is responsible for all aspects of the daily running of the theatre, the largest in London, including supervision of its Box Office and the maintenance and general security of the building. The House Manager is responsible for insuring the implementation and observance of GLC theatre regulations as well as public safety during performances. A staff of 85 is under the House Manager's control. Preference will be given to applicants who have had experience in the theatre and arts administration and who have had substantial managerial responsibilities in an area involving constant contact with the general public. An ability to deal with people at all levels is essential.

Salary will be commensurate with age and experience. Written applications with a full CV should be sent, not later than Monday 22 February 1982, to: Edward Butcher, Personnel Manager, English National Opera, London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4ES.

English National Opera — The London Coliseum

Requires a

SITE MANAGER
(MALE/FEMALE)

for its newly acquired rehearsal studios/production wardrobe at 165 Broadhurst Gdns, London, NW6. The position is responsible for the general maintenance and daily running of this busy rehearsal centre. Direct experience in the field of maintenance engineering would be an asset. In addition, the Manager will be expected to supervise outside contractors and a small internal staff. The Manager will also be responsible for letting the rehearsal studios on occasions. Salary will be commensurate with age and experience.

Please send written applications with a full CV not later than Monday 22 February 1982 to:

Edward Butcher, Personnel Manager,
English National Opera, London Coliseum,
St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4ES.

ARE YOU EXPERIENCED IN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING?

If you have a year's experience of Telephone Selling, are aged between 22 and 30 and can work hard under pressure read on.

The Exchange & Mart is the leading exponent of Classified Advertising and needs experienced Telephone Canvassers to enlarge their young successful sales team. Upon completion of the induction course you will be responsible for relating the benefits of Exchange & Mart to potential clients direct i.e. Advertising Agencies, Estate Agents, Tour Operators and a wide variety of other businesses.

Training is continuous and will equip the successful applicants to handle every aspect of this demanding position. Our modern open plan offices are situated within minutes of Croydon main shopping area, main line stations and buses. There is an excellent starting salary + 4 weeks' holiday per year. Interested? Ring Heather Wareing, Regional Sales Manager on 01-681 2138 for telephone interview.

OPERA NORTH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATOR

Applicants must have had considerable professional experience in the administration of the performing arts and will need a wide knowledge of the British operatic scene.

The appointment carries full responsibility for the financial affairs of the company and experience in financial control is vital. Salary will be by negotiation.

The holder of the post will be responsible in artistic matters to the Artistic Director, David Lloyd-Jones, and in financial matters to the Board of Directors – Chairman, Gordon Linacre CBE.

Applications, together with curriculum vitae, should be sent to the Chairman at Yorkshire Post Newspapers Ltd, PO Box 168, Wellington Street, Leeds LS1 1RF, to arrive no later than 26th February 1982.

CAN YOU RECRUIT FOR THE MIDDLE EAST?

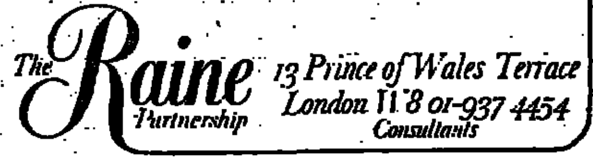
A highly respected American hospital management company is looking for a man to co-ordinate the recruitment of Doctors, Nurses and Paramedical personnel for a joint Arab/American venture in Saudi Arabia, here in London.

Aged under 45, you will be totally responsible for the UK side of the operation and will be involved with recruiting both directly and via agencies so a background in a recruitment agency or a hospital is essential. A knowledge of Saudi Arabia is also a pre-requisite.

You will be working alone so initiative and self motivation are essential as is the ability to deal with people at all levels. Short visits to Saudi Arabia will be necessary throughout the project.

The salary is highly negotiable dependent solely on your experience and expertise. Re-location expenses may be available.

To discuss this unique opportunity; in complete confidence, ring Hilary Shenton who is the company's UK representative for this project.

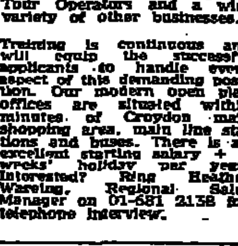


13 Prince of Wales Terrace
London W8 01-937 4454

BI-LINGUAL FRENCH/ENGLISH

Holiday Villas, Purley, require Manager/ess designate to take over control of the company's French villa rental department. Excellent spoken/written French, experience of office work in a supervisory role and current driving licence are essential. Knowledge of the travel industry would be an advantage. Above all, the successful applicant must have a friendly, outgoing personality and a liking for France and the French. Job entails day to day management of villa reservations, supervision of 7 staff, liaison and contracting of villas with foreign agents and some travel within France. Salary c. £7,000 plus profit sharing and contributory pension. Apply, initially in writing, to Mr P. Wrigley, Holiday Villas Ltd, 850 Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey, CR2 2BH.

MUSIC INDUSTRY OPPORTUNITY



A Copyright Organisation in the Music Industry requires a Company Secretary. This is a senior appointment in an expanding organisation and the salary will be competitive. Responsibilities include commercial negotiations, contact with entertainment industry bodies and Government Departments, liaison with solicitors, internal management, and the usual Company Secretarial tasks. Applicants should be aged 25-35, should be able to communicate effectively, and should be accustomed to working under pressure; previous experience in the entertainment industry, and a legal or related qualification, is preferable.

Apply with full Curriculum Vitae to Box No. 1383 G, The Times.

OUTGOING PERSON WITH INITIATIVE

to work in expanding Theatrical Agency, some knowledge of dance helpful but not essential. Agency experience would be an advantage. Please ring 439 1453 for further information.

SLOANE ST INTERIOR DECORATORS

seek mature experienced Shop Assistant over 35. Salary £5,000 negotiable. 5-day week. Ring 235 1501.

KENSINGTON ESTATE AGENTS require F/L Negotiator. Please telephone 373 1153.

MANDARIN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS
Require immediately
AREA SALES MANAGER
For Scandinavia, Switzerland, Austria, Benelux

Job requires energetic person German speaking + another European language. Aged 28 years + with sound sales knowledge of hotel/travel business, and understanding of Asia market. This person to be based in London. Salary will be according to experience. Other benefits include B.U.P.A. and pension contribution.

Write with full C.V. to Tim Reid, Regional Director of Sales Europe, Mandarin International Hotels, 15 New Bridge St London EC4V 6AU. Telephone 01-583 3411 or telex 265497.

MANAGEMENT SURVEYOR

The Estates Governors of Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich are seeking a fully experienced management surveyor. The Estate comprises some 1,500 acres and 4,500 properties, mainly residential but includes approximately 100 commercial properties. Most of the properties are 70/80 years old but there are a number of modern blocks of flats.

The position is permanent and pensionable and is likely to appeal to a qualified surveyor who is keen to make a positive contribution in a small office, rather than to someone who is seeking promotion prospects in a large organization. It is considered that applicants under the age of 37 would be unlikely to have the requisite experience to deal with the wide range of work. There are qualified building surveyors in the office, as well as a small outside staff engaged mainly on routine garden and amenity area maintenance.

Persons interested are asked to send c.v. to A Boyd Phillips, FCIS, FBIM, Secretary & General Manager, Estates Governors, Alleyn's College of God's Gift, The Old College, Dulwich, SE21 7AE.

THE LONDON SOFA-BED CENTRE

Needs design conscious professional sales people, preferably with retail experience for their Fulham Road and Tottenham Court Road showrooms.

c. £8,000—£9,000 p.a.
Please telephone 01-631 1424

AMBITIOUS SENIOR ADMINISTRATOR

Director material with entrepreneurial flair to join a fast growing prestigious medical staff Recruitment Agency in W.1. Must be self motivated and hard working, with a sense of humour. Previous agency experience not essential but the candidate must have marketing and business ability. Salary includes profit sharing scheme to produce minimum £18,000 p.a.

Please apply in confidence to:
Richard Balfour-Lynn
01-637 9711

GENERAL MANAGER/MANAGERESS

New luxury Health Club with pool jacuzzi gymnasia, tennis squash and beauty dept. invites good looking non smoking and well educated applicants. Basic £7,000 + benefits and the opportunity to share in the future success of the Club. Experience in management and accounts essential but a pleasing personality the prime requirements. CV and photograph to:

The Hogarth Club, 1A Airedale Avenue
London W4. 01-995 4600
Colin White F.R.I.C.S.

SENIOR ASSISTANT EXAMINATIONS

Interesting post with variety and responsibility organising examinations at U.K. and overseas centres. Responsibilities also include acting as secretary to a committee of examiners. Good typing speed essential, shorthand and word processor experience an advantage. Good conditions of employment include offices overlooking Regents Park, free lunches and flexible working hours. Salary negotiable between £5,000 & £7,000 p.a.

Applications to The Secretary, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, 27 Sussex Place, Regents Park, London NW1 4RG.

TO ADVERTISE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE TIMES COSTS ONLY £3.25 per line



Simply complete the coupon below with details of your property, together with your name and address and telephone number, and we will telephone you with a quotation before we insert your advertisement.

Advertisement ....

....

....

....

....

Name .... Address ....

....

.... Telephone ....

Post this coupon to Adrian Workman, The Times, Classified Advertising Dept, 200 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.



CONTRACT WALLCOVERINGS REPRESENTATIVE

Two appointments are offered by Turner Wallcoverings, one based on London's West End (architects, interior design and hotel specifiers) based on Grosvenor Street showroom. The other will cover the North London, Bucks and Oxfordshire area, calling upon all users and specifiers of top quality wallcoverings.

Write with full details to the Sales Director, Ernest Turner (NH) Ltd., 68 / 78 Brewery Road, Kings Cross, London N7 9NE

SALES ASSISTANT



Boutique in Knightsbridge, specialising in French couture, requires full-time Sales Assistant, aged 25+. Experience necessary. High commission rates.
Telephone Mrs Charles 584 9502 from 11-4 pm

BUILDING/STRUCTURAL SURVEYOR

Required by small practice based near Sevenoaks. Must have a minimum of 10 years experience and be competent in the field of building maintenance. Telephone Sevenoaks 460335

CAREER CHANGE?

Make '82 a year when you progress to a job which offers high earning potential. Management guaranteed, career opportunity, growth environment, full training, good basic + commission package. We want sales people who are between 20 and 55 educated to 'O' & 'A' level, financially ambitious workholics resident in London and the home counties. Ring B.G. on

250 3391

RESIDENTIAL NEGOTIATOR

with Central London experience, enthusiasm, ambition, probably aged 25-30, required urgently.

IVAN ROSE, M.N.A.E.A.
JACKSON, ROSE & COMPANY,
296 Kings Road, Chelsea,
London, SW3
01-352 1066

RECRUITMENT COUNSELLORS £10,000

Drake International are looking for enthusiastic business people to join their team of Recruitment Counsellors based in either City or West End. You will have the benefit of extensive on-going training and the opportunity to organise your own day, meeting both clients and applicants. Unlimited earning potential. Ideally you should be between 25-35 years, with a successful career background, self-motivated and looking for a challenge.

Call Debbie Sabini on 734 0911 for an interview.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Someone To Believe In

Manager/ess—"Puffa"

For superb new fashion shop in Walton St. SW3, be well spoken and having a lively personality are the most important attributes. Previous experience not essential. Salary negotiable. Age 22-30 years.

Tel. 01-351 4333

BRIGHT SCHOOL LEAVER

required by City based firm of Lloyd's brokers. Minimum 'O' level English and maths. Ring Mr Carter on

481 9090

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

"... WE KNOW WHAT it means to fear the Lord, so we try to persuade others. God knows us completely." — 2 Corinthians 5:11. (G.N.B.).

BIRTHS

ARTHUR.—On February 7th at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Chato (nee Anduque) and James—a son.
BELLASIS.—On 7th February, to Sue (nee Marler) and John—a son (Rowland Peter).
BISHOP.—On February 4th, to Rosemary and Terence—a son (Patrick Joseph) brother to Sam.
CHARLESWORTH.—On February 9th, in Cambridge, to Annabel (nee Roscoe) and Brian—a third daughter (Saffron Frances).
GARROD.—On February 8th, to Celia and Simon—a son (Oliver George Baring).
HUGHES.—On February 4th, to Pamela and Richard—a son (William Frederick), a brother for Emma and Thomas, and half-brother for Mark and Julian, Sophie, Charlotte and Dominic.
MACLEOD.—On December 21st, 1981, in Lausanne, to Diana (nee Rold) and Rory—a son (John Cabot Reid).
McCANN.—On February 9th, to Clare and Desmond—a daughter (Nicola Jane), a sister for Jenny.
PLUMLEY.—On 9th February, to Zoe and Russell — a beautiful daughter (Lila Teresa).
SPRIGGE.—On January 31st, 1981, in Ghana, to Doris (nee Adzokpa) and Robert Sprigge, Department of History, University of Ghana—a son (Jeremy Amewuga Squire).
TRUDGIAN.—On January 26th, to Sonya (nee Stern) and Thomas — a son (Thomas Sebastian).
VOLLER.—On 10th February, at St James', Leeds, to Gina and Jonathan—a son (David Laird).

DEATHS

ABBOTT.—On Monday, February 8th, peacefully, Kathleen (Bourne), aged 83. Widow of Cdr. W. St. G. Abbott, R.N. retired. Mother of Richard and Alan, grandmother of Kathleen, Adriane and Samantha. Cremation private.
BARROW.—On 9th February, peacefully, at Guy's Hospital, Richard David, aged 4, only son of Jackie and Tim. Private cremation. No flowers please, but donations may be sent to The Children's Kidney Fund, c/o Professor Chantler, Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas' St., London, S.E.1.
BASE.—On February 10th, 1982, Irene, calligrapher and illuminator, peacefully, at Clifton, Bristol. Remembered with love and great respect by Christine.
CONYBEARE.—On February 8th 1982, peacefully, at Devon Court Hotel, Exmouth, Bernard Mortimer Conybeare, aged 84. Much loved uncle of Dr John Edgecumbe and family of 10 Cyprus Rd, Exmouth. Service, Exeter Crematorium, Monday February 15th, 10 a.m.
DE PUTRON.—On February 9th, peacefully in hospital, Mary-Elly De Putron, of Fontaine Fleurie, Guernsey.
EGGINGTON, ALFRED THOMAS.—On February 9th, 1982. The beloved husband of Phyllis, of 204 Ashby Rd., Loughborough, peacefully at Loughborough, aged 93 years. Funeral Service on Wednesday, February 17th, at Trinity Methodist Church, Royland Rd., Loughborough, at 11.30 am, followed by private cremation. Flowers and further enquiries to T. Swann & Son (Loughborough) Ltd, Funeral Directors, 4 Bridge St., Loughborough. Tel. 63032.
FITZHERBERT, AUDREY, sister Anne of Jesus, O.D.C. Peacefully at The Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, on 8th February ... [rest of column not transcribed]

...

REES. Does anyone own or know an interesting tree, funny, rare, romantic etc. Information required for a book. Carole Bruce, Box 1411 G, The Times.
ARE YOU INTERESTED in classified advertising? See Times Recruitment Opportunities today.
HI-FI PERSONIFIED! Mr Wagner of Dixons, 64 New Bond Street, W1 has all the best in personal stereo: including Sony, Aiwa, Toshiba. Tel. 01-629 1711.
LYONS. University/W.C.A. Summer School. See Education page.
OUTGOING PERSON with initiative required for Theatrical Agency. See Rec. Opps, Times today.
MAY 2nd.—Is this a special date for you? Author seeks anecdotes/information about this date, past present or future. Box No 1336 G The Times.

Phillips
FINE FURS BY AUCTION
Thursday, 18 February, at 10 a.m.
This sale includes exceptionally fine quality sable jackets, fine quality mink coats and jackets, good quality fashion furs from a leading West End furrier, fine quality fox coats and jackets, together with a large selection of furs in all price ranges both new and second hand.
Viewing: Tuesday 16 February 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Wednesday 17 February 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Catalogues 60p by post
Entries are now being accepted for inclusion in Phillips fur sale to be held on Thursday 25 March.
For further information please contact Doree Rose, Ext. 232, 7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0AS. 01-629 6602

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN
Where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and it is the largest supporter in the UK of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "In Memoriam".
Cancer Research Campaign
Dept TX3
2 Carlton House Terrace
London SW1Y 5AR

SOMEONE BLIND SAYS:
"I can't see—but that's the only difference between you and me. I run my home, bring up my family, and go out to work . . . because the RNIB gave me the right sort of guidance when I lost my sight." The work we do depends entirely on voluntary support—please help us with a donation.
ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND
Room 12T
224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA.

OBTAINABLES. We obtain the unobtainable. Tickets for sporting events, theatre, etc., including Covent Garden, Cats, Rugby, Internationals. 01-839 5363.
WOMEN DRIVERS Special Lloyd's Insurance. Northways 883 1210.
HERMES.—Sale commencing, Monday 15th. See For Sale.
GERMANY SUMMER JOBS. Send large SAE to VWI, 9 Park End St, Oxford.
NEGOTIATOR required. See Recruitment Opportunities.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT of St James's, London's most exciting businessmans night club. No membership needed, 2 bars, restaurant, dozens of danceable companions, tantalising Cabaret Acts. Happy hour 8-9 pm. If required, superb 3-course dinner only £9.75 plus service and tax. Entrance Fee £5.75 (£5.00 refunded to diners ordering before 9 pm). Open Mon-Fri, 8 pm-2 am, Sat, 9 pm-2 am. 4 Duke of York St., SW1. Tel. 01-930 1648/4950.
ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's and also at 100 Princes St., Edinburgh. The elegant conference and banquet venues. Contact Banqueting Manager, 01-493 5051.

UK HOLIDAYS

COTSWOLD.—Super farm cottages. 2, 8. Most dates. Burford 3152.
S. CORNWALL.—Seaside cottage. All dates. Mevagissey 842454.
BATH. Holiday flat sleeps 4. £60 p.w. (0225) 316242.
SOUTH DARTMOOR. To let July, Aug, Sept, Oct. £100-£150 p.w. Luxury farmhouse with own land and superb valley views. 5 double, 3 single bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 reception, large modern kitchen. 01-727 4905 after 6 pm.

...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Help people with cancer NOW
Give to Cancer Relief
By cheque, cash, P.O., credit card, covenant or legacy.
National Society for Cancer Relief
Room 44, 30 Dorset Square, London NW1 6QL
Tel: 01-402 8125

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

SKI SKI SKI
BLADON LINES
We still have availability in our luxury staffed chalets and budget chalets with big discounts on 13th February.
COURMAYEUR
ARGENTIERE
VERBIER
VAL D'ISERE
MERIBEL
ZERMATT
LES ARCS
Hotels and self-catering also available.
Gatwick, Glasgow and Manchester flights.
BLADON LINES TRAVEL
309 Brompton Road, London SW3 2DY.
Tel: 01-581 4861.
ATOL ABTA

SKI WITHOUT GOING SKINT—SKI SNOWBALL!
£20 off all remaining February holidays
Avoriaz: 13 Feb by air £104.95
Risoul: 12 Feb by coach £32.00
Les Arcs: 26 Feb by coach £74.95
Puy St Vincent: 19 Feb by coach £84.95
SKI SNOWBALL
280 Fulham Road, London, SW10
Tel: 01-352 1191 (24 hours)
ATOL 1502

**** SNOW BARGAINS ****
SKI * 13/20/27 FEB * SKI
Superb value in the very top resorts for individuals, couples or small groups by air from Gatwick or Manchester, coach or ski-drive in chalets, hotels and self-catering.—In Courmayeur, Meribel, Val d'Isere, Verbier, La Plagne and Courchevel.
For instant availability and bookings on all dates throughout the winter call:
SKI WEST
0373 864811 (24 hours)
ATOL 1383 AITO

LOW COST FLIGHTS
to Bogota, Caracas, Lima, La Paz, Quito, Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Bangkok, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Delhi, Bombay, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Cairo, Nairobi, Johannesburg, Lagos, Luanda, Athens, Rome, Milan, Belgrade, Zagreb, Zurich, Paris, Frankfurt, Madrid and many more.
NEW FRONTIER TRAVEL,
234 Earls Ct. Rd., London SW5.
Tel: 01-373 7757/8/9
01-373 8476/7/8. Air Agents.

UP, UP AND AWAY
Save on scheduled air fares to JO'BURG, RIO, BUENOS, MONTEVIDEO, DAR, SEYCHELLES, MAURITIUS, BANGKOK, NAIROBI, TOKYO, SINGAPORE, TANGIER, ALGIERS, LUSAKA, CANADA, MANILA, BOMBAY, CAIRO ...

...

NO NEED TO STANDBY ... Canada, Latin America, Africa, Australia, Middle East. Late bookings, one way short stays.—Fast Travel, 01-485 9305 Air Agents.
GREECE, CYPRUS, CARIBBEAN. Low price summer hols. Greece exnr. coach £25: flights fr. £89. Alecos Tours. For brochure, 01-267 2092. ABTA ATOL 377.
CARIBBEAN RESERVATION SERVICE. 300+ hotels, villas, apartments in 22 islands/countries: + flights and inclusive hols. The one-stop no. for the Caribbean. 01-546 3151, ABTA.
GREECE—better holidays and lower prices with Sunclub. For brochure telephone 01-870 4771 (24 hrs) ABTA, ATOL 1214.
TRAVELAIR INTERCONTINENTAL Low Cost Travel, Est. 1971. 372 Euston Rd., N.W.1. Tel: 01-380 1566. Telex 892 834. IATA ATOL 109. Govt. Bonded. Late bookings welcome. Visas obtained.
PERU £328 rtn. from London.—Peruvian Airlines. 01-930 1136.
PELOPONNESE. Comfortable and isolated villa by sea, sleeps 9, £140 p.w. 229 7420.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI ERNA LOW
MARCH SKIING
France from £113, Switzerland from £163.
Departures from Gatwick and Manchester.
Austria from £133.
Departures from Gatwick and Heathrow.
SPECIAL—6-20 March, guaranteed no surcharges to France and 50% child reductions in all resorts.
SKI EXPRESS
February and March departures still available.
France from £81.
Austria from £95.
Phone 01-581 3211 (24hrs)
ERNA LOW LTD.
5 Bute St., London SW7 3EY
ATOL 923BC ABTA 40421

GREECE
EASTER & SPRING HOLIDAYS
PAXOS, KOS, CRETE, ANDROS, RHODES
No surcharges, no single room supplement, free holidays for children, special rates for parties of 4 or more adults. Comprehensive 68-page brochure, write:
TIMSWAY HOLIDAYS
Penn Place, Rickmansworth, Herts.
Tel: 09237 71266 (24hrs)
ABTA AITO ATOL 1107

£ £ £ SAVERS
Up to 50% savings to AUSTRALIA, NZ, BANGKOK, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE, TOKYO, MANILA, BOMBAY, NAIROBI, DAR, JO'BURG, MIDDLE EAST, CANADA, US, GREECE and EUROPE.

AUSTRALIA TRAVEL CENTRE
3 Hogarth Place (Road) London SW5
Tel.: 01-370 4055 (6 lines)
Airline Agents

WORLDWIDE SUPERSAVERS
The lowest quotation to any destination incl. Lagos, Accra, Nairobi, Dar, Europe, Larnaca, Middle East, Cairo, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Khartoum, Delhi, Bombay, Karachi, Bangkok, Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo, Manila, Australia, N.Z., Jo'burg, Canada Americas.
TOURTRAV LTD.
22 Old Quebec St. London W1
01-409 2017/1868
Open Sat.
(Air Agents)

AUSTRALASIA AND WORLD WIDE
With 11 years experience we ...

...

International Rugby Union
FRANCE v ENGLAND
20th Feb. In Paris. Scheduled flights, 2 nights luxury hotels, coach transfers inc. from £105.50pp.
Guaranteed match tickets
01-351 3366
Charterhouse Travel Ltd

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

HERMES SALE
COMMENCING MONDAY 15th FEBRUARY
Scarves reduced from £45 to £29.50.
Ties reduced from £21.50 to £15.50.
Many other articles included.
156 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W1.
01-499 8856
3 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, EC3.
01-626 7794

GREEK ISLANDS
CORFU SPETSES
CRETE POROS
SUPERB VILLA HOLIDAYS FROM £140 p.p.
Guaranteed prices and huge discounts in May and June. Plus a free holiday for one adult in a party of 6, or 2 in a party of 10.
BROCHURE AVAILABLE DIRECT FROM US
TEL. 01-828 1887

AIRLINK
9 WILTON ROAD, LONDON, SW1
ABTA ATOL 1188B

FEBRUARY AND MARCH IN ROME
Flight inclusive hotel accommodation
3 NIGHTS £69
4 NIGHTS £77
7 NIGHTS £99
Departures twice weekly
PILGRIM-AIR LTD.
Tel: 01-637 5311
44 Goodge St., London, W1
ATOL 173

SKIING IS EASY THE MARK WARNER WAY
PRICES FROM £169 FULLY INCLUSIVE
Val d'Isere, Meribel, Courchevel and Verbier.
CLUB MARK WARNER
01-938 1851
ATOL 1176B.

FREE BOOT & SKI HIRE
If you take a ski holiday with ...

...

... club in Europe, in the footsteps of the crowned heads of Europe. Available until Easter, pool, staff, right on the beach. £700 p.w. 2 wk incl hol £350 p.p. Call ITP Villa, 01-584 6211, or 01-581 0261. ABTA, ATOL 1344.
SKI with private mixed party, Val d'Isere, 13th March, 2 weeks, £329. Mitchell, 01-408 1611, ext. 30, 11 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
CORFU—Greek houses/villas for 2/8 overlooking superb secluded sandy bay. Brochure. 0753 46277. Corfiot Holidays. ABTA.
CLUBAIR Business & Leisure Holidays. Aust. fr £295 o/w from £399 return (limited offer). Europe from £55. Tel. 01-439 7083/8. ATOL 1529.
EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE. Cheap flights. Also Far East and Australia. Please call Julia's Journeys. 01-636 6311/3. 01-637 8382/4 Air Agts.
BOMBAY/BANGKOK fm £295 rtn. S'pore £350. Sydney £520. Nairobi £295. Hongkong £345. All inc. SRT. 93 Regent St. W1. 437 6077.
MALAGA. Flights every Sat. Gatwick and Manchester from £69 incl. tax. Also quality package holidays from £126. Holmes Hols (0473) 625081. ABTA.
PARIS, AMSTERDAM and other European cities. Inclusive short breaks from £39. Good Times City Hoppers brochure from travel agents or ring 01-837 6591 (24 hrs). ABTA ATOL 964B.
SELF-CATERING accommodation in Southern Italy. From £84-£240 p.w. Ashley Travel. 01-888 2424 (24 hrs.).
FLIGHTS.—Gat./Zurich, wkly Sat rtns from £50. 13th Feb. Sid Sun (0705) 45 3454.
DORDOGNE. Period cottage, historic village, mid June. Swimming, riding, bicycling. Sleeps 3 adults, 2 children. £120 p.w. Tel: 402 2031 eves/wkes.
ITALY.—Midway between Rome and Florence, nr Orvieto, large house, will accommodate 6/8 comfortably with swimming pool. Available all summer. £550/£650 p.w. Two weeks min. Contact Yvonne Hosking. 01-379 6155 (day), 603 7037 (eves).
PROVENCE.—Modern villa with garden and terrace in hill village near Lake St. Cassien. Sleeps 5. From £105 p.w. Write J. Houdiard, Neuf-Marche, 76220, Gournay, France.
HELP! Cancellation. Catered chalet, sleeps 6/7. Verbier. Avail 13-20 Feb. Ski Les Alpes. 01-505 8706.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 321 Brighton Rd, Sth Croydon. 01-688 3513.
SHEET MUSIC.—Vast selection Classical to Pops, also Mail Order. Chappell of Bond St, 01-491 2777, also showrooms at Milton Keynes, 0908 663366.
THE PIANO WORKSHOP'S SALE is now on. Ring 01-267 7671 for our Special Sale Catalogue. Open Sundays. 2 Fleet Rd. NW3
FEURICH upright piano (1925). Very good tone. £1,300. 01-997 8846.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

ALSATIAN Guard Dogs and Dobermans. All genuine inquiries welcome. Top guard dogs and handlers available if required. Contact: J. Magas, 16 Harehill Lane, Leeds 7. Tel: 0532 639624 or 0628 32702.

SERVICES

ARABIC TUITION at your convenience. All levels of translation done. Arabic-English. English-Arabic. Tel. 318 6935.
GRAYSTON TUTORS. O & A Sympathetic, residential 093 586 3876.
FIND FRIENDSHIP, love and affection.—Dateline Computer Dating, Dept. T.1, 23 Abingdon Road, London W.8. 01-938 1011.
WHEN IN LONDON rent a TV or video recorder by day/wk/mnth.—Ring Tops TV. 01-720 4469.
SPEECH and effective speaking taught privately. 635 8425.
KING TUTORS.—Tuition, all subjects. All London. 904 3833.
HISTORIC HOUSES, galleries, exhibitions, visits with lectures. Apply brochure. Dilettanti, 44 Paddenswick Road, London W6 0UB. 01-749 7096 or 750 4188 8-9.30 am.
ROOFING & PAINTING CONTRACTORS.—All areas London & SE Guaranteed work by qualified tradesmen, estimates free. J. Leahy of Putney. 01-789 3412 or 843 2325 (24hrs).

RENTALS

KEITH CARDALE GROVES
URGENT URGENT URGENT
Having recently been successful in letting many top quality properties in central London we urgently seek 3/5 bedroomed properties in Knightsbridge, Kensington, Chelsea & St John's Wood. Usual fees required.
CONTACT: JENNIFER RODNAY 629 6604

OFF BELGRAVE SQ SW1 Superb mais on 3 floors, designer decorated, 2 dble beds with baths en suite, sep cloaks, 2 recept. Very well equipped kitchen C.H., incl. Highly recommended. £500 p.w. Boyd & Boyd 584 8893.
BERKELEY ESTATES offer you a selection of luxury flats and houses for long/short lets, from ...

...

YORK STONE. York paving flags. Walling suitable for fireplaces or garden. Crazy paving. Westmorland rockery. Continuous supply, delivered. Ford Quarries 0582 35725 or 0282 56815.
WATCH.—Gerard ladies diamond and 18ct gold elegant, leather strap. £3,000 shop price. Unwanted gift. Offers 026 485 469.
AMERICAN COOKERS & FRIDGES. Best discounts. H&C. 960 1200.
8 JACOBEAN STYLE Oak dining chairs, 2 carvers, hide seats. Excellent condition. £500 o.n.o. Tel. 01-632 3542.
VALENTINE CAKES, heart-shaped, home made (£7.50) and delivered (£2.50). 283 6533.

WANTED

JEWELLERY
Valuation for insurance, probate and division undertaken by qualified Fellow of the Gemmological Association. £5, inc. VAT, per item. Jewellery purchased, diamonds, pearls, precious stones, prompt payment and privacy ensured.
VIEYRA & CO LTD
16b Grafton Street
London W1
01-629 0791

ANTIQUES, FURNITURE AND OBJECTS. Michael Lipitch 01-440 7797.
LARGE BOOKCASES, old desks, books, pictures. Fentons. 01-722 8386.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE PIANO WORKSHOP'S SALE is coming to and end. 15 pianos to clear at special bargain prices. Sale prices on all other stock. Open Sunday.—3 Fleet Road, N.W.3. 01-267 7671.

RENTALS

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS
West Hampstead. A late Victorian terraced house set on three floors. The property has recently been redecorated and our clients have successfully coordinated traditional and antique furnishings to create an elegant home. There is a new fully equipped kitchen with pine clad walls and ceiling, two reception rooms, four double and two single bedrooms, two bathrooms and a shower room. Availability is immediate for long letting at a commencing rent of £500 a week.
9 Heath Street, N.W.3.
01-794 1125

NATHAN WILSON & CO
PRIMROSE HILL NW1. Immaculate 1 bed flat, luxury k & b lounge/diner, gas C.H. £80 p.w.
HIGHGATE N6. Pretty 2 bed apartment in good block, C.H. & C.H.W. inc. £95 p.w.
GOLDERS GREEN NW11. Charming cottage style 2 bed House in quiet cul de sac £140 p.w.
ST JOHNS WOOD NW8. Spacious 4 bed House furn/unfurn close American school. £400 p.w.
794 1161

RIDICULOUS WINTER PRICES
Knightsbridge—superb modernisation, brand new one-bedroom flat in p/b block. Elegant furnishings. Inclusive C.H. and C.H.W.
ONLY £150 P.W.
AYLESFORD & COMPANY 01-351 2383

BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS.
Immaculate partially furnished 4 bedroomed house to rent. Large lounge, dining room, completely equipped dining/kitchen, 2 bathrooms, garage. Beautiful garden with gardener. 35 mins. Marylebone station. £850 p.c.m.
Tel.: 01-353 3342 between 10 a.m.—5 p.m.

CHELSEA, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Belgravia.—Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Please ring for current list. Cootes, 828 8251. 69 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1.
CHARMING Mews Cottage, SW1. Decorated design, access private garden, tennis court, 2 beds, £175 p.w., Garage possible. 584 4967.
EAST SHEEN SW14 Selection of 3/4 bedroom furnished houses ranging from £90-£250 p.w. Long & short lets. Sturgis & Son 01-748 3826.

...

BARNES, S.W.13. Luxury flat, reception overlooking river, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, full gas c.h., coloured TV: £95 p.w.—01-878 7766.
BELGRAVIA. Pied à terre, 3 rooms, k and b: £100 p.w.—235 4814.
SWISS COTTAGE.—3 bed house in quiet mews. £150 p.w. neg., and 3 bed flat, £145 p.w. H.S.M. Management, 263 7481.
BEAUFORT ST, SW3.—Highly recommended lux furn maisonette with gdn, 2 dble beds, 2 baths (en suite), 35ft ft recept, f.f. kit, gas c.h. Long let. £230 p.w. Please contact Nicola Crisp 01-581 3623 at Saunders of Kensington.
CHELSEA. Fully furn. & equipped 1-bed flat, above shop, C.H. C.H.W. £38 p.w. 352 8998.

WEST SUSSEX
Substantial 7 bedroom Farmhouse and staff cottage standing in 3½ acres. Swimming pool, hard tennis court and pony paddock. Convenient for Goodwood and Cowdray. £1,250 p.c.m.
Property Services Haslemere (Ltd.).
Telephone 0428 51241/2

Chestertons
CRANMER COURT, SW3. Good flat in well run p/b block. 3 dble. beds., 1 sgle. bed., recep., dining rm., 2 baths., clks., large kit. Avail. now, £350 p.w.
GLEBE PLACE, SW3. Typical Chelsea House situated in this quiet street. 1 dble. bed., 2 sgle. beds., 2 baths, kit., 1 recep. UNFURNISHED. Avail. now, £350 p.w.
01-589 5211

FLAT SHARING

WEST KEN. Own room, single £34, dble £49. 603 8044.
SW16. Own room + shower. Large CH hse. £100 p.c.m. 769 7223.
CLAPHAM.—Own room, c.h. house, piano. £125 p.c.m. excl. 223 6377 after 6 pm.
OWN ROOM in comfortable Highgate house. £30 p.w. incl. 263 7484 day: 485 7437 eves.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PERSONAL Assistant Housekeeper. Challenging position sought by very capable young man, 30. Excellent references. Prepared to travel.—Telephone after 6.30. Alderly-Edge, Cheshire (STD 0625) 582038.
TOP SOCIAL Sec/girl Friday position based London Home Counties sought by educated, presentable, capable lady (30). Free to travel. Box 1402 G, The Times.
MALE Pitman's graduate, 80/40 plus Wordstar WP software, seeks 3 months job in West End or City: 7 O and 4 A levels plus degree to complete.—Tel. 01-673 4761.
DYNAMIC 1981 graduate with research experience seeks training/interesting position in advertising/marketing.—Please ring 01-637 1444 ext 291 (work).
EDITOR, MANAGER & WRITER, BA (Oxon), MBA, available for short-term projects. 01-328 6708.
SUPER CHEF/Crew Member needs job. Sue, 01-543 0435 after 6.
VICTIM of recession, organising flair, versatile, fluent German, female, highly motivated, seeks responsible post. Box 1671 G, The Times.

MOTOR CARS

CONV. BEETLE, '70, l/h, superb, £1,950. 722 7766.
VOLVO 244 DL, '79. Red/brown, 29,000 miles, immaculate condition: £3,650.—0602 43960.
BMW 323i, 1978T, white, superb, alloys, serviced, £4,500. PX etc. Phil Whitaker Cars, "Bruins", Blackpond Lane, Farnham Common, Bucks, SL2 3EN. Tel: (028 14) 4117.

CAR HIRE

FERRARI, £80, Renault Turbo, £70 Audi Quattro, £78. Top Rent, 402 9461, 584 2035. London/Nice/Geneva.

SECRETARIAL

AUDIO SECRETARY
Circa £5,500 + LV's.
Interesting and responsible job for young experienced secretary willing to work as part of a team. Immediate start.
APPLY WITH CV TO:
MRS H. GITTINS,
JCPTGP, Royal College of General Practitioners, 14 Princes Gate, Hyde Park, SW7.

PERSONAL SECRETARY
...

... and bathroom in extremely lux house. £45 p.w. incl. 741 0608.
GIRL (non-smoker) to share house in Barnes. £130 p.c.m. Eves/wkend 878 6805.
CLAPHAM COMMON.—Tube 4 mins walk. 3 sep rooms, share other facilities. £110 p.c.m. each. 0703 892671 after 6 p.m.
ANGEL, N.1.—Prof. person to share large house. Own room. C.H. £34 p.w. incl. 226 4532 (eves/wkends).
S.W.1.—Girl, own room, TV. £25 p.w. 828 0761 from 5.30 p.m.
YOUNG, EDUCATED, co-driver, companion, person Friday, prepared to travel, sought by fun-loving, sun loving retired doctor. Reply to Box No 1373 G, The Times.
INSURANCE ASSISTANT, £6,000 neg. to join a successful and dynamic insurance broker. Full training given but you should be self-motivated, well spoken, well educated and a car driver. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.
MODERATE LAB M.P. seeks full time Sec/PA. 219 4067.
PERSONNEL.—International Publishing Co. seeks P.A./Sec. with s/h experience. Offers responsibility, prospects and £5,500+. R.J Recruitment. 493 6370.
SOLICITOR starting new practice seeks reliable, intelligent audio secretary, not necessarily with legal experience, Sloane Square. Salary around £6,000 p.a. Please phone 730 8601.

RENTALS

Gascoigne-Pees
VICTORIA S.W.1
2 Bed flat, dble. recep., bath, C.H., avail now £136 p.w.
CHELSEA S.W.3
2 Bed flat, dble. recep., bath, C.H., avail now £126 p.w.
PIMLICO S.W.1
2 Bed flat, dble. recep., 2 baths, C.H. incl., avail now £115 p.w.
01-730 8762.
GP PROPERTY WANTED (COMM. REQUIRED)

... home. Gentle farming (sheep) and run tiny farm camp site/car park. National Park. Must appreciate countryside and learn to cope and live alone. Caravan or house provided. Start March on £30 p.w. Bike/car necessary. Please write to Box 1482 G, The Times.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

AMERICAN couple have immediate need, permanent full charge mature nanny/housekeeper. Small home. Girl 19 months. Driver's licence preferred. Details: Mrs Nicole Kasper, 440 Calle Miramar, Redondo Beach, California 90277.
AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent Street, W1. 439 6534.
EXPERIENCED NANNY needed immediately to care for three girls, 5½, 2, and 8 months. We are a vegetarian family and our home is in the Oxfordshire countryside. You will have your own self-contained flat with TV, and be required to do nursery duties only. Non-smoker, driver essential. Good salary. Please contact Checkendon 680778.

STEPPING STONES

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND
YOUNG SECRETARY AT THE HEART OF THINGS
A lively young team at the heart of public affairs urgently need a young (18/19) Secretary with good skills. Must have the poise to deal with well known people. Good salary, 6 weeks' holiday and subsidised restaurant.
Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

LEADING City Wine Bar/Restaurant seek a waiter/ess. Lunch times only, Mon to Fri. Around £100 p.w. Outgoing personality important, similar experience useful. Please write fully to D. Gilmour, Bow Wine Vaults, 10 Bow Church Yard, London, E.C.4.
MATURE lady required as housekeeper/mothers help. Live in. 2 children 14 and 11. ... borders. Clean driving licence. References. Tel: 0990 ... after 6 pm or weekends.

REQUIRED

FRENCH GIRL, responsible, au pair family in London. ... CHASSON 119 rue ... PARIS.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

SARASOTA, FLORIDA.—Condominium 2 bedroom, 2 baths. On Sarasota Bay. Next to Cultural Centre. Every luxury. Excellent price.—Inquiries to: Alan Underberg, ... 1800 Lincoln First ... Rochester, New York ... USA.
HOTEL ON THE SEA for sale or rent. Fully furnished, 2,000 sq.m., with bar, restaurant, air conditioned. Completed 1980. Ideal location Peloponnese and Saronic Gulf Islands. ... S.A., Epaminonda 2, ... Glyfada, Athens, Greece. Tel. 8940827.

LONDON FLATS

BUCKINGHAM GATE SW1 Newly modernised 2/3 room, k & b flats from £45,000. Convenient for Government offices, Houses of Parliament, ... ways 01-222 3133.
HARCOURT TERRACE, Kensington, S.W.10. Excellent top floor ... level flat: large sitting ... dining room (19ft), 2 bedrooms, fitted kitchen and bathroom ... exceptional decorative order ... c.h.; 95-year lease; ... nearest Tube and Fulham ... shopping area: £69,000 ... 373 0829 or 242 1234 ...
BLOOMSBURY. Superb 1 bedroom mansion block flat ... Square, newly decorated ... entry phone: 64-year lease. £41,000.—Phone 01-639 ... evenings.

COUNTRY FLATS

5-ROOMED flat with panoramic view of Clyde Estuary. £16,000. Tel: Dunoon 3251.

LEGAL NOTICES

BROWNBUSH SECURITIES LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) and the Companies Act, 1948. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ...

...

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY
I require a working partner with £25,000 to open another 60-min. Fotolab shop. This would also suit a husband and wife. The partner will have an income of £15,000 p.a. Excellent gross potential, no experience necessary. Full training facilities and back-up will be given.
Roy Bishko, Fotolab.
2 Montpelier St., London SW7.
Tel.: 01-589 3307.

Salerooms and Antiques are featured every Tuesday
For details ring 01-278 9231

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Today's subjects are: Living in a Developing Country; It's Yopur Choice; It's Maths; Science Workshop; Scene (Ties); Near and Far; Search; On the Rocks; 12.20 Intervaal; 12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore, Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Tont Bilbow's weekly item on the world of showbusiness; 1.45 King Rollo; 1.50 Bric-a-Brac; 2.00 You and Me: T is for Tiger; 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Follow My Leader); 2,40 Television Club: A School in Time (Jolling Tomorrow); 3.00 Closedown; 3.15 Holiday: Sporting holidays in the Algarve; camping in the south of France; and the delights of Hereford and the Malvern Hills. With Cliff Michelmore, John Carter, Derek Cooper (r); 3.55 Play School (see BBC 2, 11.00am)

4.20 Winsome Witch: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Rosalind Ayres reads from Frances Hodgson Burnett's The Secret Garden.

4.40 Huckleberry Finn and His Friends: The Mark Twain stories, serialized. The three chums have become river pirates.

5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter: The secrets of the pharoah's tombe. Also, an unusual animal rescue story.

5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.25 Nationwide.

7.00 Tomorrow's World: Science provides the answer to the question: Why does the lady love milk chocolates? Also, some scientific advice for St Valentine's Day gifts and a revolutionary new method of double glazing.

7,25 Top of the Pops: with Tommy Vance.

8.05 Wildlife on One: St Lucia-Lake Wilderness. The famous birdlife in the Zululand lake on the edge of the Indian Ocean.

8.30 Goodbye Mr Kent: The lodger (Richard Briers) decides to sabotage his landlady's plan for a night out. With Hannah Gordon.

9.00 News: with John Simpson. And weather forecast.

9.25 Shoestring: Utmost Good Faith. Another of these popular dramas about a private eye working for a West Country radio station (Trevor Eve). A computer has been used as part of a plan to ruin a couple (r).

10.15 Question Time: After its successful trip to Glasgow last week, the programme now returns to its regular base, the Greenwood Theatre in south London. Robin Day is again in the chair. His panel tonight consists of Baroness Young, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Cyril Smith, the Liberal MP; Joe Haines, former press secretary to Sir Harold Wilson and now a Daily Mirror leader writer; and Frances Morrell, a GLC councillor and former political adviser to Tony Benn.

11.15 Top Sailing: Bob Fisher reports on last September's Gordon's Gin Half Ton World Championships, held in Poole Bay. It was the event that brought Paul Elvestrom, the Olympia sailor, back to international racing after a four-year retirement.

11.45 News headlines. And weather forecast. Closedown at 11.50pm.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. Leslie Pitt's story Lucy's Parcel. The presenters are Floella Benjamin and Andrew Secombe. 11.25 Closedown. 12.00 Open University: Pre-School Child (going shopping); 12.25 Childhood: 5-10. Starting School. Open University programmes end at 12.50; Closedown follows; 3.00 International Bowls. Live transmission of the first quarter-final of the Embassy World Indoor Bowls Championships. From the Coatbridge Indoor Bowling Club. Further coverage tonight, also on BBC 2, at 10.10. The commentators are Dougie Donelly, David Bryant and Granham Howard.

4.00 International Bowls (continued.)

5.15 Caught in Time: Films made by amateur cameramen in the 1930s. This is Turn of the Tide (1934) (r).

5.40 All Creatures Great and Small Tristan (Peter Davidson) becomes the people's choice for top vet (r).

6.35 Ennal's Point: Final episode of this serial about the Welsh life service.

7.20 News with subtitles.

7.25 History on your Doorstop: The unsuspected past of the Walford Gap in Northamptonshire.

7.50 The Shogun Inheritance: Film about modern Japan which shows how the samurai traditions, refined, live on (r).

8.30 Russell Harty: behind the scenes at Crufts dog show.

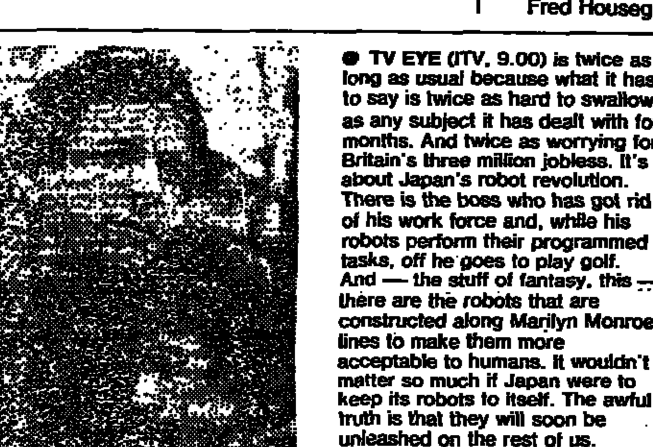
9.00 Call My Bluff: World identification game, with Robert Robinson as MC, and Frank Muir, Clare Francis, Michael Wood, Frank Midlemass, Patricia Hodge and Arthur Marshall.

9.30 Forty Minutes : Burgled. (see Choice).

10.10 International Bowls: Highlights (see 3.00 entry).

10.45 Newsnight.

11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: with XTC and the raggae band Awad. Ends at 12.15.


Fred Housego: BBC2, 7.25 pm

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For schools. Today's subjects are: — Physics in Action; My World (dockers); Seeing and Doing; Geography Today; A-level biology; Basic Maths; Over to You (the nature of change) and Middle English (crime stories). 12.00 The Woofits: narrated by Michael Parkinson. 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid. 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames area news. 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial. 2.00 After Noon Plus: A studio audience discusses the doctor-patient relationship. Also an item on graphology. 2.45 The Gate of Eden: Part one of a three-part play, set in 1955. A story of adolescence. With Richard Gibson, Maurice Denham, Pat Heywood (r). 3.45 How's Your Father? Harry Worth as a comical widower (r)

4.15 Dangermouse: British-made cartoon serial. 4.20, Cartoon Time.

4.45 Gymnastics: The Daily Mirror Champions Cup. Six Britons compete. From the Royal Albert Hall. Barry Winch holds the men's title, Mandy Gornall the women's. The other four competitors are Keith Langley and Andrew Morris, and Jackie Box and Yvette Austin. Commentary by Monica Phelps and John Taylor.

5.45 News from ITN: 6.00 Thames area news: 6.30 Thames Sport.

7.00 Does the Team Think? Comedy question-and-answer show, with Tim Brooke-Taylor trying to maintain order. The panel: Beryl Reid, Jimmy Edwards, Frankie Howerd and William Rushton. The guest is Robert Dougal, former BBC television news reader.

7.30 Film: Disaster on the Coastliner (1979) Made-for-TV thriller about a "nobbled" computer that has put two trains on a collision course. Starring Lloyd Bridges, Raymond Burr, E. G. Marshall, Yvette Mimieux, Robert Fuller, Pat Hingle and William Shatner.

9.00 TV Eye: The World Beaters. Special one-hour edition of the current affairs programme. The subject is Japan. Unemployment stands at two per cent. Growth rate is six per cent. It has a 25 per cent of world trade. No strikes, and no problems over new technology. Yet, says reporter Bryan Gould, there could be a slippery slope ahead for Japanese industrialists (see Choice)

10.00 News from ITN. and Thames area news headlines.

10.30 Danger UXB: The Silver Lining. Drama series about an army bomb disposal unit during the Second World War. Starring Anthony Andrews, of Brideshead Revisited. Tonight: what happens when a bomb lands in a Soho nightclub and the unit finds that it has some spare time on his hands. Also starring Judy Geeson and Kenneth Cranham (r)

11.30 Parents and Teenagers: Real-life situations, recreated by actors. Tonight's topic is parent power, What should parents do about teenagers who keep coming home late at night?

12.00 What the Papers Say: The presenter is Anthony Howard.

12.15 Close A St Valentines's Week song from Ian and Jennifer Partidge.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Your Move or Mine.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Monkey Business" by Mark Adlard.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Never Too Late. Comedy Series.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at one.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Women's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play "The Bird Table" by David Bartlett.†
4.00 Home Base. The people and places that don't always make the national headlines.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story Time "An Old Captivity" by Nevile Shute (4).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather and Programme news.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse. Simon Brett presents a selection of "useful verse".
7.30 Patience or Bunthorne's Bride! by Gilbert and Sullivan.†
8.40 Interval: Stanley Holloway reads W. S. Gilbert.
8.45 Patience Part 2.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Charmed Lives" by Michael Korda (4).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Susato, Telemann, Bach after Vivaldi, Janacek; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Handel, Britten, Hummel, Dvorak; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Berlioz; records.†
10.00 Arnold Bax. Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano.†
11.05 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra. Concert: Strauss, Saint-Saens, Tchaikovsky.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Midday Concert. Violin and Piano recital direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre: Beethoven, Debussy, Ysaye, Wieniawski.†
2.00 David Et Jonathas. Tragic opera in a prologue and five acts by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (sung in French; records).†
4.30 Igor Markevitch. Piano recital.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. With Vivien Bacon.†
7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981. Concert: S. S. Wesley, Howells.†
7.45 The Blue Dress. A play by William Trevor.†
8.35 Words. Talk by John Sparrow (2).
8.40 Music from America. Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions.†
10.00 The Joyce Book. Thirteen songs composed and published together as a tribute to James Joyce.†
11.00 News.
11.05 John Field on record.†

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 Know Your Place. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew. † from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00 You and the Night and the Music.†


Howard Shelley: Radio 3, 11.05 am

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 The Record Producers. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Opera Gallery. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Ploughman of the Moon. 10.30 Just a Minute. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Is Sin Out of Date?. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Network UK 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 James Joyce. 1.00 Ploughman of the Moon. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Opera Gallery 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

BBC Cymru/Wales 10.10-10.32 am I Ysgolion. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 2.15-2.40 I Ysgolion. 6.00-6.25 Wales today. 7.00-7.25 Heddiw. 11.45 News headlines. Scotland 12.55-1.00 pm Scottish News. 3.00-3.30 The Afternoon Show: 3.30-3.55 Closedown: 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Current Account. 11.45 News Headlines. Northern Ireland 11.30-11.55 am Green Peas and Barley. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six: 11.45News headlines. England 6.00-6.25 pm Regional magazines. 11.50 Close.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime 4.20 Gymnastics 4.50 Flying Kiwi 5.15 Radio 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.25 Police Six 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 Bizarre 11.00 Parents and Teenagers 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News 2.00-2.45 Not For Women Only 3.45-4.15 Electric Theatre: Hayley Mills 4.20-4.45 Vicky the Viking 6.00 About Anglia 6.20 Arena 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Benson 10.30 Supasquash 11.00 Parents and Teenagers 11.30 Lou Grant 12.30 Talking of People.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30-2.45 Yesterday: Archives of 1962. 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.50-5.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Lou Grant. 11.30 What the papers say. 11.50 Late Night from Two. 12.30am Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 End of Part One. 4.20-4.45 Fangface. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Tele Views. 6.40 Take Tuckerman. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.32 News. 10.35 Controversy. 11.05 Parents and Teenagers. 11.35 John Dankworth. 12.05am Postscript. 12.11 Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.50-5.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Job Slot Extra. 10.35 Bizarre. 11.00 Check It Out. 11.30 The River. 12.00 Anticipating Valentine's Day. 12.05 pm Closedown.


Clive Graham: Take the High Road (ITV, 1.30)

HTV WEST

As Thames except; 1.20pm-1.30. News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 4.20 Gymnastics: 4.45 Spiderman. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 Cuckoo Waltz. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Superstar Profile: Dudley Moore. 11.00 Survival. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 11.22am-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10pm Mwsti. 4.15-4.20 Cartoon. 4.45 Sêr. 5.10-5.20 Captain Nemo. 6.00 Y Dydd.. 6.15 Report Wales, 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.30-11.30 All kinds of everthing.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Struck by Lightning 4.20 Gymnastics 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie 6.00 Calendar 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 Country Calendar 11.00 Parents and Teenagers 11.30 Ladies' Man 12.00 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News 4.20 Gymnastics 4.50 Here's Boomer 5.15-5.45 University Challenge 6.00 Lookaround 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 Golfing Greats: Lee Trevino 11.00 Parents and Teenagers 11.30 News 11.33 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

1.20pm News. 1.30-2.00 Bygones. 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.50 Fangface. 5.15 Trivial Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Bodyline. 6.30 Now you see it. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road 10.30 Make mine music. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Living and Growing for Parents and Teenagers. 12.15am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 4.20-4.45 Puppy Who Wanted a Boy. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Just Williams. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30 am Company, followed by Closedown.

Channel

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 End of Part One. 4.20-4.45 Fangface. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 What's on Where. 6.40Take Tuckerman. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.28 News. 10.34 Better Read. 11.05 Parents and Teenagers. 11.35 Jazz: John Dankworth. 12.05 Closedown.

Central

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.50 Jan of Star Command. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 England Their England. 8.00-9.00 Streets of San Francisco. 10.30 Venture: Current affairs presented by John Edwards. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Viking Queen (Donald Houston). Queen of the Iceni tries to keep peace with the Romans but has trouble with hot-headed Druids. 12.50 am Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Gymnastics. 4.50-5.15 Sport Billy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Entertainers. 10.30 Bizarre. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11,45 Living and Growing for Parents and Teachers. 12.15 am News. 12.20 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

CHOICE

● TV EYE (ITV, 9.00) is twice as long as usual because what it has to say is twice as hard to swallow as any subject it has dealt with for months. And twice as worrying for Britain's three million jobless. It's about Japan's robot revolution. There is the boss who has got rid of his work force and, while his robots perform their programmed tasks, off he goes to play golf. And — the stuff of fantasy, this — there are the robots that are constructed along Marilyn Monroe lines to make them more acceptable to humans. It wouldn't matter so much if Japan were to keep its robots to itself. The awful truth is that they will soon be unleashed on the rest of us.

● FORTY MINUTES (BBC2, 9.30) is devoted to a major growth area for British industry where there is no unemployment, no payment of tax, no worries about overheads. It's burglary we're talking about. Break-ins have risen from 700 a day two years ago to 900. Last year one house in 15 was broken into. Tonight's film concentrates on a high productivity area for burglars — Richmond on Thames, in Surrey.

● THE JOYCE BOOK (Radio 3, 10.00pm) is the most surprising of all the programmes which BBC radio is celebrating the writer's centenary. It presents Joyce as song writer. And what splendid and accessible images his words provoke ("the moon's grey-golden meshes make all night a veil"). And how sympathetically do the poems dovetail with the music provided for them, (gratis, what's more) by composers like Ireland, Bliss, Howells and Herbert Hughes. The poems are read by Prunella Scales and sung by Meriel Dickinson, and Peter Dickinson describes how the songs became a book back in 1933.

● THE BIRD TABLE (Radio 4, 3.02pm), the BBC Wales production of David Bartlett's play, is flawed, but not fatally, by the performances of two actresses who sound so ethereal that we can all but hear their wings flap. Otherwise, this is an interesting, down-to-earth story of a forgiving wife (Isabel Dean) who takes back the husband (Freddie Jones) who once left her for another woman. What gives the play its piquancy is that the man is suffering from amnesia and remembers nothing of his transgression.

Alan Devereux (Sid Perks) and his daughter Tracy-Jane: The Archers (Radio 4, 7.05 pm)

Entertainments Guide

City sealed off after coup attempt in Syria

Washington, Feb 10.—The Syrian authorities have sealed off city of Hama, 120 miles north of Damascus, after serious disturbances there, the State Department said today.

Informed American sources said an uprising by Syrian rebels against the Government of President Hafez al-Assad showed an unusual intensity of violence. They said it appeared to be confined to Hama, unlike an attempted revolt in 1979 and 1980.

Mr Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, asked about the uprising, said: "We have seen reports of serious disturbances in Hama. According to our reports that city has been sealed off by the Syrian authorities." He made it clear the statement was not based on press reports alone.

In New York, the Syrian Committee for Human Rights said it had received a report from Damascus last night stating that rebels had taken over Hama, a city of 170,000 people, the country's fourth largest, and were joined by rebelling troops who distributed arms to the people.

The New York committee said that the uprising began on Tuesday and that Government pilots had disobeyed orders to bomb the town. The city of Hama is a centre of the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood and has a large population of Sunni Muslims. President Assad is a member of the Muslim Alawite sect.

Dr Monzer Kahf, the head of the Syrian Committee for Human Rights said that Government troops sent to recapture the city were stopped when rebels blew up a bridge about 70 miles from Hama. His group had received a report from Damascus that the anti-Government forces were occupying the airport at Hama, its military barracks, police stations, Baath Party headquarters and Government warehouses.

He also said his group had received reports of street fighting in Aleppo, Syria's second largest city with a population of 1.8 million.

President Assad, who is 51, came to power in a bloodless coup in November 1970.

The Government has blamed the Muslim Brotherhood for years of violent sectarian strife in Syria. The organization has been banned since 1963 and the Syrian National Council (Parliament) later passed a law bringing in the death penalty for membership.

Alawites account for only 15 per cent of the 7.6 million Syrians but they have taken control of most key posts in the Army, the ruling Baath Party and the Government since President Assad came to power.—Reuter.





The new 20p coin (above) and obverse of the £1 coin (left) announced by the Royal Mint yesterday. They are slightly smaller than the 5p coin, although the £1 is twice as thick. Its milled edge will bear the words "Decus et tutamen" which roughly translated is "An ornament and a safeguard".



Biggest book in the world: Dee Berkeley (left) and Margaret Dillon in the University of London library with the 754 volumes of the National Union Catalog. It has 527,800 pages, weighs 2.65 tons (7.875lb a volume) and costs £16,352. By publication day 1,358 sets had been sold. (Review, page 14).

Study urged on ethics of test-tube baby work

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The dangers of freezing human embryos were discussed in a two-hour meeting between Mr Patrick Steptoe, the test-tube baby pioneer, and the British Medical Association's central ethical committee yesterday.

But Mr Steptoe told the committee that he and Dr Robert Edwards, his colleague, had no intention of freezing embryos in the immediate future and did not have the equipment at their clinic to do so.

The committee recommended that the association's council set up a working party to look at the ethical implications of test-tube baby experiments, including the freezing of human eggs and embryos, splitting embryos to test for abnormalities and implanting the embryo produced by one couple into the womb of an unrelated mother.

The question of cloning—splitting an embryo and growing two genetically identical human beings from one fertilized egg—would also be considered. The association's council meets on March 3 to discuss the recommendation.

Although Dr Michael Thomas, committee chairman, had called, in a BBC *Panorama* programme before Christmas, and again in a Television South programme last week, for a moratorium on test-tube baby work, the issue was not discussed.

Dr John Havard, secretary of the BMA, said that the association had considered many of the ethical questions raised by *in vitro* fertilization in 1972; but science and technology had developed rapidly since then.

Its view in 1972 had been that provided a woman's egg was fertilized by her husband's sperm before reimplantation, and the full process fully explained, the procedure did not raise any ethical questions. It considered the use of a "foster uterus" unethical.

Dr Havard said it was possible that the BMA might want to modify that. It might also want to look again at the possibilities of screening the fertilized egg for abnormalities

Mr Steptoe had been called to address the central ethical committee because it wanted to know how far test-tube baby work had come.

Mr Steptoe, Dr Edwards and Professor Ian Craft, of the Royal Free Hospital, London, who is also involved in test-tube baby work, are all likely to be invited to speak to the proposed working party about their work.

Dr Howard said there might have to be some form of law reform commission to consider the legal questions, but that was outside the association's ...

☐ Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday rejected a proposal that the Government should immediately appoint a special committee to examine the social, medical, legal and ethical issues involved in test-tube baby work (George Clark writes).

She said that Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, had asked the medical bodies looking into these issues for their views. Apart from the BMA, the bodies included the General Medical Council, the Medical Research Council and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

"When he has received advice from all these bodies he will consider what action is necessary and whether a further and wider examination is required", she said.

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, who raised the matter, wanted the Government to appoint "an inter-departmental, inter-disciplinary advisory committee, not less than half of which would be comprised of women".

He retorted: "The issues cannot be determined solely on the advice of the medical professions.

"If preliminary opinions are to be sought, this advice should be taken from those professions working in the field of child care, from adoption societies, churchmen, child psychiatrists and the legal professions."

Mr Abse added that the wider review that Mrs Thatcher had tentatively contemplated should take place immediately in view of the importance of the issues raised in a leader and letters in *The Times* yesterday.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The Dame Nellie Melba of the point of order

There can be little doubt that we are fortunate enough to live in the golden age of the point of order.

It is simply not true that standards have declined in every art form. Opera bores often make this easy assumption. They say, this new soprano is all very well, but you should have heard Rosa Raviolli in the role. In years to come, younger lovers of Parliament will surely swoon over some new proceduralist making his debut with a bogus submission to the Speaker. And we old ones will say, but you should have heard Arthur Lewis; he was the Dame Nellie Melba of the point of order.

It should be explained that the term "point of order" is here used to include the related skills of the non sequitor and the total irrelevance. It is the device used by a Member to interrupt the proceedings, and get in an expression of opinion or outrage, when he is not supposed to be addressing the House. Furthermore, the most inspired points of order are always ruled by the Speaker not to be points of order at all. But the true artist manages to send his words up to the gallery in an arc of golden sound before being compelled by the Speaker to sit down and shut up.

All of which is by way of being a technical preamble to an account of Mr Lewis (Newham, North-west, Labour). He had an especially good day yesterday. Indeed, he *has* been having an especially good session.

Yesterday Mr Lewis championed one of the last of the great, brave causes: the right not to wear car seat belts. It was a "known fact", Mr Lewis confidently bellowed, that "a number" of people died around the world each year *because* they use seat belts. (And who was to say he was wrong? I would trust Mr Lewis's known facts at least as much as Whitehall's more respectable known facts.) He demanded that the Secretary of State for Transport, Mr David Howell, pay compensation to such victims. Mr Lewis was cheered on by Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Labour) and Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, Con), for like so many good causes, anti-compulsory seat belts are embraced by extreme left-wingers and extreme right-wingers. Mr Lewis, Mr Skinner and Mr Winterton comprise the all-party "Right to Die" group.

But Mr Lewis's greatest contribution yesterday came in opposition to his Labour backbench colleague, Mr Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton). He of course, is the Aslef-sponsored MP who has been constantly using points of order to disseminate pro-Aslef propaganda during the rail dispute. Contrary to widespread belief, we have not been writing about him every time he has done it. He has risen twice since we last mentioned him. We ruled, on a point of order, that this was an abuse of the procedures of this column. We resolved only to write about him again if he crashed. Yesterday this happened.

Mr Huckfield rose four times to try to put a pro-Aslef opinion in the guise of a point of order, complaining about whether the Secretary of State had earlier been in order in putting an anti-Aslef opinion. Up and down Mr Huckfield puffed. (Aslef was apparently running a special Huckfield service.) "I must have a clear indication that there is a point of order and not a debating point", the Speaker, who was constantly interrupting him, told him at one stage. "If I can get to the first comma, I will try to complete a sentence", Mr Huckfield observed. For this insolence, the Speaker told *him*: "The hon Member is not entitled to use his position to make *ex parte* statements and expect me to sit and say at the end that it is not a point of order".

Suddenly, Mr Arthur Lewis intervened, for Mr Huckfield has become rather unpopular with other Labour backbenchers. "I have a point of order, and I think you will so rule, sir", he began. "Is it not the case, with great respect, that the Speaker, if he allows a Member or minister to make whatsoever statement he likes, it must be in order. Mr Speaker can't be wrong. (Tory jeers and one cry of 'creep'.) Whether the minister did or did not do what my hon friend (Mr Huckfield) tried to say he did do, as the Speaker allowed it, it must be in order."

It was a masterly summary of the state of the law. Mr Huckfield threw up his hands in irritation. The Speaker said he was sure the whole House shared "the high opinion I have of the hon member (Mr Lewis)", which was only partly true since not long ago the Speaker threw him out.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens headquarters of the British Institute of Radiology, 36 Portland Place, W1, 3.

The Prince of Wales, president, the Mary Rose Trust, attends reception, Porter Tun room, Whitbread's Brewery, Chiswell Street, EC1, 6.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the World Wildlife Fund, visits the fund's national organization and projects in West Germany.

Exhibitions

Work by Edna Clarke Hall, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond Street, W1, 10 to 6.

Paintings and drawings by John Davidson, Morley Gallery, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1, 10 to 9.

Exhibition of non-book material for history teaching, History and Social Science Centre, 377 Clapham Road, SW9, 9 to 6.

Paintings and drawings by John Hopkinson, Leinster Fine Art Gallery, 9 Hereford Road, W2, 10 to 6.

British drawings and watercolours, Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering Street, New Bond Street, W1, 10 to 5.30.

Landseer, Tate Gallery, 10-7.30.

Original Victorian Valentines, 1840-1880, Baylys Gallery, 8 Princes Arcade, Piccadilly, 10 to 5.

Great Japan exhibition, art of the Edo period, 1600-1868, part II, Royal Academy, 10 to 6.

Talks, lectures

Turner's late works, by Pat Turner, Tate Gallery, 1.

Late Roman and Byzantine jewelry, by Geoffrey House, 11.30; and the Neolithic Period, by David Williams, 1.15; British Museum.

Van Gogh, by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1.

Beyond the reach of memory, by the Rev Dr Brian Johanson, City Temple, 1.15.

Sea stars and urchins, Natural History Museum, 3.

Paleolithic flints for Yiewsley, by David Longden, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10.

Interdependence: Myth or reality? by Shridath Ramphal, London School of Economics Society, Houghton Street, Aldwych, 5.30.

Music

R Recital by Melinda Maxwell (clarinet) and John Lenehan (piano), St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, 1.05.

Fitzpatrick Silver Duo, St Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield, EC1, 1.10.

Organ recital by A. Worwood, St Mary-at-Hill, Lovat Lane, Eastcheap, 1.15.

Recital of original music for two, four and six hands at one piano, by Isabel Beyer, Harvey Dagul and Guy Dagul. Holborn Library Hall, Theobalds Road, 7.30.

Walks

Jack the Ripper murders, 1888, meet Aldgate East Underground, Art Gallery exit, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,753

ACROSS

1 Delight in some description of a poet's garden (8).
5 Italian island is to honour Indian Army leaders (6).
9 Strip girl's handkerchief (8).
10 An antelope — nothing exotically gay (6).
12 Fifty-one died besieging the old city. Ghastly! (5).
13 Left me on rent-revision registration (9).
14 Nothing in purse perhaps to cover bill? Quite absurd! (12).
18 Bubbly has effects never otherwise apparent (12).
21 Second writer, restricted by patent, got into red (9).
23 Frank shows the way with the current measure (5).
24 Fashionable bird? Shut up! (6)
25 Landlord looks healthy, from what I hear (8).
26 Supplied fee at last (6).
27 What 3 did in itself — terribly sad all round (8).

DOWN

1 3's words when written may lead to action (6).
2 There's a point in every sort of hunting (6)
3 Cuban, for example, without one word of hesitation, is an utterly evil type (9)
4 Fresh lament on men making fire-station superstructures (12).
6 Lighter fall (5).
7 Tune Hugo composed, the French Calvinist (8).
8 Drug trial? Conclusive proof (4, 4).
11 Cases in Latin composition one counts as defective (12).
15 She sees eagles on the point (9).
16 Bleach for each kind of leather (hydrogen extracted) (8).
17 Pretended to be attacked (8).
19 Harry makes girl return south (6).
20 Feast weight-watchers try to prevent (6).
22 Disease caused by herb, odds on (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,752

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: oil paintings, fine carved frames and a collection of carved reverse framers' and decorators' moulds, 11: English and Continental furniture, 11. Christie's, King Street: Fine wines, 11; Continental furniture, objects of art, Eastern rugs and carpets, 11 and 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 10.30; European ceramics, 2; cameras and photographic equipment, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: decorative arts and ceramics, 11. Sotheby's, Bond Street: books, 10.30; jewels, 10.30; pictures (fast sale), 11. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Oriental ceramics, 10.30 and 2.30.

Anniversaries today

William Henry Fox Talbot, pioneer in photography, was born at Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire, 1800, and Thomas Alva Edison at Milan, Ohio, 1847. The miracle at Lourdes, 1858.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on *Opposition motion on overseas development*.

Lords (3): Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, second reading. New Towns Bill, second reading. Debate on workshop units for small businesses.

The Times list of best-selling books

Paperback

Travellers' Britain	Arthur Eperon	Pan/BBC	£2.95
The French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles	Granada	£1.65
The Bell	Iris Murdoch	Granada	£1.95
Mr Smith's Favourite Garden	Geoffrey Smith	BBC	£1.50
Nuns and Soldiers	Iris Murdoch	Penguin	£1.95
Priestland's Progress	Gerald Priestland	BBC	£3.50
Delia Smith's Cookery Course Part 2	Delia Smith	BBC	£4.25
101 Uses of a Dead Cat	Simon Bond	Eyre Methuen	£2.25
The Computer Book	Robin Bradbeer, Peter de Bono, Peter Lawrie	BBC	£6.75
Bahama Crisis	Desmond Bagley	Fontana	£1.50

Art

Paint	John FitzMaurice Mills	BBC	£2.75
Story of Art	E H Gombrich	Phaidon	£6.50
Altair Design Book 3		Longman	94p
Private View	Beryl Cook	Penguin	£2.50
Drawing on the Right Side of the Brain	Betty Edwards	Souvenir Press	£6.95

Poetry

The Illustrated Old Possum	T S Eliot	Faber	£1.50
The British in Love	Jilly Cooper	Penguin	£1.25
The Prophet	Kahil Gibran	Pan	£1.50
Captain Beaky	Jeremy Lloyd, Keith Michell	Chappell/Elm Tree	£2.50
I Like This Poem	Edited by Kaye Webb	Puffin	£1.25

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and others.

The papers

The Daily Mirror comments today that taking Britain out of the Common Market is poor economic policy and notes that some union leaders are getting worried about it. "It would be appalling if Britain outside Europe under Labour was even worse off economically than it is now under Mrs Thatcher."

The Daily Express contrasts the effect of British Airways luggage handlers' unofficial strike at Heathrow with the Aslef drivers' strike which has stopped trains. "Jet liner captain 'Mac' McDougall exchanged his gold-braided uniform for a pair of overalls to hump luggage to and from aircraft", it writes. "With people like him British Airways will keep flying. With people like Ray Buckton, British Rail will stop running."

The New York Daily News calls the murder statistics issued by the police department "scary as hell", and suggests a new law in New York and in America that will outlaw the ownership of unregistered guns.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.78	1.70
Austria Sch	32.15	30.15
Belgium Fr	85.25	81.25
Canada $	2.32	2.23
Denmark Kr	14.93	14.18
Finland Mkk	8.70	8.25
France Fr	11.56	10.96
Germany DM	4.56	4.32
Greece Dr	121.00	112.00
Italy Lir	2400.00	2300.00
Japan Yn	462.00	436.00
Portugal Esc	132.00	125.00
Switzerland Fr	3.58	3.46
USA $	1.90	1.83

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index closed up 10.5 at 573.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 6.09 at 836.66.

Travel

Rail

No British Rail services today because of Aslef drivers' strike, and no overnight trains tonight. No very early trains tomorrow, and delays and cancellations likely, especially in the morning.

Air

British Airways, with the help of voluntary staff, was confident last night of running 70 per cent of all its European and domestic services from Heathrow airport today despite the baggage handlers' strike. There will be adjustments to departure times, but passengers should check in as scheduled. For flight inquiries ring 01-759 2525.

Sea

Services on Sealink's Newhaven to Dieppe cross-Channel ferry service resume at 10 am tomorrow.

Roadworks

London and South-east: A2: Rochester Way, Bexley, outside lanes closed between Black Prince and Dartford turn off, severe delays anticipated; A307: Richmond—Gas repairs on George Street between Sheed Road and Hill Street.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Meetings at Wincanton (12.45) and Huntingdon (1.30).

Bowls: World indoor championships, at Coatbridge.

Sport on TV

BBC1: Top sailing, 11.15.
BBC2: 3.0, International bowls; 10.10, International bowls.
ITV: 4.45, Gymnastics; 6.30, Thames sport.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED 1982
Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex 264971. Thursday, February 11, 1982. Registered as a Newspaper at the Post Office.

Weather

A strong SW airstream covers the United Kingdom.

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy, rain spreading from W, becoming drier later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11C (52F).

Central S, E England, Midlands (E): Rain spreading from W, becoming brighter later in afternoon; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11C (52F).

Midlands (W), Central N, NE England: Rain at first, sunny intervals and scattered showers developing; wind SW, moderate or fresh but strong in places; max temp 8-10C (46-50F).

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rain at first followed by sunny intervals and occasional showers; wind SW, fresh or strong but gale in exposed places; max temp 8-10C (46-50F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind SW, strong to gale; max temp 6-8C (43-46F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, occasional showers, heavy at times perhaps with thunder, showers wintry on hills; wind SW, strong or gale; max temp 5-7C (41-45F).

Central Highlands, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, occasional showers, heavy at times perhaps with thunder, showers wintry in places; wind SW, strong to gale perhaps severe gale in exposed places; max temp 4-6C (39-43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Continuing unsettled, very windy at times; temperatures near or rather above normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, moderate or fresh, strong at first; sea moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, fresh or strong, locally gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.23 am. Sun sets: 5.8 pm.
Moon sets: 9.8 am. Moon rises: 9.3 pm.
Last quarter: February 15.

Lighting up time

London 5.38 pm to 6.51 am
Bristol 5.48 pm to 7.0 am
Edinburgh 5.37 pm to 7.16 am
Manchester 5.41 pm to 7.5 am
Penzance 6.3 pm to 7.9 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	8	46	Guernsey	c	8	46
Birmingham	c	9	48	Inverness	s	5	41
Blackpool	c	11	52	Jersey	c	8	46
Bristol	c	10	50	London	s	10	50
Cardiff	c	9	48	Manchester	f	10	50
Edinburgh	s	9	48	Newcastle	f	11	52
Glasgow	s	9	48	Ronaldsway	c	8	46

Highest and lowest

Highest day max: Guernsey, Chivenor, Newcastle, 13C (55F). Lowest day max: Lerwick, Kirkwall, 6C (43F). Highest rainfall: Eskdalemuir, .82in. Highest sunshine: Wick, 6.7hr.

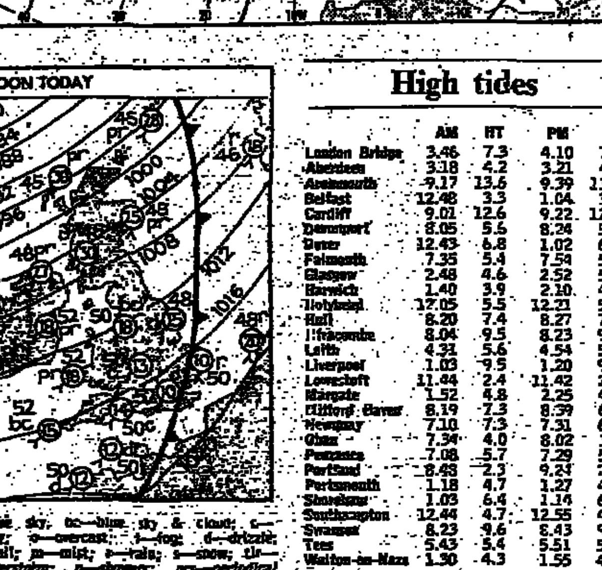
London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 71 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 4.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,016.8 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Satellite predictions

LONDON: Cosmos 1518 (Feb 12) 5.39-5.45; SSW; 35ESE; ENE. Cosmos 1220R: 18.22-18.26; NW; 15NNW; NNE. Cosmos 1858: 18.36-18.45; NW; 60NNE; ESE and 20.17-20.22; WNW; 35SW; SW. Aryabhata R: (Feb 12) 3.6-3.8; SW; 25S; SSE. Aeros OR: (Feb 12) 3.23-3.29; NNE; 25NNE; E and 5.6-5.17; NNW; 8NNE; SE. Salyut: (Feb 12) 6.2-6.3; SSE; 10SE; SE.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

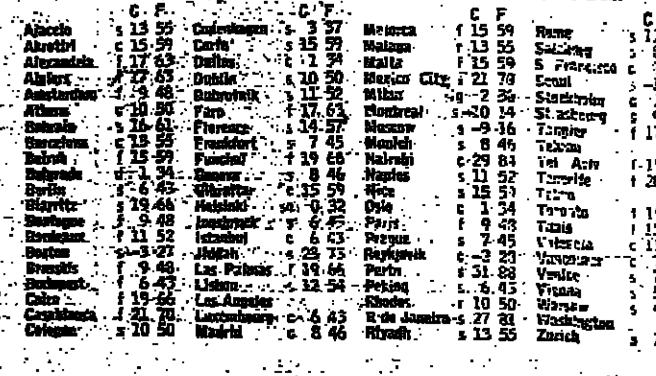
	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.46	7.3	4.10	7.5
Aberdeen	3.18	4.2	3.21	4.4
Avonmouth	9.17	13.6	9.39	13.3
Belfast	12.48	3.3	1.04	3.8
Cardiff	9.01	12.6	9.22	12.3
Devonport	8.05	5.5	8.24	5.3
Dover	12.43	6.8	1.02	6.5
Falmouth	7.35	5.4	7.54	5.1
Glasgow	2.48	4.6	2.52	5.3
Harwich	1.40	3.9	2.10	4.0
Holyhead	12.05	5.5	12.21	5.8
Hull	8.20	7.4	8.27	7.8
Ilfracombe	8.04	9.5	8.23	9.1
Leith	4.31	5.6	4.54	5.6
Liverpool	1.03	9.5	1.20	9.6
Lowestoft	11.44	2.4	11.42	2.5
Margate	1.52	4.8	2.25	4.8
Milford Haven	8.19	7.3	8.39	6.9
Newquay	7.10	7.3	7.31	6.9
Oban	7.34	4.0	8.02	3.8
Penzance	7.08	5.7	7.29	5.4
Portland	8.43	2.3	9.24	7.1
Portsmouth	1.18	4.7	1.27	4.6
Shoreham	1.03	6.4	1.14	6.2
Southampton	12.44	4.7	12.55	4.5
Swansea	8.23	9.6	8.43	9.3
Tees	5.43	5.4	5.51	5.6
Walton-on-Naze	1.30	4.3	1.55	4.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	0.2	—	9	48	Cloudy
Bridlington	1.1	—	10	50	Cloudy
Cromer	1.9	—	11	52	Cloudy
Lowestoft	1.0	—	7	45	Cloudy
Clacton	3.0	—	7	45	Sun int
Margate	1.2	—	10	50	Cloudy
Folkestone	6.1	—	9	48	Sun pds
Hastings	5.6	—	9	48	Sun pds
Eastbourne	6.2	—	10	50	Sun pds
Worthing	3.5	—	10	50	Sun int
Littlehampton	3.8	—	9	48	Sun int
Bognor Regis	4.0	—	9	48	Sun int
Shanklin	5.0	—	9	48	Sun pds
Bournemouth	1.5	—	10	50	Cloudy
Poole	0.4	—	10	50	Cloudy
Swanage	2.1	—	9	48	Cloudy
Weymouth	0.1	—	9	48	Cloudy
Guernsey	1.5	—	13	55	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	0.1	—	12	54	Cloudy
Tenby	—	.01	10	50	Shower
Anglesey	—	.16	9	48	Rain
Colwyn Bay	0.3	—	12	54	Cloudy
Southport	4.5	—	12	54	Sun pds
Blackpool	2.8	—	12	54	Sun int
Morecambe	0.5	.01	11	52	Cloudy
Douglas	—	.76	8	46	Rain
Exmouth	0.7	—	10	50	Cloudy
Teignmouth	0.9	—	11	52	Cloudy
Torquay	0.3	—	11	52	Dull
Falmouth	—	—	12	54	Cloudy
Penzance	0.6	—	12	54	Cloudy
Jersey	1.3	—	10	50	Cloudy
Aldergrove	5.1	.04	10	50	Sun pds
Eskdalemuir	—	.82	7	45	Rain

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	13	55	Copenhagen	s	3	37	Majorca	f	15	59	Rome	s	13	55
Akrotiri	c	15	59	Corfu	s	15	59	Malaga	r	13	55	Salzburg	s	8	46
Alexandria	f	17	63	Dallas	c	1	34	Malta	f	15	59	S Francisco	c	[illegible]	41
Algiers	f	17	63	Dublin	s	10	50	Mexico City	f	21	70	Seoul	s	-1	30
Amsterdam	f	9	48	Dubrovnik	s	11	52	Milan	fg	2	36	Stockholm	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	c	10	50	Faro	f	17	63	Montreal	s	-10	14	Strasbourg	s	9	48
Bahrain	s	16	61	Florence	s	14	57	Moscow	s	-9	16	Tangier	f	17	63
Barcelona	c	13	55	Frankfurt	s	7	45	Munich	s	8	46	Tehran			
Beirut	f	15	59	Funchal	f	19	66	Nairobi	c	29	84	Tel Aviv	f	15	[illegible]
Belgrade	d	1	34	Geneva	s	8	46	Naples	s	11	52	Tenerife	f	20	68
Berlin	s	6	43	Gibraltar	c	15	59	Nice	s	15	59	Tokyo			
Biarritz	s	19	66	Helsinki	sn	-0	32	Oslo	c	1	34	Toronto	f	14	57
Bordeaux	s	9	48	Innsbruck	f	6	43	Paris	f	9	48	Tunis	f	15	59
Boulogne	f	11	52	Istanbul	c	6	43	Prague	s	7	45	Valencia	c	11	[illegible]
Boston	s	-3	27	Jeddah	s	24	75	Reykjavik	c	-3	27	Vancouver	c	1	[illegible]
Brussels	f	9	48	Las Palmas	f	19	66	Perth	s	31	88	Venice	s	7	45
Budapest	f	6	43	Lisbon	s	12	54	Peking	s	6	43	Vienna	s	5	41
Cairo	f	19	66	Los Angeles				Rhodes	r	10	50	Warsaw	s	4	39
Casablanca	f	21	70	Luxembourg	c	6	43	R de Janeiro	s	27	81	Washington			
Cologne	s	10	50	Madrid	c	8	46	Riyadh	s	13	55	Zurich	s	7	45

